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# USSR Report

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1986 REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

VOLUME 1



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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS  
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ARMENIAN SSR

DEMIRCHYAN REPORT

WA260830 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 2-8

["Abridged" report by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered on 24 January at 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Our congress is being held at a portentous time. The party and the entire Soviet people are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress. It will be an epoch-making landmark in the country's development. This is connected with the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion, the nature of the current period and the novelty and scale of the tasks confronting our society.

The years since the 26th party congress have been filled with events of tremendous political and social importance.

The peoples of our country solemnly commemorated a glorious jubilee of the united Soviet family -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The decisions of the congress were implemented and the program of the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan was realized by the persevering patriotic labor of the communists, the working people and the entire Soviet people. A big new step forward in economic and social development was taken, Soviet people's well-being increased and our great motherland's defense capability was strengthened.

The unity of party and people, the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the moral-political cohesion of our socialist society strengthened even further.

All this was the result of the unswerving implementation of the party's Leninist general course and its wise leadership and tremendous organizing, ideological, and political activity.

The communists and all Soviet people are proud of our country's historic conquests. And rightly proud.

But, as the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum observed, life and its dynamism dictate the need for further changes and transformations and the achievement of a new qualitative state of society in the broad meaning of the word.

The CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the reports and speeches of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced the integral and comprehensive concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum in October 1985 examined and approved drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 and changes to the CPSU Rules.

The concept of acceleration is the core of all three most important pre-congress party documents. The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is designed to ensure qualitative transformations in all aspects of Soviet life to ensure the materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life of our people under conditions of peace, and to reveal even more fully and strikingly the possibilities and advantages of the socialist system.

The new version of the CPSU Program was drawn up on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the path covered by our society, a precise determination of its place in historical development, our economic, social and political practice, the scientific forecasting of the future, and the dialectical unity of strategic and tactical tasks.

The third party program in the new version, the Central Committee October plenum, said, is a program of plan-oriented and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. This is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The program determines the party's economic strategy for further intensification of the scientific-technical revolution. It is aimed at transformations of a truly historic scale -- implementation of a new technical restructuring of the national economy, its transition to an intensive development track, and the movement of the country's economy toward the highest level of organization and efficiency.

The draft determines precisely the party's attitude toward the social sphere. It regards social policy as a powerful means of acceleration of the country's economic development and the upturn of the labor and social-political assertiveness of the masses and a most important factor of the political stability of society, the formation of the new man and the establishment of the socialist way of life.

The aims in the sphere of ideological work are of importance also. The program sets the task of raising people on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and truthful words and actual deeds, uniting political education and ideological influence with the working people's increasingly extensive participation in the solution of economic and social questions and the control of the affairs of society.

The program is a valuable expression of the concept of the establishment of peace in the world, the social progress and national liberation of the peoples and the strengthening of the international communists and workers movement. It demonstrates our party's invariable solidarity with the struggle of the progressive forces.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the further progressive development both of the country as a whole and each union republic. The highest goal of economic strategy, it emphasizes, has been and remains an unswerving upsurge in the people's material and



cultural level. Realization of this goal in the coming period will require an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the utmost intensification and increased efficiency of production based on scientific-technical progress.

The draft is designed to materialize the proportions of the party program and corresponds to its demands -- for an acceleration of the development of our society and the simultaneous accomplishment of such strategic tasks as a rise in the people's well-being, a strengthening of economic potential, and the maintenance of the country of soviets' defense capability at the requisite level.

The draft of the changes being made to the CPSU Rules corresponds to the party's program goals. It takes account both of the experience of practical party work and the proposals expressed recently by the communists and the party organizations.

The scale, depth and complexity of the tasks being tackled make new high demands on the level of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work. All this is reflected in the party's basic law. The proposed changes, the Central Committee October plenum stressed, serve to enhance the authority, title and significance of the party member, his role as political fighter and organizer of the masses, and his responsibility for implementation of the general line and directives of the party.

The pre-congress documents arm the communists and all working people of the country with a clear understanding of the goals of the Lenin Party and powerful means of achieving them.

It is for this reason that the discussion of them at the meetings of the party organizations and labor collectives and rayon and city party organization conferences held in the republic was active and concerned. Many proposals were submitted and wishes expressed pertaining to various sections of the documents. Many specific proposals were also expressed aimed at an improvement in the state of affairs in all walks of our life. They have been taken into consideration, and the appropriate measures are being adopted in respect to them.

Since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the reorganization of the country's economy on new principles, forms and methods of management, the transformation of many aspects of social life and the eradication of everything negative and outdated that is weakening society's moral principles and fettering our advance have been under way.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are perseveringly and consistently pursuing a Leninist peace-loving policy and taking active steps to remove the nuclear threat and improve the entire international atmosphere. Exceptional importance in this respect is attached to the initiatives and proposals put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his recent statement and also at the meetings with top leaders in Paris and Geneva.

All this has the full approval and warm support of the communists and all Soviet people and is raising their political and labor assertiveness in realization of the new magnificent designs of the Lenin Party.

Comrades! The republic's social-political life was active and robust in the period under review. The Armenian Communist Party and its Central Committee



worked consistently on implementation of the decisions of our party's 26th congress and mobilized the efforts of the communists and all working people for fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.

Today we note with satisfaction that as a whole the 5-year program of economic and social development was realized successfully. The envisaged frontiers were reached. Our republic scored new successes in economic and cultural building and increased its contribution to the accomplishment of all-union tasks. This is the chief result of the work of the republic party organization, our communists and all working people.

In the period under review our capital -- Yerevan -- was awarded the Order of Lenin, Leninakan the Order of Friendship of the Peoples. For 4 years in succession the Armenian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for successful fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development.

#### I. Acceleration of Economic Development Based on Scientific-Technical Progress -- Most Important Task

Comrades! The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee implemented the party's economic policy consistently. The efforts of party committees and organizations and the labor collectives were mobilized to ensure the economy's dynamic development. The Central Committee paid particular attention to a rise in the scientific-technical and organizational-economic level of the republic's national economy.

Its economic potential grew considerably in the period under review. A big new step forward was taken in the development of the republic's productive forces. There was an increase in the efficiency of social production, which is being transferred consistently to an intensive path of development. The structure of national economy sectors was perfected.

National income increased 31.3 percent compared with 1980, social labor productivity rose 19 percent. Twenty-five percent more capital investments were channeled into strengthening the national economy's material-technical base than in the preceding 5-year plan. Fixed production capital grew 39.7 percent. More than 100,000 persons were additionally enlisted in the material sphere of the economy, approximately 150,000 in the public sector of the national economy as a whole.

The material-, energy- and capital-intensiveness of social production and national income declined.

As always, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee paid particular attention to the development of industry.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan per the main indicators ahead of schedule. The increase in production constituted 33.2 percent against the 30 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan, labor productivity 16.4 percent against 16.1 percent. More than R670 of products were manufactured over and above the annual plans. Industry's share of national income rose. Fixed production capital in industry increased more than 35 percent.

New capacity was introduced at many enterprises, and work was performed on the modernization and retooling of production.

The sectors ensuring scientific-technical progress developed at an accelerated pace. Production of the machine-building product grew by a factor of more than 1.6. The manufacture of products at radioelectronics and instrument-making enterprises increased by a factor of 2.5 here.

The number of affiliates, production bays and shops of the major associations and enterprises increased by a factor of 1.6. The growth rate of their output constituted 43.9 percent.

Group "B" industry, whose volume grew 39.9 percent, developed at a preferential pace.

Over 37,000 measures were realized in the period under review pertaining to the introduction of new equipment and progressive techniques, with a savings of more than R270 million. Over 600 mechanized lines and transfer machines and 300 comprehensively automated and mechanized bays, shops and processes were installed.

The quality and technical-economic specifications of the manufactured product improved. Some 23.6 percent more new products were assimilated in the current 5-year plan than in the preceding one. The volume of products bearing the official Emblem of Quality in output subject to certification increased. Many enterprises achieved high results here.

Thus up to 35 percent of the product is replaced annually and losses from defective work were halved at the Yerevan "Armelektroapparat" Production Association Electrical Apparatus Plant (Comrade E. Markosyan, general director, Comrade A. Kazaryan, secretary of the party organization). The proportion of products in the top quality category has been raised to 87 percent of total manufactured product.

A fitting contribution to the development of the republic's industry was made by the labor collectives of the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan and Razdanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Kafanskiy, imeni Kamo, Echmiadzinskiy and other rayons.

For achieving high results in union and republic socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of plan quotas the illustrious collectives of many of our associations, enterprises and organizations, which are widely known both in the republic and in the country, were adjudged the winners and awarded challenge red banners.

But the Central Committee evaluates the results achieved critically and also sees the serious shortcomings and oversights still present in the work of industry.

We cannot be satisfied with the rate of acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency. Work is still being performed insufficiently assertively and persistently on an improvement in the control and organization of production, the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the replacement of their production apparatus and its rational use and on economies and resource-saving. State, production and labor discipline needs to be strengthened further.

Constant fulfillment of the production plans has yet to become the norm for all labor collectives. In the 5-year plan an average 7-8 percent of enterprises annually failed to ensure fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale of commodity products.

Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, and Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and the republic Ministry of Construction Materials Industry as a whole failed to reach the frontiers charted by the 5-year plan.

The "Nairit" Scientific-Production Association, "Polisintilatstat" Production Association, Yerevan Tire and Industrial Rubber Products plants, Kirovakan Chemical Fibers Plant, Razdan Cement Plant and a number of others, which failed to produce output to the tune of tens of millions of rubles, worked unsatisfactorily.

One out of every four enterprises, on average, failed annually to ensure complete fulfillment of the contractual supply plans.

As before, in many places scientific-technical progress is proceeding sluggishly. The majority of enterprises and organizations, ministries, and departments failed to secure fulfillment of the plans for the introduction of new technology. Only 36 percent of the labor productivity increase is being secured thanks to the introduction of new equipment.

The work of the party committees and organizations and economic authorities is still only being reorganized slowly in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the directions of the CPSU Central Committee meeting on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Examination of the question at an Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum showed that the programs and plans pertaining to new equipment are, as before, of a nonsystemic nature at a number of enterprises and are inadequately tied in with the plans for the development of production, capital construction, and material-technical supply. In a number of places, one is struck by the unprepared state of production, the inadequate level of skills of the personnel, and sometimes simply by the incompetence in questions of the practical realization of progressive scientific-technical achievements.

It needs to be firmly grasped, comrades, that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the main direction of the party's scientific strategy and the main lever of intensification of the national economy and its increased efficiency, and we must reorganize accordingly. It is necessary to do away with shortcomings more assertively and develop scientific-technical progress more vigorously, losing no time. Each party committee and organization and each soviet and economic body and organization must keep questions of scientific-technical progress at the center of attention and bear the highest responsibility for the unswerving implementation of the party's directions pertaining to its acceleration.

The fact that an average of 13-16 percent of the republic's enterprises failed in the 5-year plan to meet the annual labor productivity growth targets should be considered serious unfinished business on the part of Central Committee departments and party committees and organizations and the result of low exactingness toward the leaders of ministries, department, enterprises, and organizations. Fulfillment of this most important indicator of production efficiency as a whole was not secured by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and Ministry of Chemical Industry and the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the meat and dairy and canning sectors of the Council for the Agrarian-Industrial Complex.

Full use is not being made of the tremendous possibilities of socialist competition and job certification to achieve a growth of labor productivity, a strengthening of production discipline, and a rise in the qualifications of personnel and their responsibility for the end results of work. Cost accounting and progressive forms of organization of labor and remuneration, including the brigade contract, are not being introduced quickly enough.

A principal reason for low labor productivity is the inadequate level of organization and technology of production. Many industrial enterprises are not involving themselves properly in a rise in the extent of mechanization of labor processes. One out of every three workers in the republic at present works by hand.

Work on introducing flexible automated processes and replacing and modernizing fixed production capital, a considerable proportion of which has long been obsolete, is inadequate. The proportion of automated lines, specialized machine tools, machine tools with numerical programmed control and robotized complexes in the total quantity of equipment is low. At the same time there is a large amount of uninstalled equipment at the republic's enterprises.

Not all associations and enterprises are adopting the necessary measures for the more efficient use of available industrial engineering potential. The pool of machinery and equipment, including machine tools with programmed control, is not fully loaded. The shift-work coefficient is not growing quickly enough, particularly in machine building, where it constituted only 1.35. This indicator is impermissibly low at enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry (0.96) and Ministry of Automotive Industry (1.11), in the "Tekhostnastka" Production Association (1.21) and at the Artik Electronic Furnace Plant (1.13). Slowness in the assimilation of the rated capacity of newly introduced processes is being displayed.

It is the task of the party committees and organizations to target the efforts of the labor collectives toward a sharp increase in the manufacture of products per square meter and per unit of equipment, raise the shift-work coefficient, reduce idling, and cut the time taken to assimilate introduced capacity.

I would like in this connection to call the attention of the raykoms, ministries and departments, association and enterprise leaders to the following. Many affiliates of our enterprises created in various parts of the republic have now been operating long enough, and their formational period is over. It is time to make higher demands on them in the business of an increase in labor productivity and product quality.

We must pay more attention to the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. This is the most economical and speediest way to tackle the task of an acceleration of technical progress, broaden the possibilities of an improvement in product quality and raise labor productivity.

The good results that may be obtained on this path are shown by the work of many enterprises of the republic Ministry of Light Industry and other sectors of the national economy.

Active work on modernization and retooling enabled the collective of the head enterprise of the "Zakavkazkabel" Production Association (Comrade G. Badeyan, general director, Comrade D. Isagudyan, secretary of the party organization) to fulfill the production plans successfully, accelerate the labor productivity growth rate, and improve product quality. And, conversely, the tardy replacement of production apparatus and the delay



in the retooling of the Kirovakan Chemical Fibers Plant (Comrade G. Mantashyan, former director, Comrade G. Donapetyan, secretary of the party organization) led to the plant failing to create the corresponding technical-economic opportunities for renewal of the manufactured product and its increased quality, in which connection it was confronted with serious difficulties in marketing the product.

The party committees must keep the question of modernization and retooling under constant supervision and target the primary organizations toward active and enterprising work in this direction. Each enterprise must have a clearly elaborated program and realize it persistently.

It is essential that the republic government, Gosplan (Comrade G. Sagoyan, chairman) and ministries and departments change investment policy and increase the proportion of capital investments for modernization and retooling and the qualitative renewal of the technical base of production. This is all the more important in that the rate of replacement of fixed production capital, particularly its active part, slowed down in the 11th 5-Year Plan here.

The ultimate goal of all our efforts in production is the manufacture of high-quality, sound, products with high consumer properties and technical-economic parameters.

But, unfortunately, many of our enterprises are continuing to manufacture products of low quality and obsolete design and with low consumer properties. The majority of the products manufactured by the republic's machine-tool-building enterprises lags behind the modern level. Products of obsolete models and designs are being manufactured by enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and others.

The Yerevan Auto Works has been manufacturing the ErAZ-762 van for almost 20 years. Neither in terms of technical level nor quality of design can the vehicle satisfy consumers' demands. The plant was criticized at our last congress. However, neither the enterprise directors nor the party committee drew the due conclusions from the criticism. Also manifestly inadequate were the measures adopted by the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and the party committee of Rayon imeni 26 Komissarov (Comrade A. Oganessian, secretary). They repeatedly studied various aspects of the auto plant's activity. Many decisions were adopted. The leadership of the plant and the party committee was replaced, but what was most important did not occur: the quality of the vehicles did not rise, a new model was not put on the production line.

There are also examples of many products being obsolete even prior to their assimilation in series manufacture.

As a whole, over 40 percent of the products manufactured by the republic's machine-building enterprises was assimilated 10 and more years ago. At enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems the average annual proportion of newly assimilated product in the 11th 5-Year Plan constituted 7.2 percent.

In the 5-year plan, economic penalties were imposed by the Armenian SSR State Committee for Standards and the Gostorginspektsiya on enterprises of the republic involving the exclusion from report data of products in a sum total of approximately R60 million. The percentage of defective work in the production of a number of products of electrical engineering industry, watches, auto tires and industrial rubber products and garments remains high.

Compared with preceding years there was a decline in the proportion of products of the top quality category in the "Armelektromash" Production Association and at the Leninakan "Mikroelektrodivigatel" Plant, at the Yerevan Machine-Tool-Building Association imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Yerevan Instruments Plant, and other enterprises.

We should emphasize particularly the need for an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods. It is essential that we work in two directions here. First, we need to continue to increase the volume and strive for a sharp increase in the quality and broadening of the selection of the products manufactured by group "B" enterprises. Considering the trend toward individualization of demand for consumer goods, the enterprises of this sector must be able to set up the manufacture of diverse commodities in relatively small batches using the methods and organization of mass production.

Second, to make the coming 5-year plan pivotal in consumer goods production at group "A" enterprises. The question is posed thus because many leading production associations and enterprises such as the "Armelektromash," "Elektron," "Nairit," and certain others have yet to show their worth in this most important matter.

Is it permissible for the "Razdanskiy Mashinostroitel" Production Association (Comrade G. Karapetyan, former director, Comrade M. Gasparyan, secretary of the party organization), which is well equipped and has extensive possibilities, to manufacture primitive three-program radio receivers, and with a low quality of finish at that?

It is necessary to draw the most serious conclusions from all these facts and adopt exhaustive measures for an increase in the quality of the manufactured product. The party committees and organizations and ministries and departments must raise the personal responsibility of production leaders and specialists for the creation of the necessary organizational, technical and economic conditions for high-quality labor. Every enterprise, every designer and production engineer, every scientists, and every worker must struggle for high product quality.

The republic's scientific-technical and production potential and the experience of our work on improving quality enable us to set the following task: any product manufactured in the republic must be of the highest quality, reliability, and technical level and enhance the honor of the Soviet trademark.

A most important task today is economization of resources and their careful consumption. The struggle for economy and thrift is party policy for the long term. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in fuel, energy, raw material and intermediate product requirements is to be met 75-80 percent thanks to economies therein.

However, the saving of resources here has still not become a most important factor of the intensification of production. In machine building, approximately 40 percent of the processed metal is converted into filings owing to the slow introduction of waste-free technology and progressive methods of obtaining merchant bar products.

Energy-saving technology is being introduced slowly here. Many enterprises and organizations were allowed to exceed the power-consumption quota and overconsume thermal energy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the very system of the Armglavenergo (Comrade F. Akopdzhyan, chief) responsible for monitoring the national economy sector's energy consumption, the losses in the power systems were considerably in excess of the established norms.



Fuel and lubricants are being consumed uneconomically in the system of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport, the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] and in construction.

And how many losses we incur owing to the poor storage of physical assets, mismanagement and laxity, and the embezzlement of socialist property. Serious complaints have to be leveled in this respect at the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products (Comrade K. Vartanyan, chairman) and certain industrial ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. At individual enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade A. Gevorkyan, minister) the embezzlement of socialist property is actually reducing the labor collectives' efforts to economize on raw material and intermediate products to nothing.

Questions of economies are now posed more broadly -- not only managing zealously and improving the preservation of resources but also activating the technical-technological factor, increasing the degree of product processing, producing products with a lesser amount of material outlay, and persistently introducing resource-saving, low-waste, and waste-free technology.

We will not be able to successfully tackle the tasks of a rise in labor productivity and product quality and the efficient use of industrial engineering potential and all types of resources if together with the work on raising the technical level of production to a qualitatively new level we do not perfect planning and management and improve the organization of production and labor in every possible way and do not strengthen production, technological and labor discipline, and order at each enterprise improve and rationalize jobs; and sharply reduce losses of work time. We cannot hope for success without a consistent increase in the qualifications of all specialists and workers, their social assertiveness, and their creative and conscientious labor.

Our primary party organizations, raykoms and gorkoms, ministries and departments, the government and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee must work on all this constantly.

We are faced with the task of making the 12th 5-Year Plan pivotal in an intensification of industry and the increased efficiency of its operation.

Permit me to express the confidence that the republic's industrial workers will, as always, be in the front ranks of the struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

Comrades! The Central Committee has constantly kept at the center of its attention questions of an improvement in the work of transport and communications.

Public railroad and motor transport conveyed more than 24 million tons of national economic freight over and above the plan, passenger air transportation grew by almost 22 percent, and the communications product increased 27 percent. In accordance with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the construction of a facility of vital importance for the republic -- the Idzhevan-Razdan Railroad -- was completed and the first work train passed through.

A considerable amount of work was done in transport and communications on the introduction into production of new equipment and technology and new forms of organization for labor and pay.

At the same time the work of these sectors has still not yet been fully reorganized in a spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum. The precise

and steady rhythm of the work of transport and communications is not secured everywhere, and the standard of service is low.

On the railroad (Comrade A. Kandilyan, chief of the branch) there is much above-norm car idling, precise notification of the freight consignees has not been organized, there are still interruptions in the supply of cars and containers, and the preservation of the transported freight is not fully ensured. Both in the system of the Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade Kh. Drampyan, minister) and in other departments irrational use is still being made of means of transport, the quality of maintenance of the rolling stock is low, there are a great many empty runs, and inflated reports are permitted. In a number of fleets, the structure of the rolling stock fails to correspond to transportation requirements and the material-technical base is inadequate. Among the republic's airmen (Comrade D. Atbashyan, chief of the main administration) labor, technological, and production discipline does not yet correspond to modern requirements. Flight delays through the fault of personnel and violations of the flight schedule continue here. In the work of the republic Ministry of Communications (Comrade A. Mirzoyan, minister) the technical condition and quality of communications remain the biggest bottleneck. Obsolete equipment is still operated.

Speaking of transport, it should be borne in mind that the necessary national economic result may be achieved only given the uninterrupted functioning of the entire transport production line. The work of the clients is in need of further improvement in this connection. It is essential to increase their responsibility for the timely loading and unloading of the means of transport. It is impermissible that average car idling at freight consignees is 26 percent in excess of the norm.

The party organizations and leaders of transport and communications enterprises must strengthen discipline, organization, and order everywhere and strive to ensure the timely, high-quality, and full satisfaction of the national economy's and population's transportation requirements, a rise in the operational dependability of the communications network, precise interaction with other sectors of the national economy, coordination of the work of all forms of transport and an increase in labor productivity, the efficient use of rolling stock, and traffic safety. It is necessary to be more resolute in combating inflated reports and to establish a strict practice of economy.

It is necessary to initiate the construction of the Vardenis-Dzhermuk Railroad line, increase the proportion of motor vehicles with diesel engines and operating on gas, begin the operation of highly efficient main passenger aircraft, and expand the use of aviation in the national economy. It is essential that the republic's communications workers strive to accelerate the pace of retooling, improve the quality of the telephone system, increase the reliability of television and radio broadcasts, and extend communications services.

Comrades! In the period under review, the activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee was geared to the unswerving implementation of the party's agrarian policy and realization of the Food Program.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the total fixed capital of the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] grew 28 percent. Some 29.8 percent more capital investments were channeled into the development of agricultural production than in the Tenth 5-Year Plan. A large amount of work on hydroeconomic construction and land reclamation was performed. The area of irrigable land increased by 19,900 hectares, of watered pasture by 40,000 hectares. With the commissioning of the Akhuryanskoye, Khallavarskoye, Kechutskoye,

Sevaberdskoye, Tsilkarskoye and Karaglukhskoye reservoirs their total capacity in the republic exceeded 942 million cubic meters, approximately three times more than in 1975. Irrigation systems were modernized over an area of 82,800 hectares, and the reclamative state of 5,500 hectares was improved. Work was performed on strengthening the fodder base, and average annual home produced accumulated fodder increased 20 percent. The machinery-tractor pool was considerably reinforced and the sector's power-worker ratio increased, as did supplies to the countryside of mineral fertilizer and other material-technical facilities.

A large number of animal husbandry premises and complexes, poultry factories and capacity at formula food and milling enterprises, dairies and canneries, repositories and refrigerators, hothouse works, and other production facilities were commissioned. The area of forest plantations expanded.

Great attention was paid to questions of the social development of the countryside, particularly in the mountain and foothill areas. Some 417,000 square meters of accommodation, clubs and palaces of culture with seating for 10,900, schools for 36,600 students, and preschool establishments for 5,500 children were built and commissioned and 480 kilometers of water mains and 538 kilometers of gas mains were installed thanks to state capital investments. The rural population is being rendered great assistance in individual housing construction. All this created conditions conducive to a growth of the numbers of the rural population, its reduced outflow, and the retention of personnel in the countryside.

Measures were adopted for an improvement in the economic condition of the kolkhoses and sovkhoses.

The growth of the average annual gross agricultural product constituted 13.8 percent compared with the 10.9 percent of the 5-year plan. The food sectors of the republic's APK fulfilled the 5-year plan quotas. Production growth constituted 17.1 percent.

As a whole, the republic fulfilled and overfulfilled the 5-year plans for the production and procurement of the main agricultural products. The state was sold 58,700 tons of grain, 151,400 tons of vegetables, 103,600 tons of sugar beets, 97,300 tons of potatoes, 25,600 tons of grapes, 6,100 tons of meat, 82,100 tons of milk, 120 million eggs, and 533 tons of wool over and above the quotas determined by the 5-year plan.

The yield of the main agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry increased. In the public herd the per cow milk yield increased by 159 kilos and amounted to 2,130 kilos. The average weight of the cattle sold to the state amounted to 325 kilos.

The production of agricultural products on the population's private subsidiary farms increased considerably. Fish production increased.

Many production pacesetters scored considerable successes in increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

Milkers Rita Khachatryan and Torun Stepanyan from Nairiyskiy Rayon last year produced 5,840 and 5,770 kilos of milk per cow respectively. Milker Aramais Ayran, Hero of Socialist Labor, from Goriskiy Rayon's Khndzoresk community produced 5,200 kilos of milk, while milker Tamara Aleksanyan from the Tandzut village kolkhos of Oktemberianskiy Rayon set a record -- 6,015 kilos of milk.

Arutyun Shakaryan's cropping brigade from the Batikyanskiy Sovkhoz of Rayon in 1981 obtained 345 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Yervand Sarkisyan's brigade from the Vanashen village kolkhoz of Araratskiy Rayon obtained 376 quintals of grapes per hectare, and Nyura Stambolitsyan, team leader of the Azatan Village kolkhoz of Artashatskiy Rayon obtained 615 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. Melaniya Gevorkyan, team leader of the V. Artashat community kolkhoz of Artashatskiy Rayon, obtained 1,000 quintals of tomatoes per hectare. This list could be continued. These are the people whom we must take as models.

We have many farms where the labor collectives, working creatively and enterprisingly, are constantly striving for high end results.

The successes scored were the result of the great purposeful work of the raykoms and primary party organizations, which, consistently implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and April (1985) plenums, began to pursue the party's current agrarian policy more actively and raised the level of leadership of the APK.

At the same time the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee believes that the results obtained did not match the available potential and the capital investments being channeled into the development of the APK. The present rate of intensification and increase in the efficiency of production cannot satisfy us.

Manifestly insufficient use is being made of the increased material-technical and economic potential in individual rayons, on many farms, and at many enterprises. In a number of places production of agricultural products is not growing quickly enough and an increase in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of the animals is not being secured. Substantial resources allocated to agriculture remain unassimilated or are used extremely inefficiently.

Despite the republic's shortage of land, we have still not achieved the full and rational use of available land. An average of 4,000 hectares of irrigable agricultural land were not put to agricultural use annually in the 5-year plan.

The area of plowland continues to diminish in Azizbekovskiy, Kafanskiy, Kalininskiy and a number of other rayons owing to an unproprietorial attitude toward the land.

The yield of certain agricultural crops cultivated on irrigable land is impermissibly low.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the average yield of grain crops on irrigable land constituted 9-23 quintals per hectare in Talinskiy (Comrade S. Manukyan, secretary of the raykom), Kafanskiy (Comrade R. Gonyan, secretary of the raykom) and Ashtarakskiy (Comrade M. Khachatryan, secretary of the raykom) rayons. On many farms (21 percent) cultivating grain crops on irrigable land, the average cereal yield was 10 to 15 quintals per hectare, and 16 percent of farms obtained over 40 quintals. A similar situation has taken shape in vegetable and fruit growing also.

This is the direct result of the unsatisfactory work of farm leaders and specialists, the connivance of the agricultural authorities and the low exactingness of the party committees and organizations.

The efficiency of irrigable farming is also decreasing due to appreciable shortcomings in the operation and maintenance of the reclamation systems and their neglect.



The measures adopted by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade R. Shagoyan, minister) and the Glavarmvodstroy (Comrade M. Gevorkyan, chief) for an increase in the quality of servicing and the introduction of modern systems and new progressive methods of irrigation and watering equipment are inadequate.

For us, an increase in hydroeconomic construction and the increased efficiency of the use of water resources represent a priority task. It is essential that the Glavarmvodstroy step up the pace of construction of the Kapsskoye, Getikskoye and Yegvardskoye reservoirs and the comprehensive development of the land of Bagranyanskiy Rayon under the Talinskaya irrigation system and also of the Ararat Valley.

Together with the construction of large-scale hydroeconomic facilities, it is essential to make the maximum use of the possibilities of small-scale irrigation and to regulate the entire unrestricted runoff. The republic has a real opportunity to build up to 100 small reservoirs, which will provide for the irrigation of 40,000-50,000 hectares of land. The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee should embark on this most actively.

As before, the agricultural assimilation of reclaimed land lags considerably behind the rate of hydroeconomic construction, and a dispersal of resources and the noncomposite performance of reclamative work are permitted. The specified times for the commissioning of most important facilities are disrupted and the quality of construction operations is low.

It is necessary to emphatically do away with all these shortcomings.

It is also necessary to adopt the most effective measures to ensure the rational use of irrigation water by each farm and each brigade and section and to strive to obtain on the irrigable land the rated yield of agricultural crops.

It is essential that the party committees and organizations, rayon agrarian-industrial associations (RAPO) and the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee strive for the most efficient use possible of agricultural equipment, mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents, and fuel and lubricants and do away with the existing shortcomings here. On many farms of Azizbekovskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Oktenberyanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Kafanskiy, and other rayons the level of equipment use still does not correspond to modern requirements.

The efficiency of the use of equipment in animal husbandry is particularly low.

It is essential to considerably improve the maintenance and use of the machinery-tractor pool as quickly as possible, strengthen the maintenance facilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and increase the dependability of power supplies to agricultural consumers. It is also necessary to improve the storage of fertilizer, perfect methods of its application to the soil, and increase the efficiency of its use.

A principal task of the Food Program is a further strengthening of grain farming. The republic annually overfulfilled the grain procurements determined by the plan. But this conceals serious shortcomings. The 5 year plan for production of cereals was not fulfilled. In 17 rayons of the republic the average cereal yield was lower than the republic-average indicator, while 12 rayons permitted a decline in this indicator compared with the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Government have drawn up a program for the intensification of grain farming in the 12th 5-Year Plan, implementation of which must be at the center of the attention of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, raykoms, rayispolkoms and the RAPO.

They must also work actively and consistently in the area of the creation of intensive orchards and an increase in the production of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes for the purpose of their stable supply to the population of the republic and supplies thereof to union stocks.

In the republic as a whole, work on the planting of orchards is being performed at a slow pace. A number of rayons -- Gugarkskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Megrinskiy -- failed to fulfill the plans for the planting of orchards. There was practically no expansion of the area of apricots, cherries, and plums. In Gugarskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Razdanskiy, Sisianskiy, Tumanyanskiy and Shamshadinskiy Rayons the average fruit yield did not exceed 9-34 quintals.

Despite a general increase in the production and procurement of vegetables, the majority of rayons are failing to fulfill the plans for their production in the full assortment, thus creating difficulties in providing the population with the necessary selection of vegetables and potatoes in season, contributing to their increased prices on the market, and giving rise to the population's justified complaints.

Recently the party committees and organizations and soviet and agricultural authorities have slackened their attention to viticulture. Work is being performed slowly in some rayons on modernization, and the plans for the planting of vineyards are being disrupted. Owing to the low level of agricultural techniques of cultivation, the average grape yield in the 11th 5-Year Plan did not exceed 28-58 quintals in Tumanyanskiy, Bagramyanskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Idzhevanskiy and Masisskiy rayons.

Particular concern is caused by the low rate of development of the sector in such major traditionally grape-growing rayons as Oktemberyanskiy, Araratskiy and Artashatskiy, which led to the nonfulfillment of plan quotas. Serious thought must be given to this by Comrade Raykom First Secretaries A. Vardanyan, O. Akopyan, and K. Oganesyanyan. These rayons have tremendous opportunities for an increase in grape production, and they must be activated.

It is essential that the raykoms and rayispolkoms adopt measures to forestall a reduction in grape production on the population's private subsidiary farms.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the party and the government concerning the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee has a great deal of work to do to reprofile viticulture and wine-making industry. It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan to carry out a fundamental modernization of the vineyards and expand the area occupied by grapes of the all-purpose white and table varieties.

There continue to be many shortcomings in animal husbandry. The pace of its development does not correspond to available potential and opportunities. Of the republic's 716 kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises engaged in milk production, on 22.5 percent of the farms the average per cow milk yield constitutes from 840 to 1,650 kilos, only 7.5 percent of the farms obtained from 3,000, to 40,000 kilos of milk and only 6 of the republic's farms obtain over 4,000 kilos.

There are serious shortcomings in organization of the reproduction of the public herd. The joint decrees of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic



government on an increase in the numbers of cows are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily in a number of rayons. The proportion of cows in the public herd has not exceeded 32-33 percent in recent years. On the farms of Krasnoselskiy Rayon (Comrade S. Nazinyan, secretary of the raykom) they constitute 27.2 percent and Gorisskiy Rayon (Comrade R. Aleksanyan, secretary of the raykom) 27.7 percent. Cow barrenness in the republic in 1985 constituted 22 percent, and the barrenness of ewes constituted 19 percent. In Tumanyanskiy (Comrade S. Simonyan, former secretary of the raykom) and Amasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom) Rayons cow barrenness constitutes 37 percent, in Gugarksiy (Comrade L. Bagdasaryan, secretary of the raykom) and Sisianskiy (Comrade Shch. Davtyan, secretary of the raykom) 31 percent, Noyemberyanskiy (Comrade S. Petrosyan, secretary of the raykom) 32 percent and Spitakskiy Rayon (Comrade G. Mkrtchyan, secretary of the raykom) 29 percent. As a result, the farms experience annually a shortfall of tens of thousands of calves and lambs.

Work is also being performed inadequately in the republic as yet on the rearing of heifers.

Insufficient use is being made of the production capacity of the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories. The capacity of the poultry factories is loaded to the extent of 57-65 percent, that at the hog complexes to the extent of 57 percent. Provision for the farms' veterinary-health welfare has been organized extremely unsatisfactorily. Tens of thousands of head of livestock have had to be surrendered for slaughter due to various diseases in the past 10 years.

A large number of livestock with low weight conditions is consumed for on-farm needs. The average daily weight gains of cattle, hogs and sheep are 35-40 percent below the optimum. Calculations show that the losses of resources via the enumerated channels alone constitute approximately 20,000-30,000 tons a year. Here is potential!

The intensification of animal husbandry is inconceivable without a corresponding intensification of fodder production. However, not all raykoms are performing consistent work in this area.

A number of rayons approach fodder production as a secondary sector. The majority of farms of Azizbekovski, Talinski, Yellegladzovski, Martuninski, Tumanyanski, Sisianski and other rayons are failing to adopt the due measures to provide the livestock with coarse and succulent fodder and constantly expect help from state resources. It is necessary to struggle resolutely everywhere against the mood of dependence and become properly involved in questions of an intensification of fodder production and an increase in one's own fodder. There are possibilities for this in all rayons and on all farms without exception.

There are still many shortcomings in the production, procurement and storage of fodder, leading to a reduction in its quality and big losses of nutrients. It is necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan to provide on each farm for the creation of the essential base for fodder storage and to adopt the most emphatic measures for its increased quality. Instances of the production of substandard formula food have not totally disappeared. Enterprises of the Ministry of Grain Products (Comrade R. Shakhbazyan, minister) frequently violate established standards for the manufactured product.

The state of natural fodder pasture is a cause of great concern. Due to nonsystemic use, there has been a marked deterioration in the ameliorative state of hayfields and pastures, as a consequence of which there is practically no growth in livestock productivity in the pasturing period.

The removal of all these shortcomings is a paramount task of the party committees and organizations and the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and its local authorities.

It is essential to continue to promote the development of the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises and organizations, assist the private subsidiary farms of the population by way of the allocation of pasture and the sale of fodder, seeds, fertilizer and young livestock and poultry, and improve the organization of purchases of surplus agricultural products from the population.

The State Committee for Fishery Industry (Comrade G. Karapetyan, chairman) must make fuller use of the potential and possibilities for the development of commodity fish farming, improve the technical condition of the ponds, and raise their productivity and increase the sale of fresh fish to the population.

The republic State Committee for Forestry Industry (Comrade M. Arzumanyan, chairman) must step up its work even more on expanding the areas of forest plantations, improving the conservation of the forests and flora and fauna, and increasing its contribution to fulfillment of the Food Program.

And, further, it is essential that the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee elaborate and implement the most effective measures to combat all types of land erosion and raise the responsibility of all farms and services here.

The work of the food industry sectors of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee is in need of improvement. Many enterprises are still failing to provide for the comprehensive, waste-free use of raw materials and the manufacture of a variety of high quality products and permitting big losses of raw material and products.

It is essential that the republic Council of Ministers and State Agrarian-Industrial Committee adopt the most energetic measures to strengthen the facilities for storage of agricultural products and accelerate the development of the processing industry, its retooling, and the active introduction therein of waste-free technology, and ensure a sharp rise in product quality. It is necessary to accelerate the reprofiling of some of the enterprises manufacturing wine-vodka products to the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages, juices, syrups, and other food products in public demand.

As a result of implementation of the measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum there has been a marked strengthening of the farms' economy. However, despite this, some kolkhozes and sovkhoses are still operating at a loss. This is intolerable. It is essential to consistently reduce both material and monetary outlays on the production of agricultural products and lower their prime costs. Is it normal that in 1984, the prime costs per ton of cattle weight gain on certain farms of Yekhegnadzorskiy and Azizbekovski rayons constituted R7,000, per ton of milk on certain farms of Talinskiy, Araratskiy and other rayons R560-600 and so forth?

Great significance is attached in the strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to the introduction of the collective contract and cost accounting, in which we are still not actively involving ourselves and find ourselves in one of the last places in the country. It is essential as soon as possible to make this progressive form of labor organization primarily, converting the brigades to intrafarm financial autonomy.

The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the primary party organizations must ensure highly profitable operation in all sectors of production.

Our most important task is appreciably strengthening scientific support for the APK and concentrating scientists' attention on an improvement in selection and breeding, the development and introduction of the latest techniques and progressive forms of the organization of labor and pay, and an improvement in economic relations and the economic mechanism.

It is essential that the republic Gosplan, State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and Academy of Sciences and the party and soviet authorities keep these questions under remitting supervision, ensure the accelerated development of the priority areas in scientific research, and considerably strengthen science's ties to production.

With regard for the new tasks, the raykoms, rayispolkoms, the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and the appropriate ministries and departments must strive persistently for implementation of the plans for the socioeconomic development of the countryside and the creation on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of stable labor collectives. And they must implement a set of measures for improving the training of personnel and raising their professional level. It is essential to increase attention to and concern for farm managers and specialists and create an atmosphere in which they can display initiative and creativity in work.

It is essential that we, comrades, adopt all measures for the growth and retention of the intelligentsia in the countryside. It is necessary to create the broadest opportunities and preferential conditions for the training of rural youth in the VUZ's, and in all specialties. This will create practical prerequisites for the further development of our countryside.

The Armenian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] has been formed in the republic for the purpose of improving the management of agriculture and other sectors of the APK. The Gosagroprom should rapidly complete the reorganization from top to bottom and embark immediately on the accomplishment of the specific tasks of the current year's spring sowing.

Our main task is accomplishing the large-scale transfer of all agricultural production and all sectors of the APK to an intensive path of development. Its accomplishment must be the pivot of the entire organizing, political, and economic work of both the Gosagroprom and other republic and local party, soviet, and economic authorities and organizations.

Permit me to express the firm conviction that the workers of the APK will spare no forces and energy for the achievement of new high indicators in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! The Central Committee has worked consistently in the direction of an improvement in capital construction in the republic. In the period under review, capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing increased 23 percent.

A big program of construction of both production and social and cultural everyday facilities was implemented.

Capacity for the production of foil in Kanaz, truck loaders and iron casting at the Charentsavan Truck Loaders Plant, and at Footwear Factory No 1 of the "Masis" Production Association; the Maraliskaya Cotton Spinning Factory, a flour mill in Bagratyantskiy Rayon, new stations of the Yerevan Metro, the "Yervants" and "Yerebuni" air terminals in Yerevan, airports in the cities of Leninakan and Goris, a sports-concert complex in Yerevan, 134 kilometers of railroad track and 364 kilometers of highways, and a multitude of other facilities were commissioned.

Apartment houses with a total area of 5.4 million square meters were built and commissioned from all sources of financing, which enabled more than 117,000 families to improve their housing conditions and made it possible to liquidate approximately 180,000 square meters of wooden huts and living quarters in basements. New general schools for 76,600 students, preschool establishments for 31,600 children, hospitals with 3,400 beds, and clinics for 4,500 visits were introduced.

The base of construction industry was further developed. The machinery-worker ratio in construction increased by a factor of 1.1 in the 5-year plan, and labor productivity grew 23 percent.

At the same time the state of capital construction in the republic still does not satisfy us. The efficiency of capital investments is still low. An improvement in their production and technological structure is required. There are instances of the dispersal of material, financial, and labor resources.

The republic's main contract ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade R. Melikyan, minister) and Glavpromstazhpetstroy (Comrade G. Gumbaryan, chief), construction subdivisions of the Gosagroprom (Comrade G. Tatevosyan), the Glavarmvodstroy and others are being slow to effect the transition to intensive methods of management and are permitting considerable miscalculations and shortcomings in the preparation and organization miscalculations and shortcomings in the preparation and organization of construction. Due to the low exactingness of the ministries and departments and the irresponsibility of the leaders of certain construction-installation trusts and administrations and also client enterprises and organizations, fulfillment of the plans for construction-installation work was frequently frustrated, the normative deadlines for construction were disrupted, and the on-schedule commissioning of facilities and capacity was not secured.

Every year the plan for state capital investments in the republic were fulfilled at the 94-98-percent level, the commissioning of fixed capital at the level of 77-86 percent. The 5-year quota for the commissioning of children's preschool and medical establishments was not fulfilled. Incomplete construction at the end of the 5-year plan constituted approximately R1.3 billion, considerably above the norm. The question of liquidation of wooden huts and dilapidated buildings has not yet been fully solved.

The level of the technical and technology provision of construction is still low. Unsatisfactory use is being made of construction machinery and mechanisms. Manual labor is being mechanized only slowly.

The level of mechanization of excavation, loading-unloading and certain other operations lags behind the union-average indicators considerably. Excavator and bulldozer production per unit capacity declined. The output-capital ratio of construction of fixed capital fell 11 percent.

The base of construction industry and construction materials industry enterprises does not correspond to modern requirements. Over half of them represent on-site-type production with primitive technology and a low degree of provision with equipment. Unsatisfactory use is being made of the capacity of large-panel house building.

An active struggle is not being conducted as yet in the construction organizations and at construction industry enterprises for economies in material, labor and fuel-energy resources, there are serious shortcomings in labor norm-setting and inflated reports, a variety of unproductive expenditure and instances of the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property are permitted.



Insufficient attention is being paid to the introduction of the brigade contract in construction. In the 5-year plan the number of brigades operating by the cost-accounting method and other progressive methods amounted to 40 percent.

The leaders of construction ministries, trusts and administrations, and party and trade union organizations are not displaying proper concern for an improvement in the workers' work and social conditions. Restaurants, showers, recreation rooms and other necessary conditions are not being created at the majority of construction sites. All this is leading to great personnel turnover and impeding the creation of stable labor collectives.

The system of management of construction is in need of improvement. It is essential to strive for a further strengthening and extension of the production-economic independence of the main components -- the construction-installation trusts.

Certain gorkoms and raykoms are still not properly probing the state of affairs at construction sites, are not rendering the party organizations of the construction and installation subdivisions sufficient help in mobilizing the collectives' efforts for fulfillment of the plans of construction-installation work, and are not properly monitoring the progress of the construction of facilities.

The Kalininskiy, Azizbekovskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Krasnoselskiy, Amastyskiy, Novemberyanskiy and a number of other raykoms deserve to be seriously reprimanded in this matter.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade L. Kazaryan, minister) is failing to ensure the steady fulfillment of the plans for individual types of product and their high quality. At enterprises of the system, new technology and progressive techniques are being introduced on a small scale, failing to palpably influence the general state of affairs.

The quality of construction is in need of fundamental improvement. The measures adopted by the construction ministries and departments, party organizations, and the leaders of construction subdivisions for a rise therein are not yet producing the desired results. The main reasons for the low quality are the inadequate technical-technological provision of construction and construction industry, the unsatisfactory organization of labor and production, low labor and technological discipline, and an unconscientious attitude. It is essential to consistently do away with all these shortcomings. It is necessary to build both rapidly and solidly. This must be the motto of our party committees and organizations and all construction workers in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures to improve the work of the planning organizations and perfect planning-estimates work. The plans do not always reflect the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience, and many of them lack progressive architectural and engineering decisions and fail to provide for the use of technologically efficient, economical structures and new highly efficient materials.

The quality of planning is low in the "Arxprospoyekt," "Arxgiproektkhoz," "Arxgiprotrans" and certain other institutes.

There continue to be instances of the elaboration of planning estimates documents for facilities whose construction is not a prime necessity.

The republic Gosstroy (Comrade L. Beglaryan, chairman) is not adopting effective measures to enhance the technical level, efficiency, and quality of planning and the role of expert appraisal and inventor's supervision. The planning organizations are inadequately furnished with modern planning equipment, including computers, which is not contributing to a rise in the efficiency of the work and labor productivity of the planners and a reduction in the planning time.

Much was done in the past 5-year period for the development of the republic's cities and villages, their provision with amenities, mass housing construction, and the erection of unique and monumental buildings and installations.

While evaluating the services of the republic's architects, planners, and construction workers at their worth here, it should be noted that the possibilities afforded them are being used far from fully.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures to enhance the architectural-artistic expressiveness of the erected buildings and installations, particularly new residential formations.

Under the conditions of the increase in the proportion of large-panel housing building it is essential in mass housing construction to fundamentally improve model planning, underpin city planning and architectural demands with a construction industry base, and introduce special production lines for the manufacture of nonstandard architectural components. It is necessary at construction industry enterprises to quickly create technical and technological possibilities which would make it possible to rapidly readjust production to the manufacture of structures and components of various parameters and purposes.

The Gosstroy should accelerate the creation of a catalogue of standardized industrial structures whose creative application will diversify residential development considerably.

The Armenian Architects Union (Comrade A. Grigoryan, chairman) is obliged to render our architects more active and practical assistance in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting them and contribute to their creative and professional growth.

Our architects and construction workers are faced with a great deal of crucial work for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for the Further Development in 1986-1990 of Yerevan's Municipal Economy".

The republic's municipal services are in need of further development.

It is intolerable that the plans for the construction of municipal facilities are not fulfilled from year to year and that work on the maintenance of residential and public buildings is organized unsatisfactorily. The party committees must raise the responsibility of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms in the construction and maintenance of water mains, heating and sewage systems and installations and removal of the technical and organizational factors leading to big losses of drinking water and interruptions in heat supply.

It is essential to improve the building of roads and, particularly, their maintenance. The Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade G. Melkumyan) must pay more attention to the state of the roads and step up work on their construction in rural areas.



The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has made a consistent study of questions of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources and raised the responsibility of the appropriate authorities in this matter. And we have achieved much in this area.

Many works polluting the environment have been closed, and the ecological safety of operating works has risen. A large volume of nature-conservation measures has been realized.

We will continue to actively and consistently implement our policy of improving the ecological condition of the republic.

It is essential for the successful realization of this important work to do away with existing shortcomings, primarily the tardy implementation of the outlined measures and the incomplete assimilation of the resources allocated for this purpose. It is necessary to raise in every possible way the responsibility of the ministries and departments, and enterprises and organizations for the unswerving observance of legislative instruments pertaining to the protection of nature and the environment and to introduce into practice ecological expert appraisal of the plans for construction of production and municipal facilities.

Comrades! We are faced with complex and large-scale tasks in the sphere of the further development of the national economy. A growth of the national income of 24-25 percent and industrial production of 24-26 percent and an increase in the average annual gross agricultural product of 12-14 percent are outlined in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, will report to the congress in detail on the republic's economic and social development and the specific tasks of the 5-year plan. This spares us the need to speak about them in detail in the accounting report.

I would like, however, to emphasize that the charted frontiers and high plans of our future work are taut.

We must provide for the transfer of production to a predominantly intensive path of development, strive for a considerable growth of labor productivity and, on this basis, accelerate the rate of economic growth and ensure the utmost acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the universal application of its results in production and management, the services sphere, and in social life. This will also contribute to the successful realization of the vast social program.

A great deal of work has to be done to improve planning and the economic mechanism.

As before, questions of improvement of sectors of the national economy -- particularly industry, agriculture, and capital construction -- will be at the center of our attention. The Food and Energy Programs and the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere will be implemented consistently.

For the successful and stable operation of the republic's national economy we must perfect the entire production infrastructure and improve its power, oil, and gas supplies and information support.

Unremitting attention will be paid to the accelerated socioeconomic development of the mountain and foothill areas of the republic, nature conservation, equalization of the development levels of all regions of the republic, and the pursuit of an active demographic policy.

All this will require the full mobilization of our forces and possibilities and the use of all our reserves.

We have embarked on the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which the party has resolved to make the pivotal year in the sphere of development of the economy. It is the first year of work on realization of the party's new economic strategy and the targets determined by the Basic Guidelines. For this reason, this is a special year. Much will depend on it. If we make a good, confident start as of the first month of the year and successfully tackle the year's tasks, we will ensure a good foundation for steady and fruitful work throughout the 5-year plan.

Permit me to express the confidence that our party organization will mobilize our working people more energetically and consistently for shock labor and the complete fulfillment of the quotas of the first year and the 5-year plan as a whole. This is our duty and a matter of honor.

## II. A Rise in the People's Well-Being -- The Party's Highest Goal

Comrades! A wide-ranging social program was fulfilled in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The people's well-being rose even higher, our people's living standard improved.

The population's monetary income rose 29.7 percent, social consumption funds 27.4 percent, and paid services 22.4 percent. The growth of per capita real income constituted 109.9 percent. The working people's average wage rose. Pensions and benefits were increased. Approximately one-third of the total consumption of material benefits and services was made possible by social consumption funds. Average total living space per urban resident increased 4.1 percent. Individual apartment houses with a total area of 1,065,000 square meters were built in the cities, communities, and villages. Many club establishments were commissioned, and new theaters, libraries, and museums were created. Recreational and tourist facilities expanded.

An increase in the people's well-being is inseparable from the fuller satisfaction of consumer demand for various goods and services. The growth of retail commodity turnover in the 5-year period totaled 16.9 percent. Sales floor space increased by 86,000 square meters, seating in the public catering system by 55,000. The sale to the population of the most important types of consumer commodity increased: meat and meat products by 22.1 percent, butter by 10 percent, milk and dairy products 18 percent, cheese 19 percent, eggs 17.5 percent, footwear 35 percent, and furniture 29.6 percent. The number of refrigerators per 100 homes amounted in 1985 to 101, washing machines 79 and television receivers 95. As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's decisions on stepping up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, the sale to the public of alcoholic beverages declined 20 percent compared with 1984.

However, the growth rate of retail commodity turnover has slowed recently, and fulfillment of the plan quotas is coming under strain. The 5-year quota for the growth of commodity turnover was not fulfilled. This happened because the leaders of the republic's trading organizations (Comrade S. Safaryan, minister of trade; Comrade R. Grigoryan, chairman of the Aykoop) were unable to evaluate properly and in time the

objective changes in the structure of effective demand and, accordingly, failed to reorganize their work. Serious shortcomings and oversights in the planning and organization of trade were also responsible.

Because of the incorrect determination of demand and the low quality and narrow selection, many millions of rubles worth of stale and unmarketable commodities have piled up at warehouses of the trading organizations. This must serve as a serious warning to the leaders of the republic Ministry of Trade, Aykoop, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, and Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry, other ministries and departments, and all enterprises manufacturing consumer goods.

It is necessary to study demand more fully and reliably, strengthen and perfect direct relations between industry and trade, and strive to ensure that trade's orders become the basis of the plans for production of consumer goods and determination of their assortment. In light of the said requirements, the wholesale depots must fundamentally improve their work also. The high saturation of the market with goods demands an improvement in the forms and methods of organization of trade and the skillful and prompt maneuvering of commodity resources. It is necessary to rationalize trade, improve the location of facilities, and raise the standard of trade. In a word, it is necessary to learn to trade and not simply distribute commodities via the retail network.

It is essential to pay particular attention to the further development and renewal of trade's material-technical base and to seek qualitative changes in its provision with equipment and the organization of engineering processes.

On the basis of the accumulated experience of recent years in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan and a number of rayons of the republic, it is necessary to develop more actively the network of small, narrowly specialized public catering enterprises, using for this purpose openings, semi-basements, and the first stories of buildings, and to organize cafes and other trade service facilities out in the open.

It is essential that the republic Council of Ministers streamline the system of trade management, improve the coordination and planning of commodity turnover, and bring to the optimum number the organizations engaged in trading activity.

In the past 5 years, consumer services increased 47.4 percent, including 76.3 percent in the countryside, more than the 5-year target. New convenience centers with comprehensive acceptance points were built in 250 villages and 15 rayon centers of the republic. The Ministry of Consumer Services secured the steady fulfillment of the plans and implemented measures for the concentration and specialization of production.

However, there are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in consumer service.

It is intolerable that 14 ministries and departments with consumer service plans failed to secure fulfillment of the 5-year quotas. These included organizations of the Council for the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, the ministries of trade and highway construction and maintenance, and the Glavarmvodstroy.

The Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade S. Tumanyan, minister) and other organizations are developing sluggishly the services rendered at the place of work and at the client's home and also prompt execution of the "Today for Today" orders. There is a lag in such types of service as custom tailoring, household appliance and furniture repair, laundry services, and others.

The workers of the republic's consumer service sphere must regard as a principal task the universal introduction of a system of comprehensive consumer service, an increase in its quality and standard -- particularly in the mountain and foothill areas -- a reduction in the time taken to fulfill orders, and the introduction in practice of new, progressive forms of service. The new subdivision set up under the auspices of the republic Council of Ministers is to strive for a fundamental breakthrough and really develop the business of rendering services pertaining to the maintenance and construction of housing and small garden lodges per the public's orders. The material-technical base of the servicing of private automobiles is to be reinforced. It is necessary to consistently improve the organization of the public's recreation.

Altogether, comrades, we need to involve ourselves more assertively in the development of paid services in the republic. Currently a considerable proportion of monetary income is spent on the acquisition of commodities. Yet there is a certain satiety limit here. But the public's spending on services in the republic is very little.

It is essential to consistently realize the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, ensure the efficient work of the consumer service enterprises under the new conditions, and expand the network of services directly at the enterprises.

The party committees must constantly keep the work of the service sphere sectors at the center of their attention, always remembering that they are dealing with people, with all the variety of their tastes and desires and human sentiments. The low standard of service and the speculation in commodities, fraud, short-changing the customers, extortion, and other abuses give rise to justified complaints and anger among the public. Every leader of the services sphere should primarily be personally responsible for preventing and eradicating such phenomena, and each party organization must combat them.

The gorkoms and raykoms, particularly of the capital, need to work more consistently in this direction. Simultaneously they must raise the assertiveness of the working people in combating such phenomena. The administrative authorities and the people's control bodies also should have their strong say here.

Comrades! The people's state of health is increasingly becoming a most important indicator of the level of their well-being. And, naturally, the development of health care and the strengthening of its material-technical base have been at the center of attention of the republic party organization. Many new medical establishments were commissioned in the 5-year plan. Their provision with modern medical-diagnostic apparatus, equipment, and instruments increased.

More efficient means and methods of preventive care, diagnostics and treatment of the most prevalent diseases were introduced in the practice of health care in the past years. General morbidity declined, indicators of the public's health improved.

At the same time the current level of medical service does not fully correspond to today's increased requirements.

The Ministry of Health (Comrade E. Gabrielyan) and the construction workers deserve to be criticized for the incomplete assimilation of the capital investments allocated for the strengthening of the material-technical base of health care. Although in terms of the number of hospital beds per 10,000 of the population the republic is in last



place in the country, many medical establishments, particularly in rural localities, remain housed in cramped, inconvenient premises and are inadequately equipped.

There are serious shortcomings and omissions in treatment-preventive services for the population, particularly women and children, and in the work of the sanitary-epidemiological service. Granted the republic's sound provision with medical personnel, a shortage thereof is perceived in some areas. The provision of physicians with first-aid stations is particularly unsatisfactory. Due to the inadequate educational work of the party organizations and the low exactingness of the leaders in individual medical establishments, there continue to be breaches of medical ethics and a variety of negative phenomena, including extortion, demands, and speculation in medication.

The party committees and organizations, Ministry of Health, and the soviet and trade union authorities must adopt the most effective measures for the speediest elimination of these shortcomings and strive for the fuller satisfaction of the public's need for medical assistance at a modern level and its increased quality. They must strive for considerable changes in the intensive use of available potential and an increase in the efficiency of their activity, strengthen the preventive thrust of health care, and consistently implement a gradual transition to the annual clinical examination of the entire population.

It is necessary to continue to improve the population's social security, develop the base thereof, and display more concern for retirees, the elderly and invalids, families of fallen servicemen, and invalids of the Patriotic War.

Comrades! The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has paid considerable attention to the development of science, the further strengthening of its ties to production, and an improvement in the training of scientific and scientific-lecturer personnel as most important factors in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Over 100 scientific research institutes and 200 design offices and special design offices operate in the republic. Tens of thousands of persons are employed in the sphere of science and scientific service. More than 21,000 of these are scientific officers, an increase of nearly 11 percent in the 5-year plan.

Effective measures have been adopted for an intensification and the increased efficiency of scientific research and the further development of the fundamental sciences.

Some 54 targeted comprehensive scientific-technical programs of union and republic significance were elaborated in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic's scientific collectives are making a definite contribution to the accomplishment of the Food and Energy Programs.

The fundamental research in the sphere of astrophysics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, solid-state physics, radiophysics, elementary particle physics, chemical physics, biochemistry, human and animal physiology, and others is of great scientific and practical interest. The results of a number of scientific studies have been introduced in various sectors of the national economy.

In fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" the academy scientific establishments and VUZ departments have done a certain amount of work to actualize the problems and subjects of research in the sphere of the social sciences. This will be described in more detail further on.

There are positive achievements in VUZ science. The organization of the introduction of scientific developments in production has improved somewhat. The work of sectorial science is improving.

But we have yet to achieve a serious reorganization of the activity of the Academy of Sciences institutes, sectorial scientific research institutes, and the VUZ's, particularly in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The republic's scientific potential is still not being fully utilized.

We have much to do for the further development of the fundamental sciences. The scientific establishments are still not properly influencing an increase in social production efficiency, labor productivity and the economic and social development of the republic.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of the Academy of Sciences, ministries, departments and scientific establishments, and the VUZ's to the lag that has been discerned in a number of most important areas of fundamental and applied research, in the sphere of the comprehensive use of mineral raw material, renewable energy sources, theoretical cybernetics and robotics, scientific instrument making, waste-free and resource-saving technology, biotechnology, the application of mathematical methods in economic research, and sociology included.

A key direction of scientific-technical progress is the development of information science and computers. We are a republic with a developed science-production base in this respect. We have big opportunities for moving toward the foremost positions in the country here. However, we are making insufficient, irrational and noncomprehensive use of them.

The same may be said of the creation of less energy- and material-consuming technology and the exclusion of losses of energy and resources. They do not today occupy an important place in scientific research.

The effectiveness of research is growing at an inadequate pace, a principal reason for which continues to be the dispersal of forces and resources on numerous subjects, and shallowness of subject matter has not been fully overcome.

At the present time a number of scientific establishments, academy and VUZ particularly, lack a testing-experimental base, pilot production works, and experimental bays. According to indicators characterizing the degree of equipment provision per person employed in the science sphere, the republic lags considerably behind the union-average indicators.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress demands an appreciable change in the attitude of the ministries and departments and industrial managers toward science. However, many of them are being slow to reorganize as yet and continue to display sluggishness and inertia in the practical application of the results of scientific development.

We are also still making insufficient use of such powerful potential for an acceleration of scientific-technical progress as VUZ science. Approximately 40 percent of the republic's scientific officers, including 340 doctors and more than 2,800 candidates of sciences, are concentrated in the VUZ's, whereas the scientific R&D they perform is no more than 10 percent of the total scientific research performed in the republic.

We also lag behind by a factor of 2-2.5 the union-average indicators pertaining to the total volume of this work per 100 persons of professorial-lecturer personnel.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress insistently demands an improvement in coordination; a strengthening of the ties of academy, VUZ, and sectorial science; consolidation of scientific and engineering thought; and precise determination of the tasks confronting our science and all its sectors.

The Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences (Comrade V. Ambartsumyan, president), which is entrusted with the function of coordination of scientific research throughout the republic, is not working with due assertiveness in this respect. The main, central task of academy science is the increasing preferential development of fundamental research in the priority areas. Sectorial and VUZ science should be involved primarily in tackling tasks of the technical and technological retooling of sectors of the national economy, the embodiment of modern scientific knowledge in specific engineering and technological solutions, and its application to the practical requirements of the national economy.

Science itself, as a major national economic sector, also must switch to the path of intensification of development. It is essential to raise considerably the quality of work and productivity in science on the basis of the use of new, efficient cognitive means and new research equipment and techniques.

The accomplishment of these tasks demands an improvement in the management of science and its organizational mechanisms and the comprehensive use of administrative, economic, and socio-psychological factors.

It is necessary to actively practice a targeted approach to the planning and management of scientific research and the introduction of its achievements in practice.

It is essential to accelerate the development of the experimental-production base -- a principal factor of the increased efficiency of the activity of the scientific establishments. This, naturally, will take time and resources. For this reason we must strive today to ensure that the academy institutes and VUZ's use the experimental-production base of the sectorial scientific research institutes and the enterprises together with them.

The training of scientific and science-lecturer personnel, the state of which cannot fail to alarm us today, requires the closest attention.

The trend toward a reduction in the proportion of persons with degrees in the total numbers of the republic's scientific and science-lecturer personnel and the aging of the scientific establishment and VUZ collectives is causing concern. The average age of candidates of sciences in academy establishments is 42.5.

The state of training of scientific personnel in the sectorial scientific research, planning-design, and production engineering organizations is infelicitous. The degree of saturation of these organizations with personnel with degrees is considerably lower than in the republic on average.

The efficiency of graduate study is still low. The plans for registration for targeted graduate work are chronically unfulfilled.

The further buildup of the republic's scientific potential and its more efficient use, and realization of the wide-ranging program of acceleration of scientific-technical progress demand the purposeful, energetic organizing and political work of the primary party organizations of the scientific establishments and VUZ's and the party, soviet, and state authorities.

Comrades! The system of public education was developed and perfected consistently and positive results in the organization and content of teaching-educational activity in all types of educational institutions were achieved in the period under review.

The party committees and organizations came to pay more attention to questions of public education in connection with implementation of the reform of general and vocational schools and to organize ideological and educational work in the schools more purposefully. Many teaching collectives scored splendid successes in the teaching and training of the younger generation.

Measures were adopted for an improvement in the students' labor education. All the general schools and also the vocational-technical schools were assigned base enterprises and organizations. New relations between the school and production are taking shape, and their common responsibility for the cause of the labor and civic formation of youth is increasing.

But the pace of school reform has yet to assume the necessary proportions. The Ministry of Education (Comrade S. Akhumyan), the public education authorities, and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrade G. Kotandzyan) are still slow to reorganize their work in light of the demands of the reform.

We cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of teaching-educational work in a number of schools and vocational-technical colleges. The high pass-rate indicators do not always reflect the students' real knowledge, the forms and methods of teaching are not being reorganized quickly enough, insufficient attention is being paid to intensification of the educational process and the increased practical thrust of teaching the use of technical means of teaching is inefficient and incomplete use is being made of the possibilities of subject rooms. Measures are still not being actively adopted for an acceleration of the children's instruction in computer literacy. There are appreciable shortcomings in the organization of vocational guidance. Many school workshops and interschool industrial training centers are furnished with obsolescent and obsolete equipment, and there is an inadequate supply of materials for work, instruments, and other implements. The network of interschool industrial training centers is expanding at a slow pace. The labor education teachers are in need of qualitative improvement.

The participation of the republic ministries and departments and base enterprises in the realization of school reform is insufficient.

The gorkoms and raykoms should establish strict supervision of the activity of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, production associations, and enterprises pertaining to realization of school reform.

The consistent implementation of the ideas and propositions of school reform is a central task in the sphere of public education in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Ministry of Education, public education authorities, scientific research and methods subdivisions, school teacher collectives, and the primary party organizations must



consistently improve the content of education and training and provide for the creation of new curricula and textbooks for all groups of classroom subjects with regard for the fuller reflection of scientific-technical achievements and the experience of social development. It is necessary to create conditions for the students' mastery of the fundamentals of information science and computers; familiarize them better with production, engineering processes, and modern technology; and increase the number of work benches for the senior students.

The alliance of the school and production is a command of the times, and it needs to be strengthened by the joint efforts of the party, soviet, economic, and public organizations.

There are appreciable oversights in the planning for training workers, which continues to be performed without careful actual consideration of the requirements of the national economy and the regions of the republic. The proportion of 8th grade graduates transferring to instruction in rural vocational-technical schools is low. It constituted approximately 20 percent in 1985.

It is essential that the republic State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and the teacher collectives and party organizations of the schools overcome more rapidly the serious shortcomings in teaching-educational work and the organization of the youth's social life and recreation and combat the students' dropout rate.

It is essential that the party committees and organizations and school and vocational-technical college collectives ensure the maximum use of the possibilities of school and its teaching and ideological potential for the all-around and harmonious development of the personality; the shaping in the youth of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist morality, and a sense of high civic duty; the cultivation of staunch immunity to the influence of bourgeois ideology and all manifestations of a mercantilist-consumer mentality; and the inculcation of a responsible attitude toward study, labor, and public duties.

The personal responsibility of the teachers must be raised in all this.

It is essential to display constant concern for an increase in the role of the teacher and his prestige in society and the creation of conditions for the constant improvement of political and professional preparedness. There is an urgent need for the content and scale of teaching personnel training to be brought into line with the demands of the modern school and reform.

The planning of the training and use of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education also needs improvement. The actual requirements of sectors of the national economy and the prospects of scientific-technical and social progress are not as yet fully being taken into consideration here. A disproportion in the numerical correlation of specialists with higher education and specialists with secondary specialized education has been created. The republic has 0.8 specialists with secondary specialized education for each specialist with higher education employed in the national economy, which is considerably below what is required. In a number of specialties, mainly pedagogical and university, the graduation of specialists exceeds the need for them.

The increase in the graduation of engineers in certain specialties is not being underpinned by a corresponding rise in the quality of their training. For many technical VUZ graduates the period of their adaptation under the conditions of modern production

is protracted. University education has still not achieved complete differentiation in the training of specialists for scientific research, production, and pedagogical activity.

A number of republic ministries and departments and industrial enterprises is failing to pay due attention to questions of the rational use of young specialists and their requirements and is not adopting measures to assign them positions and retain them where they have been assigned, which is leading to unjustified personnel turnover. It is impermissible when an average of 45 percent of young specialists with higher education arriving for assigned work are released without having worked for 3 years.

The workers of the higher and secondary specialized school are confronted with important and serious tasks for bringing the entire system of teaching and training into line with the demands of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the dynamic development of society. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade L. Garibdzhanyan), the party organizations, the VUZ dean's offices and the leadership of the tekhnikums and schools are obliged to do away with the existing shortcomings, ensure an intensification and increase in the quality of tuition and strive for a fundamental improvement in teaching-educational work.

And, finally, we need to fundamentally improve the work of the system of specialist improvement and retraining, streamline and strengthen the network of educational institutions and faculties with regard for the needs and singularities of the improvement of various categories of specialists, and create sufficiently mobile forms of retraining, particularly in respect to the latest equipment and technology, based primarily on the higher school.

None of our efforts, comrades, in the direction of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress will produce the desired results unless we constantly increase the republic's intellectual potential and unless we have the requisite number of highly skilled personnel -- workers, engineers, and scientific and other good specialists in their field who are highly professional and who know how to seek and find, make and create, apply what has been discovered, and created and materialize an idea.

It is necessary to emphasize the need for an acceleration of the development of the material base of the republic's socio-cultural sphere. We must adopt energetic measures for an expansion of the scale and the creation and replacement of the material base of science, education, ideological work, culture, and sport and for bringing them into line with modern demands. It is necessary to enlist the ministries and departments, enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes more actively in the construction of schools, vocational-technical colleges and health care, cultural and sports facilities, their maintenance and modernization, and their provision with equipment and cultural and sports implements. The party and soviet authorities must keep these questions at the center of their attention and provide for the efficient use both of the resources allocated for these purposes by the state and the available material base of this sphere.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum said that the CPSU sees an unswerving, step-by-step rise in the people's well-being, an improvement in all aspects of Soviet life, and the creation of conditions conducive to the harmonious development of the personality as the high purpose of an acceleration in the country's socioeconomic developments. It is essential here to consistently pursue a policy aimed at strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits and intensifying the impact of social factors on the development of the economy and its increased efficiency.

These directions, which are strikingly expressed in the new version of the CPSU Program, should constantly guide all our party, soviet, economic, and public authorities and organizations when tackling the important and detailed tasks of the republic's social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

### III. Ideological, Political-Educational Work at the Level of the New Demands

Comrades! The realization of the party's magnificent program goals and the large-scale tasks it has advanced for the achievement of a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society insistently demand the full use of the powerful transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, an improvement in communist education, and stimulation of the human factor -- the main decisive factor of all times.

Tremendous significance in an improvement of education and the style and methods of the organizing and political work of the party organizations is attached to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums and the CPSU Central Committee decrees on ideological questions, in the period under review our party organization strove consistently for an improvement in ideological, political-educational activity. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee constantly kept at the center of its attention questions of ideological work and the comprehensive organization and increased efficiency of the educational process. They were examined periodically at plenums and sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee and at meetings of party activists.

The decree "The Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" adopted by the CPSU Central Committee was a specific action program for improvement in our entire activity. Implementing the party's current requirements and eliminating shortcomings, the party organizations are linking ideological, political-educational work more closely with the accomplishment of practical tasks and actual socioeconomic processes and more actively seeking ways of increasing its efficiency. There has come to be more specificity, enterprise, and perseverance in this work. Particular emphasis is being put on an increase in the level of educational activity directly in the labor collectives and in their primary components -- the bays and brigades, livestock sections, and laboratories.

The system of political training and economic education, lecture propaganda, and other forms of mass-political work and organization of the assimilation of the theoretical inheritance of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin and CPSU documents were perfected.

The political training system began to function more actively. The economic education of the working people improved, and the educational role of the united political festivals rose. A transition from instructive activities to conceptuality as an important means of increasing the efficiency of work on the shaping of people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and political conditioning was discerned throughout the system of mass-political training.

There was an improvement in the qualitative composition of propagandists, among whom the number of executive workers increased. The material-technical base of party propaganda strengthened, and more than 400 political instruction and economic education rooms operating on a volunteer basis were set up. The new building of the Political Instruction Center was commissioned at the start of the period under review.

Significant work on an improvement in ideological, political-educational activity is being performed by the party organizations of Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan, and the Echmiadzinskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Razdanskiy, and a number of other cities and rayons.

As a whole, comrades, attention to political-educational, ideological work has increased in our party organization, and there is progress.

All this actively contributed to the consolidation and deepening of the healthy moral-political atmosphere that had been created in the republic, the growth of the working people's production and public assertiveness, and the successful accomplishment of economic and political tasks.

At the same time the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee believes that what has been done is still far from everything needed to ensure that ideological work is most closely connected with life and the accomplishment of the tasks of the current stage of our society's development. A serious, pivotal stage.

The demand of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee concerning the fact that ideological-political education in all its forms should be as contiguous as possible with the main task -- an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development -- is only being realized slowly. This is the essence of the changes needed today in ideological work.

Yet a number of rayon and city party organizations are slow to reorganize work in light of the new demands and are performing it in the old way, without due specificity and orientation toward the solution of problems of an acceleration in our development. There is, as before, much talk about the need for reorganization, but it is not being realized in practice, and the shortcomings and oversights noted in the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on our report and at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums are only slowly being eliminated. Certain party organizations have not forsworn verbiage and have not learned to speak with people in the language of truth and explain difficult matters to them, and there continue to be formalism and sermonizing in their educational work.

Serious complaints in this respect have to be leveled at the party committees and organizations of Stepanavanskiy (Comrade V. Balayan, secretary of the raykom), Anasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom) and Vardenislikiy (Comrade K. Yeganyan, former secretary of the raykom) Rayons, the city of Dilizhan (Comrade R. Tortanyan, secretary of the gorkom), and others.

The Kalininskiy Raykom (Comrade S. Megrabyan, former secretary of the raykom) has not reorganized its work properly in light of the new demands. The measures elaborated by the raykom for a strengthening of ideological, political-educational work are trite, do not proceed fully from the tasks of an acceleration of socioeconomic development, and are not geared to an increase in people's initiative and labor assertiveness. A healthy, businesslike atmosphere is lacking in individual labor collectives because of serious shortcomings in political-educational work. Exactness toward leaders has diminished. The achievements of science and practice and new forms of organization and stimulation of labor are not being introduced in production quickly enough. As a result the rayon, which has great potential, is slow in augmenting production and is developing at a slow pace.



A serious deficiency is the fact that certain party committees and organizations are failing to display consistency in improvement in the business of education, displaying a short-term campaign-type approach to the fulfillment of most important decisions, and failing to underpin measures that have been elaborated with actual organizing work.

The existence here of lingering irregularities, organizations, and forms; instances of lax management and mismanagement; and the manufacture of substandard products, unproductive labor, losses of work time, low rates, production, and labor discipline and the many other shortcomings mentioned in the foregoing section of the report is obviously also connected with the low level of work of the party organizations on ideological-political, labor, and moral education.

In ideological, political and moral work we cannot rest content with the results that have been achieved and shifting our attention to it.

Firstly, however, perceived as that we mean as party committees and organizations display indifference, fail to keep this most important area of work under constant supervision, and slacken efforts in this direction, negative consequences are not long in coming. This was the case with the Yuryan Tire Plant. Our last congress mentioned the work of its party organization and leadership as a positive example. Evidently, the high evaluation went to the heads of the plant's committee, and the party organization failed to secure the high responsibility this entailed for them.

Instead of developing the advantages, further improving the work in education, strengthening organization and order, and seeking new ways of progress, the plant management began to display conceit and complacency, and the party organization viewed this with indifference. Beyond the supervision and educational impact of the party organization, many executives permitted violations of labor discipline and norms. Evidently believing himself to be irreplaceable, the plant director began to indulge in recklessness and tactlessness in relations with subordinates, irresponsibility toward performance of his duties and breaches of labor discipline, failed to concern himself with questions of the organization of production and its technical modernization and, naturally, forfeited the trust of the collective and lost authority. The plant yielded the positions it had gained and began to disrupt plan fulfillment, and the moral-psychological atmosphere in the collective deteriorated. The leadership began was correct in posing strict demands on Plant Director O. Koryagin and asking to entry on his record, taking the decision to remove him from office, and also on corresponding Comrade N. Zhiglyakov, first deputy to party committee secretary.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. We have many instances of committees, including executives, frequently remaining outside the sphere of education.

The party committees and organizations must perfect ideological work and strive purposefully for the molding in all our people of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and an ability to evaluate social phenomena from precise class standpoints, and to ensure that they be exponents of communist ideals and lofty moral principles. This world outlook and these principles and ideals should determine their mode of action and behavior.

In implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the party committee and organizations must, with active educational work, strive for a breakthrough in the minds and mood of the personnel from top to bottom, concentrating attention on what is most important -- scientific-technical progress and realization of the idea of the acceleration of our development. It is necessary to achieve a mental

reorganization and cultivate in each working person a desire and ability to work in the new way.

Raising the level of the socialist breeding and political culture of our personnel and all working people; developing their initiative and creativity based not only on enthusiasm but also on a profound understanding of the essence of the new processes; constantly augmenting the labor, social, and political assertiveness of each worker, kolхоз member, specialist, commander of production, and manager; and shaping in the labor collectives a high labor and ideological-moral mood providing for realization of the qualitatively new and large-scale tasks of our development -- this must be paramount in work.

Stimulation of the human factor is inseparable from persistent work on enhancing order and organization, and discipline and responsibility, and on the struggle for economy and quality, the ascertaining of reserves, and the maximum use of all that we possess. Under these conditions it is necessary to make fuller use of the educational possibilities of socialist competition, reorienting it toward the priority goals: acceleration of the rate of development, an increase in labor productivity, an improvement in product quality, and economies in resources.

It is essential that all party organizations constantly keep these questions at the center of their attention, develop the working people's initiative everywhere, and strive to ensure that they take a proprietorially concerned, responsible, conscious, and active part in the achievement of what is planned and join increasingly fully in the process of management of production and the economy.

Comrades! Pivotal significance in ideological-political work is attached to the working people's international, patriotic education. This work has always been and remains at the center of the attention of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees and organizations. As the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on our report observed, work in the republic on international education and propaganda of the historic achievements of the USSR and socialist Armenia is becoming more meaningful. A subject of constant concern to the party and financial committees is the inculcation in the youth of pride in our Soviet motherland and a readiness to perform its patriotic and international duty.

Our relations with all the fraternal republics are continuing to deepen and broaden, encompassing the most diverse aspects of political, economic and cultural life. The Armenian, Georgian, and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committees and the Eastern Obkoms are drawing up and implementing joint plans for international education.

Internationalism, which has become a most important factor in our people's social consciousness and mentality, is constantly strengthened by creative practice and socialist realities and is inculcated consistently in all phases of the formation of the personality by the multifaceted work of the republic party organization, which has considered and continues to consider our people's international education its important permanent task.

Powerful impetus was communicated to work on international and patriotic education by the celebration of the glorious jubilees -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Life has fully proven the truly outstanding historic significance of the indestructible USSR and the united multinational socialist state in our country's unswerving progress and the achievement by the peoples of our motherland of unprecedented heights in economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development. The country

of our victory are to be found in the nature of socialism, the Soviet way of life, the international friendship of the peoples, Soviet patriotism, and the moral political unity of our society.

The Armenian people, like the other peoples of the USSR, are increasingly seeing for themselves in practice the soundness and fruitfulness of the party's general course and its wise Leninist national policy, what great good fortune it is to live in the united Soviet family and how powerful and effective a source of progress and prosperity is the international friendship and fraternity and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples, multiplying the creative potential of each of them and of our entire society.

The people of Soviet Armenia are profoundly aware that they could never have accomplished the fundamental socioeconomic transformations on their soil so rapidly and so successfully and made all-around progress, and that they will not be able to reach new heights in economic and cultural building in isolation, without the tremendous and multifaceted assistance of the Soviet brother-peoples, primarily the great Russian people.

Our people harbor sincere, profound feelings of respect for and gratitude toward all the peoples of the country of Soviets for the indestructible fraternal friendship.

The Armenian people nurture particular cordial warmth and a feeling of love for their friend and brother -- the great Russian people, whose support and disinterested assistance they have perceived both at difficult times in their history and in the building of the new life. Eternal devotion to sacred friendship with the Russian people is our people's national creed.

We emphasize once again today from the rostrum of the party congress that friendship with the great Russian people and with all the fraternal peoples of our motherland was, is, and will always be sacred for the Armenian people, a mighty driving force of their life and a guarantee of their successes. And Armenian Communists consider the strengthening of this friendship their vital concern and highest duty.

Fulfilling the program directions of the CPSU, the party committees and organizations must continue to work tirelessly at ensuring that in each person's love for the motherland of October, the land where he was born and raised, and pride in the historic accomplishments of the world's first socialist state be combined with proletarian socialist internationalism and that he be characterized by a high standard of international communication and an intolerance of manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national narrowness and national egotism, and of customs and morals impeding the communist renewal of life and man.

It is necessary to step up work on improving the atheistic education of the population and removing shortcomings in this work and introduce the new socialist ceremonial more consistently. It is essential to strive to ensure that each party committee and organization have a precise idea of the religious situation and adopt the appropriate measures. It is necessary to rid ourselves completely of equanimity and struggle against religious prejudice, making active use of the traditions of the people's anti-clericalism and atheism. It is also important to increase the efficiency of the work of the atheistic education councils and impart an aggressive character to atheistic propaganda.

Considering the intensifying struggle of the two world outlooks in the international arena and the increasingly growing anti-Soviet propaganda of the West, including that

specially directed at our republic, our party organizations have stepped up propaganda on the achievements of socialism and exposure and repudiation of the ideological diversions of the enemy. More attention has come to be paid to the training and improvement of personnel working in the counterpropaganda field.

The zonal conference-seminar held recently in the republic in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee collated the work that had been done in this field, armed our party organizations with the experience of other republics and oblasts and contributed to the stimulation of counterpropaganda activity.

It is necessary to continue to perfect this work, set up a precise system of study of public opinion, perform differentiated work with people both in the labor collectives and at the place of residence, get rid of hackneyed cliches and stereotypes in counterpropaganda work, and enhance its efficiency.

In intensifying the aggressiveness of our struggle against bourgeois ideology it is essential to skillfully and actively propagandize the Soviet way of life and the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and cogently reveal the antipopular, inhuman nature of imperialism, its exploiter essence and its flouting of human rights and liberties.

It is essential to continue to stimulate foreign policy propaganda and counterpropaganda. Our appropriate authorities and organizations must take into consideration in this work the existence of the Armenian diaspora abroad; convey to it the truth about Soviet Armenia and its historic gains and true flowering in the united family of Soviet peoples and the truth about the aims of Soviet foreign policy, the achievements of our socialist society and the national policy of the Communist Party; and skillfully and opportunely expose and emphatically rebuff the hostile inventions and ravings of the Dashnaks and all reactionary and conservative forces -- an important political task.

Servile lickspittles of the most unbridled aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily American, true to their reactionary, nationalist ideology and adventurist, anti-Soviet policy, the ringleaders of the Union of Action are sparing no efforts to drive a wedge between the diaspora and the motherland -- Soviet Armenia -- to slander it and to poison the minds of overseas Armenians with anticommunism.

Corroboation by the entire course of life of the soundness of the Armenian people's historic choice, the all-around progress of our republic, and the burgeoning of the socialist Armenian nation are giving this handful of adventurers, who have been rejected by history, no peace.

The overwhelming majority of overseas Armenians consider Soviet Armenia their motherland, sincerely rejoice in its successes and harbor profound sympathies for the Soviet Union. The Committee for Cultural Relations With Armenians Abroad should strengthen ties to the progressive overseas Armenian organizations and help them realize patriotic initiatives, providing them with the necessary material showing the achievements of Soviet Armenia and socialism and the struggle of the country of soviets for peace and progress.

The Armenian Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries also must perfect its work in this direction.



Tens of thousands of Armenians in foreign lands dream of returning to the motherland. Their repatriation continues. Returning to the motherland, they join in the republic's labor and social life. The very continuousness of the repatriation process dictates the need for active political-educational work with the new Soviet citizens. The party committees and organizations, local soviets and trade union and Komsomol and economic authorities and organizations must keep this work at the center of their attention and consistently improve and increase its efficacy.

Comrades! In the world-outlook struggle there is no room for compromise. The party upholds the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology as the apple of its eye. Communists and all our cadres must be able, from positions of party- and class-mindedness, to evaluate phenomena of social life both of the past and the present day. The social sciences, to whose development the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has invariably paid great attention, have a great role here.

The achievements of the republic's social scientists in developing topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, analyzing and collating the socioeconomic practice of our society, and studying Armenian-Russian relations in Armenian studies and so forth are obvious.

A big event in the republic's social political life was the completion by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade of publication of the complete works of V.I. Lenin in Armenian in 55 volumes. The publication in Armenian of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels in 50 volumes has begun.

At the same time it needs to be said that the appearance is still infrequent here of studies that illustrate strikingly, emotionally and in depth the heroic history of our party, the experience of party leadership, of scientific-technical progress at different stages in the development of Soviet society, and the forms and methods of increasing the efficiency of the party organization's ideological activity and improving the Leninist work style.

Formalism and detachment from practice have not disappeared. Due to the inadequate methodology of certain scholars, some studies permit a relapse into a nonclass approach and objectivist evaluations and a departure from the principle of historical method, a situation that is, naturally, impermissible.

It is essential to effect an emphatic turnabout toward actualization of scientific research and increase the social sciences' contribution to an acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

The social sciences must not simply comment on events but study them in depth and put forward proposals and recommendations based on an all-around analysis of reality and with regard for the historical and actual experience of our country and the republic and also a scientific forecasting of the future. It is essential to create works containing new solutions free of a declarative, unsubstantiated, and market-influenced approach, and expose more assertively, aggressively, and convincingly bourgeois revisionist falsifications of Lenin's teaching on the party and its leading role and the ideological diversions of our enemies.

Comrades! The press, television and radio, and other mass information and propaganda organs, whose growing role in the life of society is indisputable, are an effective means of organization and education of the masses and shaping public opinion. It is natural, therefore, that the improvement and increased efficiency of their work are constantly at the center of the Central Committee's attention.

While assessing what has been done positively, it needs to be said plainly that the leadership and creative work collectives of these organizations are as yet slow to reorganize their work in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. They still have many shortcomings and oversights and inadequacies to life and practice. As before, many publications suffer from superficiality, and the formulation of serious topical problems and constructive criticism, not to mention the hackneyed nature of certain subjects and the stereotypical nature and fullness of much material, are lacking in them.

There are many unsolved problems in the work of the rayon and city newspapers. Book publishing is in need of further improvement. Certain publications do not satisfy the readers in all respects.

It is essential that the editorial boards of the republic papers SOVITAKAN AYASTAN (Comrade E. Manukyan), KOMMUNIST (Comrade B. Mkrtchyan), SOVIET ERMLINISTANY (Comrade Z. Kurbanov) and RYATAZA (Comrade M. Mstoyan), Armenpress (Comrade M. Khachatryan), the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Comrade S. Pogosyan), State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade (Comrade G. Mugnetsyanyan) and other bodies draw the appropriate conclusions from the repeatedly expressed criticism and emphatically raise the level of work of the creative collectives.

Much has to be done by the Armenian Journalists Union in improving the activity of journalists and raising their professional skills.

The task of increased influence on people's minds and hearts demands of them a constant enrichment of the ideological content and an improvement in the quality of published and broadcast material and an ability to conduct a candid, open conversation with an audience, to be truthful and accurate and to speak without reticence and glib phrases, avoiding both raptures at successes and the glossing over of shortcomings and the sensational exaggeration of negative phenomena in our social life.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted measures to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of ideological establishments for the ideological-political content of material and made it incumbent upon the party organizations to constantly raise journalists and all workers of newspapers, television and radio, journals, and publishing houses in a spirit of high responsibility for their assigned work and party-minded scrupulousness.

It is essential that the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department be consistent in monitoring the fulfillment of adopted decisions for improving the activity of the mass information and propaganda organs.

On what should our mass information organs concentrate their attention? They must primarily analyze events and phenomena in depth; raise serious problems and propose ways of solving them; persuade by the cogency, informational satiety, clarity, and intelligibility of their articles; and be opportune. They must keep at the center of their attention questions of accelerating socioeconomic development; intensifying

the national economy; scientific-technical progress; resource-saving; improving work methods; an emphatic strengthening of order, organization and discipline; the struggle against conservatism, stagnation, bureaucratic distortions, and so forth.

Their activity must contribute actively to the extensive development of the vital creativity of the masses and the initiative of the working people and the collectives; a strengthening of the creative, constructive principle in work; and the imparting, in Lenin's words, of a sufficiently broad and solid base of conviction to the task of an acceleration of our development.

The efficacy of the press grows considerably, as experience shows, when it is rendered active assistance by the party committees. And the Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to step up their work in this field. It is necessary to call strictly to account leaders of ministries, departments, and other organizations who react inopportunely to press criticism or who attempt to escape with formal replies.

Comrades! The role of Soviet artistic culture in the life of society and the shaping of the new personality is tremendous. True to the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit, it serves by the entire force of its mighty influence the interests of the party and the people, expresses the will, feelings, and thoughts of our contemporaries and actively promotes their ideological-moral and aesthetic education.

The works of Soviet Armenian masters of culture in recent years have served as convincing confirmation of their active endeavor to live the party's concerns, be its active assistants in people's education; in the establishment of communist ideals and the moral values of socialism, and in the strengthening of the international friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples; recreate the people's rich spiritual life strikingly and in all its diversity; show the magnificence of their immortal exploit in the Great Patriotic War and their present-day deeds and accomplishments; and raise problems of our time.

Significant events in the republic's cultural life were the festival of translation art; the festivals of the culture of the Don and Georgian poetry; the anniversaries of Khachatur Abovyan, Vladimir Mayakovskiy, Vaan Teryan, Aram Khachaturyan, Galktion Tabidze, and Uzeir Gadzhibekov; the theatrical festivals with the participation of groups from Moscow, Leningrad, and the union republics; the "Land and People," "On Guard of the Gains of Socialism," "Our Contemporary," and "We Are Building Communism" art exhibitions; exhibitions here of artists of the union republics; a number of motion pictures, shows, musical works, and others.

High evaluation of the great services of figures of Armenian literature and art are the conferment of the title of hero of socialist labor on USSR People's Artist Ghar Gasparyan and the writer Sero Khanzadyan and the USSR State Prize on the writer Grant Matevosyan and the award of decorations to a group of the republic's cultural figures.

The creative unions are striving actively for the positive influence of the literary and art media, primarily of publicistic genres, on people's affairs and life, extensively propagandizing the achievements of socialist culture and strengthening the alliance of art and labor.

The successes scored cannot, however, hide the shortcomings that exist in the work of our creative unions and the costs in the creative process.

Our writers and figures of art are not yet creating enough works of significant dimensions in terms of their ideological-philosophical interpretation of the present day and aesthetic resonance, truthfully and highly artistically depicting socialist reality, revealing strikingly and with inspiration what is new and progressive, and fervently exposing all that is hampering society's advance. The ideological-artistic level of certain works is low, and they portray both present-day reality and historical phenomena unobjectively.

The times themselves demand of the masters of culture full creative input and the creation of profound images of our contemporaries, the real creators of history, those who are perfecting life and are themselves being perfected in the crucible of life and growing ideologically, morally, and spiritually.

The creative unions and societies (Comrades V. Petrosyan, E. Mirzoyan, S. Muradyan, K. Kalantar, R. Kaplanyan, E. Tsaturyan) and their party organizations must direct the efforts of figures of literature and art more actively toward the accomplishment of this most important task of artistic creativity.

The Central Committee Culture and Propaganda and Agitation Departments, the Yerevanskiy, Leninskanskiy, and Kirovskanskiy gorkoms and other party committees should pay more attention to questions of the ideological-political conditioning of the artistic intelligentsia.

It is the high duty of the creative unions and their party organizations to contribute by their fruitful initiatives to the creation of works worthy of taking their place among the biggest gains of Soviet multinational culture and to strive to ensure that the ideological-aesthetic potential and emotional-figurative force of our artistic culture entirely serve the cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the spiritual enrichment of the people, and realization of the party's program goals.

It is essential to strive consistently for a rise in the ideological-artistic level of the films produced, replenishment of the theatrical repertoire with large-scale, topical plays, and an improvement in the programs of concert groups and television and radio artistic broadcasts, develop literary-musical work for children, and write more patriotic and political songs.

Literary-artistic criticism must analyze in greater depth the trends of the development of Soviet Armenian literature and art, pay more attention to collating the problems of the contemporary creative process and study of the mutual penetration and mutual enrichment of the national cultures, and dispense entirely with the paying of compliments, and be guided by high criteria when evaluating works.

Questions of the education and professional growth of creative youth should invariably be at the center of attention of the unions and their party organizations. Its education is a matter of state importance for it is a question of the future of our culture.

It is essential that the Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Cinematography, and other bodies improve work with the creative intelligentsia, create the conditions for its fruitful work and expand the practice of the social imperative.

The sphere of culture, the draft party program emphasizes, is called on to satisfy the growing requirements of different groups of the population, ensure the essential opportunities for the people's amateur artistic creativity, develop capabilities,



enrich the socialist way of life and mold healthy requirements and high aesthetic tastes. The party sees as an indispensable condition of the successful accomplishment of these tasks a constant improvement in the content and methods of cultural-educational work and a strengthening of its material base.

We have every opportunity here for the successful accomplishment of these tasks. A ramified network of cultural-educational and sports-physical culture establishments has been created. But their activity lags behind the demands of the present day and is not without shortcomings.

The Ministry of Culture (Comrade Yu. Melik-Ogandzhanyan, minister) should consistently improve the style and methods of work and involve itself more specifically in urgent questions of the creative collectives and the increased efficiency of the activity of the cultural-educational establishments.

It is necessary to strive for the truly mass nature of physical culture and sport, their introduction in daily life and an improvement in the work of the sports societies and subdivisions. The Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade M. Nuridzhanyan, chairman) must remove the shortcomings in this work more decisively and ensure the full use of sports facilities and installations. It is essential to make a meaningful and interesting program the basis of the work of the cultural-sports complexes newly created in the republic.

Comrades! The draft new version of the party program observes that we do not intend building a consumer society. The scale of life's values in Soviet people is different, and their totality constitutes the basis of the socialist way of life and characterizes the comprehensively developed man of socialist society. It is for this reason that we give battle to aspirituality and a mentality of "things," material accumulation, and parasitism.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees and organizations are consistently perfecting work on people's moral education.

There has been an intensification of the struggle against deviations from the rules of our morality and against embezzlement, abuses, lax management, extortion, speculation, bribe-taking, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena. The trend toward a reduction in crime among adolescents and also crimes committed under the influence of alcohol must be noted as positive. The crime-detection rate has risen somewhat, and crime prevention has been stepped up.

We have many labor collectives in the republic where the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the management are performing work skillfully and consistently on ideological-moral and labor education, where a healthy moral-political atmosphere has been created and discipline, organization and order are being constantly strengthened, where the members of the collective perform their duties with a sense of high responsibility and work conscientiously and highly productively and with good quality and display a truly proprietorial attitude toward public property, and where an atmosphere of intolerance of violations of the rules of behavior in production and the standards of socialist community living and an active struggle is conducted against all kinds of phenomena alien to our society.

These splendid collectives are the sources of the healthy moral-political atmosphere in the republic.

But we also have diseased sections and social cells that are unfortunate in respect of moral education. The crime level is still high in certain cities and rayons.

In improving work on moral education the party committees and organizations must constantly build up the struggle against negative phenomena and enlist therein all the labor collectives and the working people's masses. It is essential to intensify the struggle everywhere against embezzlement of socialist property, the squandering of public wealth and all kinds of abuses, lax management, and extravagance.

Inspections locally and the discussion of these questions in the Central Committee confirm anew the incontrovertible truth that embezzlement, appropriation, and theft are perpetrated where all channels of speculation have not been closed off; where public property has not been brought to bear in the accounting, storage and management of public property, assets and monetary resources; where shortcomings in the selection of personnel for materially responsible positions have not disappeared; and where work on moral education is being performed unsatisfactorily, an atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of encroachment on public property is not created, and where a high standard of evaluation of officials permitting unconcern and passiveness in the eradication of negative phenomena is not made.

The Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms have begun to be more active in this respect. For a failure to adopt the due measures to strengthen state discipline, provide for the protection of public property, and cut short abuses in the organizations under their jurisdiction party penalties were imposed on a number of executives, including Comrade S. Safaryan, minister of trade; Comrade N. Sorokin, former chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products; Comrades Z. Kazumyan and A. Vasilyan, deputy ministers of food industry; and Comrade G. Adamyan, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products. For major shortcomings in work and connivance at embezzlers of socialist property party proceedings were instituted against Comrade O. Ovakimyan, minister of procurement of the ArSSR; Comrade L. Saakyan, first deputy minister; Comrade G. Zazyan, chief of the "Armvinprom" Association; and Comrade A. Yegikyan, chief of the Ministry of Agriculture Control-Auditing Administration; and they were dismissed.

Speaking of the need to intensify work on the protection of public property, attention has to be called to the importance of an appreciable increase in the efficiency of departmental control, a considerable stimulation of the control-auditing services, a strengthening of their personnel, and a purge from these staffs of incidental, incompetent people.

The Central Committee considers it necessary to specially focus the party organizations' attention on the task of stepping up the struggle against bribe-taking. "...If there is such a phenomenon as a bribe," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "if this is possible, there is no question of policy. There is not even an approach to policy here, policy is impossible here because all measures will remain up in the air and will lead to absolutely no results."

In the recent period alone criminal proceedings were instituted against P. Saakyan, deputy dean of the Armenian Pedagogical Institute in Yerevan; Kh. Abovyan; V. Badalyan, director of the Goris branch of the same institute; G. Matinyan, director of the Yerevan Gorispolkom Trade Administration Textile, Garment and Footwear Trading Organization; A. Aveisyan, director of Maniskiy Rayon's Geganistakiy Sovkhoz; Sh. Martirosyan, chairman of the Yerevan Leather Production Association Trade Union Committee; and a number of other persons, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It is essential to adopt all measures to eradicate this shameful phenomenon from our life.

It is also necessary to constantly step up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and emphatically put an end to the indifference in this important business that exists in places.

The party committees and organizations must strive persistently everywhere for a strengthening of order and the eradication of embezzlement; speculation; parasitism; hooliganism; a private-ownership, consumerist mentality; and money grubbing, boot licking, and fawning. It is essential for this to make full use of both the authority of public opinion and the force of law. The appropriate Central Committee departments must display more exactingness and consistency here.

In moral education, comrades, tremendous significance is attached to a good example in public and private life and the performance of one's civic duty. Such an example should be set primarily by the communists, leaders particularly. Unfortunately, owing to the low exactingness toward them and the lack of supervision of their actions and behavior, individual leaders not only are not setting a good example but are themselves sliding into a morass of violations and abuses. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee expelled from the party L. Avetisyan, former chairman of the Abovyan'skiy Gorispolkom, for flagrant violations of state discipline and abuse of his office when allocating housing. S. Khachatryan, former director of the "Polivinilatsetat" Plant, was expelled from the CPSU and dismissed and M. Pinadzhan, former director of the Yerevan Model Footwear Factory, was expelled from the CPSU for machinations.

Unfortunately, the examples could be continued.

Some executives sometimes instruct their subordinates to examine questions and requests whose solution involves a violation of the law. And is moral education helped when a leader does not call workers strictly to account for breaches of discipline and order in the hope that subordinates will, in turn, excuse his blunders? This must be combated resolutely. Every executive should be an example of moral purity and observance of legality and order. Otherwise he has no business being a leader.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must continue to increase exactingness in this direction.

Honest, conscientious labor should be the main criterion of man's social prestige.

The party organizations must perform consistent work on shaping in each person a profound respect and readiness for conscientious labor for the common good and the establishment of communist morality -- a collectivist, humanist, assertive, and active morality, a morality incompatible with egotism, amour propre and selfishness, and intolerant of encroachments on the dignity of man and the interests of society, and which induces an active nonacceptance of all that is contrary to the socialist way of life and social justice.

Comrades! The consistent strengthening of socialist legality, an intensification of the struggle against offenses, and defense of the rights and law-protected interests of the working people and state and public organizations are closely connected with the activity of law enforcement authorities.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the raykoms and gorkoms kept at the center of their attention questions of improving the activity of these authorities and strengthening their personnel. There are improvements, of course. However, the activity of the law enforcement authorities does not yet correspond to modern requirements. They still lack due perseverance and consistency in fighting crime and offenses. Many crimes remain undetected, as a result of which the task of ensuring the inevitability of punishment for each crime committed remains unaccomplished in a number of cases. The fight against embezzlement of socialist property, speculation, violations of trade rules, and encroachments on citizens' personal property is still inadequate.

It is essential that the administrative authorities adopt effective measures against persons shunning socially useful labor and living on unearned income. It is necessary to react more sharply to instances of the manufacture of substandard products, inflated reports in plan-fulfillment accountability, and violations of labor laws and nature-conservation legislation.

The Armenian SSR MVD (Comrade A. Shaginyan), republic Prosecutor's Office (Comrade S. Osipyan), ArSSR Ministry of Justice (Comrade A. Dadayan), and ArSSR Supreme Court (Comrade A. Geyorkyan) must implement effective measures for a further strengthening of law and order, an intensification of the fight against crime and offenses, and the active enlistment of the working people and the broad public in participation in the work on establishing model public order and eradicating negative manifestations and all that impedes our advance.

It is essential that the leadership and boards of these authorities improve personnel selection in every possible way and increase subdivision leaders' responsibility for training workers in a spirit of irreproachable performance of their duty, honesty, party scrupulousness, and strict observance of socialist legality. It is necessary to continue to emphatically dispense with unworthy workers who have compromised themselves.

The Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and the party committees are obliged to constantly perfect the leadership of the law enforcement authorities, actively influence an improvement in their work, and render the party organizations assistance in training workers of this system in a spirit of irreproachable performance of their duty and undeviating observance of legality.

Comrades! Improvement of socialism is a complex process requiring the accomplishment of large-scale and qualitatively new tasks both in the socioeconomic sphere and in the sphere of ideology and the spiritual life of society.

It is the duty of our entire party organization, each component thereof, and every communist to always keep at the center of attention the business of people's ideological-political and moral education; invest in it all experience, all ability, and a small part of the heart; and constantly perfect its content, style, forms, and methods for the significance of the human factor, the decisive factor of all times -- present and future -- will continue to grow and grow.

#### IV. To Improve Organizational-Party Work in Every Possible Way and Perfect Its Style and Methods

Comrades! A subject of constant concern to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has been an improvement in organizational-party work. The Central Committee has



developed consistent activity to perfect the style and methods of the work of the party committees and organizations; establish a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic control; ensure the unity of ideological, political-educational, organizing, and economic activity; and intensify party influence on all aspects of our vital activity.

Operating under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and perceiving its unflagging daily attention and concrete concern, the Armenian Communist Party worked consistently on realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and plenums and CPSU Central Committee decrees. It has been enriched with new experience of organizing and political work in the masses and has been conditioned ideologically and strengthened organizationally.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party grew by 21,899 members and candidates. The qualitative composition of the party organization improved, the communists' educational level rose. The leading position of the working class was consolidated even further. In the period under review workers constituted 63.1 percent of the party reinforcement. Among those admitted to the party national economy, specialists constituted 25 percent, women 35.9 percent, and Komsomol members 74.6 percent.

Currently the Armenian Communist Party numbers 5,866 primary party organizations uniting 186,637 communists. This is a tremendous force, comrades!

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee performed consistent work on improving the activity of the primary party organizations, knowing that both the growth of the assertiveness of the communists and the successful activity of the republic party organization are inseparably connected with this. Measures were implemented for an improvement in the structure of party components and for bringing them into line with the new forms of the management of production and the organization of labor. Production association party organization secretary councils were formed. Party groups have been set up in one out of every seven brigades; a party organizer has been established in one out of every three. The qualitative composition of primary party organization secretary has improved.

We have, comrades, many militant party organizations working purposefully and well, which, as the political nucleus of the labor collectives, are skillfully linking party policy with the vital creativity of the masses, and mobilizing their efforts for tackling the tasks of economic and cultural building. They are the sources of our successes. But there are also many nonmilitant primary party organizations working poorly and failing to display initiative and perseverance in tackling the tasks confronting the collective, and not involving themselves properly in ideological moral education and an increase in the assertiveness and in ensuring the vanguard role of the communists. The reasons for many of our shortcomings, oversights and unfinished business are to be found here.

Today, when the party is heading the nationwide movement for an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, it is necessary, as the CPSU Central Committee April plenum determined, that each party organization and every communist step forward for the struggle to achieve the immediate and long-term goals and that their creative potential be more fully revealed.

The affairs and concerns of the primary party organizations must constantly be at the center of attention of the raykoms and gorkoms and the Armenian Communist Party Central

Committee. The party committees must persistently continue the policy of rendering the primary party organizations daily and purposeful assistance and improving their work. It is essential to target their efforts at the accomplishment of the economic and political tasks set by the collectives, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and an improvement in educational work, and at their active involvement in questions of the social development of the collectives and constant improvement of organizing political work among the masses.

It is essential that the Central Committee departments and perkyoms and raykoms further strengthen relations with the primary party organizations, reliably know the real state of local affairs, know the cadres not from questionnaire data but personally, communicate with them constantly at work, and study them in the work process. This will afford the party committees an opportunity to evaluate the work of the party organizations more objectively, know their strong and weak sides well, rectify mistakes and help remove shortcomings and oversights in time, tackle the set tasks more successfully, and implement the party's political aims and strategic line.

It is the task of the party committees and organizations to increase the demands on each party member for performance of his public duty and the implementation of party decisions and for the honest and pure character of the party member. A communist, the CPSU Central Committee April plenum emphasized, is evaluated by his conduct and deeds. There are no other criteria nor can there be. Every communist must be an active conduit of party policy and a model in work and behavior and in public and private life.

It is necessary to enhance the assertiveness of each communist in every possible way, strive for real personal responsibility, deepen his understanding of the new situation, stimulate modern approaches to the solution of problems of our development, strengthen the spirit of self-criticism and professionalism, struggle against passivity and indifference, backwardness and sluggishness, strengthen party discipline and extend the practice of communists reporting to their comrades.

The party organizations must improve the business of selection for the CPSU in every possible way, persistently educate the communists in a spirit of strict observance of statutory requirements and purge their ranks of unworthy people.

Comrades! V.I. Lenin believed that the "crux" of work and the essence of party leadership consisted of the correct selection of personnel and the verification of performance.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has been guided constantly in its personnel work by the fundamental principles of the party's personnel policy, the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, and its decrees on questions of an improvement in the selection, assignment and training of personnel.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee twice examined at plenums questions of personnel policy and an improvement of the style and methods of personnel activity in light of the party's demands.

The Central Committee pursued a course aimed at the undeviating implementation of the party's personnel policy precluding all subjectivist manifestations in the selection and assignment of personnel, a course aimed at a combination of young and experienced workers, an increase in the initiative and discipline and responsibility and independence of the personnel and a comprehensive, considered and objective evaluation

of its activity based on the end results achieved. Respect for and trust in personnel was combined with high exactingness. Particular attention was paid to the ideological-political conditioning and moral-ethical education of personnel and the development therein of a creative approach to work and initiative.

Consistent work was performed on strengthening all components of production and management with politically mature, competent and knowledgeable cadres who work energetically and possess high moral-ethical qualities. Effective measures were adopted for an improvement and the better use of personnel potential and the promotion to leading party, soviet and economic-cultural work of national economy specialists, women and young persons, and representatives of the nations and nationalities living in the republic.

Today we may claim with every justification that the republic's progress and steady successes in economic and social development and its full-blooded social-political and cultural life are the summary result of the selfless labor and creativity of our cadres of all levels, those who are giving all their knowledge and experience and all their energies to the realization of party policy and its creative plans.

At the same time it has to be said that there are still many shortcomings and things left undone in personnel work. It is in need of further improvement and perfection, particularly if it is viewed in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

There are still instances of the promotion of workers without full consideration of their professional, political and moral-ethical qualities. This inevitably leads to a deterioration and, ultimately, failure in work and, given the absence of due supervision of the cadres' activity and behavior, to their degeneration.

An incomplete consideration of professional, political and moral attributes was permitted in the promotion to executive work of Sh. Kuzaryan, former chairman of the "Mashinostroy" Rayispolkom. And the absence of supervision of his activity and high-minded criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes in his work led to his degeneration. Lacking the necessary attributes, he proved incapable of coping with the duties of rayispolkom chairman, permitted a variety of violations and, naturally, was dismissed. Working as director of the Spitak Sugar Refinery, he slid into the mire of crime, was caught taking bribes, and had to face criminal charges.

M. Galoyan, T. Arutyunyan and R. Galstyan, former directors of the Yerevan Experimental Tobacco Works, the Yerevan Grain Products Trading Organization and Ashtarakskiy Rayon's "Mashinostroy" Sovkhoz respectively, who had failed in the work, degenerated, and wallowed in crime and various machinations, were expelled from the party and faced criminal charges.

Both the corresponding raykoms, yarkoms, primary party organizations and ministry and department leaders and boards and Central Committee departments must draw serious conclusions from these facts.

Manifestations of a lack of principle and a superficial approach in personnel selection cannot be permitted in this important matter. The Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must step up the demands on those whom the executive personnel recommends and appoints. Each instance of the incorrect appointment of personnel must undergo the most scrupulous and strict party evaluation.

A reliable guarantee of the correct selection of personnel excluding incidental occurrences and mistakes in this important business is the existence of an effective reserve for promotion with respect to all areas of work. Much was done in this respect in the recent period. Nonetheless, the formation of an effective personnel reserve remains a bottleneck for the majority of party committees. It is essential that the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department intensify supervision in this matter.

The partkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must improve the business of personnel selection for the reserve in every possible way, arm it actively with modern methods of party-political leadership and state administration, and inculcate in it the skills of organizing work.

It is also necessary to perform work persistently on the training and retraining of executive personnel and raising the level of its political and professional knowledge.

While improving the qualitative composition of our cadres in every possible way and displaying concern for their professional growth and political conditioning, we must constantly educate them in a spirit of the strictest observance of party and state discipline and high responsibility for the assigned work and keep a constant watch on how they perform their direct duties, what their behavior in everyday life is like, whether they are lagging behind in their growth and whether they enjoy professional authority in the collective.

No party organization and no worker can be beyond supervision. It is essential to increase exactingness toward them in every possible way. Any slackening of exactingness leads to a disturbance of order, the disorderliness of the personnel, its poor performance of its duties and instances of the violation of state, plan, and production discipline.

Practice shows that, as a rule, low exactingness ultimately leads to a loss of personnel. Low exactingness was the reason many executives not only did not rectify mistakes and remove shortcomings in work in time but, on the contrary, intensified them, for which party proceedings were instituted against them and they were dismissed. This was the case with S. Bagdasaryan, former chairman of the ArSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; A. Khachikyan, chief of the Inturist Main Administration; R. Asatryan, chairman of the republic Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; and a number of other executives.

Exactingness should be regarded as a permanent factor of personnel training. Much has to be done here by the party committees and primary party organizations, which need to constantly display high scrupulousness and consistency in this matter. They must strive to ensure that everyone work with full input and conscientiously perform his direct duties. It is necessary to raise the demands on everyone, regardless of position. Any instance of irresponsibility and laxity, particularly if permitted by leaders -- communists -- must undergo a high-minded, party evaluation, and the worker who permitted it must be strictly punished.

The question of strengthening order and discipline is particularly relevant today.

It needs to be said plainly that not everywhere here is due attention paid to this most important question. We will not achieve a decisive breakthrough in our affairs without just as decisive measures to strengthen organization, order, and discipline in all spheres of our vital activity -- in production and in the service sphere, in



public life, in domestic life, in each labor collective, in each city, and in each village.

No leniency should be displayed toward those who fail to justify trust, violate discipline and order, engage in unseemly conduct, and harm our common cause. The party committees and organizations should act strictly and high-mindedly here, stepping up the demands made on everyone, primarily the leaders.

It is essential that the conduct of leader-communists be examined and evaluated, as a rule, by the primary party organizations directly. This will contribute to a rise in their militancy and the leaders' responsibility to them and be of great educational significance. But we still have many instances of the primary party organizations being outflanked. It is necessary to broaden the practice of receiving executives' reports at meetings of the labor collectives and the party organizations and their bureaus and committees.

It is necessary in the realization of all this to make fuller use of the possibilities afforded by the USSR Law on the Labor Collectives.

It is essential that the raykoms, gorkoms, and the Central Committee wholly preclude the corrupt practice of transferring workers who have failed to give a good account of themselves and who have flunked the work to other executive work. And it is necessary everywhere to continue to decisively dispense with bureaucrats and petty officials and punish most strictly money-grubbers and a variety of smart dealers and intriguers.

Workers who are characterized by high moral fiber, devotion to the ideas and cause of the party, internationalism and Soviet patriotism, a profound understanding of party policy, and an ability to implement it in practice; those who are characterized by competence, high discipline, devotion and honesty, conscientiousness and diligence, modesty and straightforwardness, fairness, exactingness and high culture, attention to people, and the highest sense of responsibility for the assigned work should be promoted to leading party, soviet, economic, and other work. Such executives will undoubtedly also enjoy authority and be able to accomplish the set tasks successfully and in full.

In carrying out work on the selection, placement and training of personnel it is necessary to always remember Lenin's instruction that the quality of a leader is determined "not by the strength of power but by the strength of authority, the strength of energy, great experience, great versatility and great talent."

The party committees must skillfully combine a policy of the stability and retention of cadres with their replacement, displaying concern to ensure that young workers work together with experienced personnel, gain experience, and acquire the necessary conditioning. This natural process reliably guaranteed against sluggishness, stagnation and voluntarism must not be disrupted at any level.

Following the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the raykoms and gorkoms stepped up their work in this direction and implemented a number of measures to rejuvenate the cadre personnel. The business of promoting young cadres, particularly women, to executive work has improved. This policy needs to be pursued emphatically and consistently in the future also.

Permit me today from the congress rostrum to express on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee cordial gratitude to all comrades who for many years performed in accordance with the party's instructions executive party, soviet, economic, and other social-political work and who have departed for their deserved rest. Use in the appropriate form of their experience and knowledge will undoubtedly benefit the cause.

Speaking of the need for the optimum renewal of cadre personnel, we at the same time consider it necessary to call attention particularly to the following circumstance. It sometimes happens thus: a person has not been at work for even a year and has been unsuccessful at something or other -- he is immediately reassigned. We cannot, comrades, permit haste in this important matter and operate by the trial and error method.

This reproach should be addressed primarily to the agrarian industry authorities and many of our rural raykoms, which are permitting the unjustifiably high replaceability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders. It is essential that the Central Committee Agriculture Department keep a close watch on and put a stop to the frequent and unwarranted personnel shifts. The party committees must always perform well-conceived work with the personnel and help them develop and adapt in the new role, combining this with exactingness and education and training.

Comrades! The Central Committee has consistently studied the improvement and perfection of the style and methods of work of the party committees and organizations and our personnel. They have been examined at Central Committee plenums. And it has to be said that certain successes have been scored in this important matter. A business-like and realistic work style based on a scientific approach to social processes and the comprehensive, systemic and creative accomplishment of tasks of economic and cultural building are becoming increasingly established in the activity of the party organization and its party committees and primary components.

Lenin's rules and principles of party work and intraparty democracy are being strengthened and further developed. The role of collective organs of leadership has been enhanced, and the collective principle in work is being strictly observed. Party committee plenums and bureau sessions were convened and party activist meetings were held regularly to discuss fundamental questions of party work and economic and social development. Twenty-three plenums, 170 meetings of the Bureau and 56 of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party and 10 party activist meetings were held in the period under review.

The substantiated nature, specificity and quality of the adopted decisions and the political and organizing force of their influence increased. Supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decisions improved.

The Central Committee also strove for a constant improvement of the style and methods of work of the soviets of all levels, ministries, and departments, all other organs of administration and organizations.

Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat sessions periodically received reports and information from the gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations, the soviets, ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and creative unions on the work done, which contributed to the increased responsibility of these bodies and organizations and their leaders in tackling the set tasks and helped them rectify matters, eliminate shortcomings, and improve the style and methods of work.

Pronounced changes were discerned in the activity of the party committee and organizations following the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The plenum's decisions stirred up the life of the party organizations.

The fundamentally important propositions pertaining to a wide range of current and strategic problems advanced by the plenum and in the reports and speeches of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have forced the communists and party organizations and committees to look anew at the state of affairs in the labor collectives, in various sectors of the national economy, and in the rayon, city, and republic as a whole.

With a profound understanding of the essence of the party's strategy and tactics under current conditions, many party committees and organizations are skillfully reorganizing the style and methods of work in accordance with the new requirements and helping the cadres to reorganize themselves mentally and work and think in the new way. And we note with satisfaction today that the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum are being increasingly visibly embodied in specific deeds and the perceptible breakthrough in many spheres of our vital activity.

Much that was valuable and instructive appeared in the activity of many party organizations on improving their work style and methods and achieving high end results. The Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan City and Leninskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Kfanskiy, Spitakskiy, Sisianskiy, Razdanskiy and other rayon party organizations are skillfully directing organizational-political work toward the accomplishment of urgent socioeconomic tasks, acceleration of the national economy's switch to tracks of intensive development, and further improvement of the working people's communist education.

The Kirovakanskiy Gorkom (Comrade G. Oganyan, secretary of the gorkom) is working consistently and purposefully on an acceleration of the growth rate of economic and social development, skillfully gearing the activity of the primary party organizations to an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and involving itself actively in an improvement in the business of consumer service. The city's party organization has accumulated interesting experience pertaining to an improvement of ideological-educational work under the conditions of the brigade form of labor organization.

Specificity, professionalism and purposefulness in an intensification of production now characterize the work of the Echmiadzinskiy Raykom (Comrade S. Mkhitaryan, secretary). The Akhuryanskiy Raykom (Comrade M. Mkrtchyan, secretary) is actively engaged in strengthening discipline, organization, and order, introducing progressive experience in production, and inculcating in the rayon's working people a proprietorial attitude toward work and their native land.

At the same time many places here are continuing to work in the old way, not understanding that the times have changed and that they are making new demands on party activity and on its style, methods, and results and, consequently, on the personnel also.

The secretaries of certain party committees and organizations and the leaders of soviet and economic authorities have not profoundly grasped that the policy line formulated by the April plenum is a long-term line, that many problems demand immediate solution, and that it is necessary to show what can be done in accelerating the development of our society on the basis of scientific-technical progress without losing time and to work creatively and persistently, adopt bold decisions, and act energetically. Not

having grasped this, they have been unable to actively reorganize both themselves and the work of the party organizations and labor collectives in accordance with the new demands. In some places there has been and continues to be an incorrect work style, an intoxication with success, complacency, and an absence of a realistic, critical analysis and evaluation of what has been done and a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

The Central Committee has made a high-minded evaluation of such phenomena, sharply criticized shortcomings, and helped personnel to rectify matters and perfect their work style and methods. And the Central Committee instituted party proceedings against those who failed to draw the appropriate conclusions, did not reorganize, continued to operate in the old way with low efficiency, did not adopt a critical attitude toward what had been done, and did not rid themselves of a predilection for exaggerating the results achieved and dismissed them from their positions.

Our preceding congress criticized the work of the Argatskiy and Aparanskiy raykoms. Simultaneously they were rendered the necessary assistance. But Comrades R. Melkonyan and B. Andreyan, the former first secretaries of these raykoms, failed to draw the due conclusions and were unable to rectify the state of affairs. They were relieved of their duties as raykom first secretaries. And the fact that potential and opportunities for an improvement in matters and a high rate of development of social production, particularly animal husbandry, existed in the rayons is attested to by the indicators of the work of said rayons' working people following the change of raykom leadership.

The organizing and political work of the Tumanyanskaya party organization has slackened recently. Comrade S. Simonyan, former first secretary of the raykom, evaluated the results achieved unself-critically and displayed complacency and smugness. Exactness was lowered. In a number of instances liberal censure substituted for a scrupulous party appraisal of the shortcomings and misdemeanors of individual leaders. Naturally, this led to a decline in party and state discipline and prepared the soil for negative manifestations, which gave rise to the justified anger of the communists and the working people. Owing to these and other shortcomings, the results achieved by the rayon were manifestly below available potential. Comrade S. Simonyan himself displayed immodesty in everyday life, for which the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee instituted party proceedings against him.

Comrades D. Arutyunyan, S. Megrabyan, S. Zakaryan, and P. Khachatryan, former first secretaries of Rayon imeni Kamo, Kalininskiy, Sevanskiy, and Talinskiy rayons respectively, evaluated the state of affairs in their rayons unself-critically and were unable to reorganize the style and methods of their work in good time.

The leadership of the Krasnoselskiy Raykom also adopted an uncritical approach to an evaluation of the state of affairs and displayed complacency. The raykom failed to secure fulfillment of the decrees of higher authorities and its own decisions and monitored such inadequately and permitted serious shortcomings in personnel work.

The raykom and rayispolkom failed to involve themselves actively in a reorganization of the work style and methods of personnel and to direct them toward the achievement of results corresponding to the farms' potential.

Having listened to the raykom report, the Central Committee made a most scrupulous evaluation of said shortcomings and imposed party penalties on Comrade S. Nazinyan, first secretary of the raykom, and Comrade M. Aliyev, chairman of the rayispolkom. It has to be said that the criticism was perceived correctly. The state of affairs is being put right.



In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the Stepanavanskiy Raykom (Comrade V. Balayan, secretary of the raykom) and the Aniyskiy (Comrade S. Nazaryan, secretary of the raykom), Amasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom), and other raykoms must reorganize the style and methods of their work considerably.

Systematic, efficient supervision and the verification of performance have been and remain indispensable conditions for the establishment of a Leninist style. This is why the Central Committee has attached and continues to attach importance to the fulfillment of adopted decisions and the completion of work that has begun.

Many party committees and organizations of the republic are employing efficient forms and methods of supervision and organization of the fulfillment of decrees of higher authorities and their own decisions and have strengthened performance discipline. At the same time, a number of raykoms and gorkoms are failing to pay due attention to supervision and the organization of the fulfillment of decisions in their practical work.

The Shamshadinskiy Raykom (Comrade Ye. Yegiazaryan, secretary) has a passion for adopting numerous decisions to the detriment of vital organizing work. The raykom's forces are concentrated mainly on the preparation of questions and the compilation of questionnaires and plans. There are frequent instances of repeat decisions being adopted on the same questions. Those who failed to fulfill the preceding ones are not called strictly to account here.

Otemberyanskiy Rayon is one of the republic's biggest grape-producing rayons. The raykom adopted many decisions on an increase in grape production and a modernization of the vineyards. But this was as far as it went. In the 5-year plan the rayon systematically failed to fulfill the plans for grape production and also the modernization and planting of vineyards, for which it was repeatedly sharply criticized at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and activist meetings. As an inspection showed, for all these years the Oktemberyanskiy Raykom was not seriously worried by so big a lag in the sphere of grape production. No one had party proceedings instituted against him for nonfulfillment of the raykom's decisions and the disruption of state plans. It should be mentioned that neither did the republic authorities opportunely adopt the appropriate measures.

It is necessary to raise both the quality of the adopted decisions and the responsibility for their realization. Decisions need to be adopted on the main questions and the main areas of work, decisions, moreover, which are substantiated and specific and clearly designate the tasks of the responsible persons and organizations. They must target the party organizations and the labor collectives toward the accomplishment of specific tasks. It is essential to emphatically dispense with the harmful practice of individual party committees considering the matter closed after a decision has been adopted, forgetting that following this comes the most critical stage -- that of its realization and supervision of its fulfillment.

Work on fulfillment of both the decisions of the higher authorities and in house decisions is unsatisfactorily organized in a number of ministries, departments, and organizations of the republic. Thus the former Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavaravodstroy and the "Armgirovodkhoz" and "Armgiroselkhoz" planning institutes failed to secure complete fulfillment of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and ArSSR Council of Ministers decree on questions of the economic and social development of Bagramyanskiy Rayon, for which the Central Committee Bureau indicted Comrades

G. Tatevosyan and M. Gevorkyan. Also intolerable was the fact that the party organizations of the above-mentioned establishments in fact failed to perform the functions of supervision of the work of the staff, did not feel themselves responsible for the fulfillment of such an important decree, and did not call the executives to account for disruption of the specified times of fulfillment of the instructions.

An ability to exercise effective supervision and organize the fulfillment of adopted decisions is a reliable criterion of a leader's businesslike, organizing, and political capabilities. The Central Committee believes that the responsibility not only of the first person of each body, enterprise, and establishment but of the boards, deputy leaders, and all the corresponding services must be increased here. They must involve themselves actively both in the organization of fulfillment and in supervision thereof.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's examination of the results of an inspection of the state of supervision and verification of performance in the ArSSR Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade M. Zurabyan, minister) and the personal participation in this work of ministry executives, showed that there are serious shortcomings in this matter and that its leaders and the party organization have not drawn the proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee demands on improvement of supervision and the organization of fulfillment, and do not always underpin the scheduled measures with due organizing work.

There must be an emphatic change in the situation. If a decision has been adopted, it must be fulfilled completely and on schedule. And there must be constant supervision of its fulfillment. A worker who has failed to ensure its fulfillment and has permitted a disruption of the specified times must incur the appropriate punishment. Otherwise we will not achieve a breakthrough in our activity. For their part, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat, and departments and the republic Council of Ministers must continue to display more exactingness and consistency in this matter.

It is necessary to coordinate well and intensify supervision of fulfillment and enhance the role of the specially created monitoring authorities and services. Simultaneously it is necessary to be guided by the instruction of the Central Committee April plenum that "verification is necessary, supervision is essential, and each inspection must be of practical benefit and serve the interests of the cause. But inspections on one and the same, at times trifling, question and numerous commissions organized according to formal considerations, which tear people away from work and create an atmosphere of nervousness, are hardly justified."

The party committees must strive for efficiency and promptness, a reduction in the stream of paper, the surmounting of the armchair style of work and a predilection for numerous meetings and conferences. It is essential that they keep an eye on the attention being paid to public opinion and the citizens' critical observations, submissions, and letters and how they are realized in practice in the labor collectives and by the soviet, economic and other authorities and all those to whom they are addressed.

It is perfectly natural that the party committees and organizations themselves should serve as an example in all this.

It is necessary, comrades, to strive for a constant increase in the role of the party committees as organs of political leadership and to prevent substitution for and duplication of the functions of state and public authorities. After all, it is no secret that in certain cases they are still assuming a considerable part of the work with which other organizations should be dealing.

Let us take, for example, the local soviets. The solution of social questions and everything connected with the service of man, his moods, and his daily life depends on them to a tremendous extent. But in many places the soviet authorities hide behind the back of the party committees and do not exercise their powers to the full extent. This criticism may be leveled directly at the following soviet ispolkoms -- Noyember-yanskiy (Comrade A. Torosyan, former chairman of the rayispolkom), Amasiyskiy (Comrade M. Akopyan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Kalininskiy (Comrade K. Kazaryan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Gukasynaskiy (Comrade L. Oganesyanyan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Sevanskiy (Comrade G. Pogosyan, chairman of the rayispolkom) and a number of other rayons.

We deem it necessary to emphasize once again the party demand that each organization -- soviet, trade union, Komsomol, economic -- must involve itself precisely in its own business and exercise fully the functions entrusted to it by the law and its statutes. Only on this condition will we be able to score successes and enhance the efficiency of our work.

It is necessary to strive constantly for an improvement in the work style of the machinery of the elective authorities. The composition of the elective bodies, particularly the soviets, changes, but the machinery sometimes continues to work stereotypically, in its former rhythm and former style, and prepares documents from the former standpoints, which, naturally, at times fail to correspond to the spirit of the times. It is necessary to periodically sum up the activity of the machinery, ascertain what has become outmoded in its work, and shed good-for-nothing workers.

It is also necessary to improve the staffing of the party machinery. It is essential to choose for responsible work young people who have unfailingly graduated from the school of life in the labor collectives, in production, who possess a heightened sense of what is new, and who participate actively in public-political work. It is necessary to struggle resolutely against the stagnation of the machinery personnel and opportunely direct them toward specific work corresponding to their possibilities and aptitudes.

Constant communication with the working people should be typical of the style of our executive personnel. But it is precisely this that is lacking in some of our workers. Some workers lack the patience to hear people out and suffer from the disease of lecturing to all and sundry and constantly uttering instructions, not having probed the situation, the heart of the matter, in depth. It is essential to eradicate manifestations of formalism and red tape and bureaucratic and other distortions in the work of the administrative machinery.

The times demand the establishment of a Leninist work style everywhere -- a business-like, realistic style presupposing a scientific approach to social processes, rejecting any sluggishness, conservatism, and stagnation and intolerant of all manifestations of bureaucratism, formalism, excessive organization, grandstanding and verbiage, conceit and irresponsibility, and all kinds of disorderliness and laxity.

Purposefulness and a sense of what is new in work, specificity, coolness, organization, self-discipline, perseverance, a constant aspiration to progress, an ability to think

in the new way, adopt bold decisions and act energetically, to create, and not to explain away shortcomings but to persistently remove them by actual work, to go forward and to unfailingly achieve more -- this is what should constitute the work style today, a style ensuring realization of the principal slogan of the times -- peace and scientific-technical progress, unity of word and deed, creativity and initiative, discipline and exactingness, organization and order.

Comrades! In the period under review the Central Committee paid constant attention to the development of high-minded criticism and self-criticism. Since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the party committees and organizations have performed more consistent work on the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Specific criticism leveled at higher party, soviet, and economic authorities resounded more sharply in the last report and election campaign than previously. A number of party committees have accumulated good experience of the consideration and realization of critical observations. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat periodically receive reports from party committees, ministries, departments, and other organizations on their work on the satisfaction of critical observations.

However, it is not everywhere that we have succeeded in organizing matters so that criticism and self-criticism are effective and critical observations are taken into consideration fully and the necessary measures to remove shortcomings are adopted.

In a number of party organizations, criticism and self-criticism are not being developed as party demands. Critical observations are frequently expressed without an addressee and in muted form in the guise of wishes and requests. The appearance of criticism is created in some places. Instances of the suppression of criticism, which are manifested in various forms, have not completely disappeared either.

Great significance is attached in the development of criticism and self-criticism to the position of executive personnel and authorities, to the kind of conditions and atmosphere for unconstrained criticism they create, to how critical observations and proposals are fulfilled, and to how self-critical they are themselves.

The communists have leveled repeatedly at party meetings and plenums and also in the course of the report and election campaign critical observations at the ministries of trade, motor transport, consumer services and health, the Aykoop and the Automobile Servicing Main Administration for serious shortcomings in the work of the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction, and negative manifestations in the service sphere. However, their leaders, Comrades S. Safaryan, Kh. Drampyan, S. Tumanyan, E. Gabrielyan, R. Grigoryan and A. Madoyan, are not adopting exhaustive measures to rectify the state of affairs in the organizations.

This explains the many shortcomings which exist today also in the system of the State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade R. Samonov, chairman) and Ministry of Culture (Comrade G. Atakelyan, former minister).

Could the uncritical attitude of Comrade G. Barikyan, former first secretary of the Abovianskiy Raykom, toward the shortcomings of his work, his nonacceptance of criticism, and his predisposition toward grandstanding have contributed to the education of personnel in the spirit of a critical attitude toward the results of this activity?



And how many instances there are here of leaders of individual local soviets failing to heed and tackling inopportunistly the questions raised by the working people and the public.

The Central Committee and the party committees and organizations must raise objections even here and call leaders more strictly to account for any manifestation of indifference toward criticism and irresponsibility in the satisfaction of critical observations.

It is our task to continue to develop high-minded, truthful, specific and constructive criticism and self-criticism, free of subjectivism, in all party organizations and labor collectives, in all components of production and management, and at all levels of leadership. Conditions for, and an atmosphere contributing to, open, fearless criticism and the constrained expression of opinions must be created everywhere. It is necessary to raise our personnel, executive personnel particularly, in a spirit of patience and respect for justified criticism, however unpleasant it may be, and an ability to heed the opinion of work comrades and adopt the most effective measures to rectify all that is being criticized and condemned.

It is essential also to consistently raise the standard of self-criticism, which has nothing in common with self-flagellation, and strive to ensure that self-criticism be purposeful and based on a full recognition by the worker, particularly an executive, of work that has truly been left undone, blunders and mistakes in work, and not on a bombastic confession: "I also, comrades, have unfinished work," "we still have much unfinished business, comrades," and so forth.

It is essential to keep a close eye on and opportunistly and emphatically rebuff relapses into carping and demagogic, slanderous attacks on honest, exacting workers. This is all the more important now, when the party's demand that order, organization, and discipline to be brought to bear everywhere and for an intensification of the struggle against laxity and irresponsibility is being realized.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to the need for the eradication from our life of such a shameful phenomenon as anonymous letters and the anonymous defamation of honest people and personnel. An intensification of educational work and the institution of precise order in each labor collective, village, and city should be what is most important here.

At the same time, malicious anonymous letter writers and slanders must not go unpunished. They must be found out and face the penalties determined by the law.

Our position, comrades, is clear and precise: cadres working actively, enterprisingly, conscientiously, and honestly and evaluating the results of their activity critically must be and always will be protected against the defamatory attacks of various ill-wishers, carpers, and demagogic elements.

As the CPSU Central Committee requires, the party committees must create in each party organization an atmosphere that entirely precludes an unobjective evaluation of the results of activity and the state of affairs, self-aggrandizement, and grandstanding and affords extensive scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below. It is only in such an atmosphere that it is even possible to avoid miscalculations in practical work.

It is necessary to be guided here by Lenin's demand that the full truth and an ability to ascertain ulcers in good time, make the correct diagnosis, and decisively rectify the situation are needed.

Comrades! In the period under review the Central Committee displayed constant concern for an increase in the role and authority and a further improvement in the work of the soviets. The Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and control came to be realized more fully in their activity. Taking advantage of the broad rights accorded them, many are consistently studying questions of economic, social, and cultural development and achieving good results. The representation in the soviets of all strata of the population living in the republic and the working people of all nationalities broadened.

At the same time full use is not being made as yet of the soviets' tremendous potential and their broad opportunities. The party committees and organizations have a great deal of consistent work to do to improve the activity of soviets of all levels in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. They must involve themselves more actively in questions of the development of the economy, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, realization of the Food and Energy programs and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Pioneer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, nature conservation and environmental protection; and display concern to ensure that questions of a social nature be settled opportunely; the population's diverse requirements be satisfied more fully; that its cultural, municipal, transport, trade, and consumer services improve; and that public order strengthen.

The party committees and organizations must with all measures of party influence strive for the increased efficiency of the activity of the soviets and to ensure that their sovereignty, which is enshrined in the constitution, be expressed constantly and universally in both the content and the style of their work. It is necessary to raise exactingness toward the communists working in the soviets.

The trade unions, which unite in their ranks over 1.5 million persons -- practically the entire working population of the republic -- have a tremendous role in the accomplishment of the tasks of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and people's education. The unions have intensified work on the further development of socialist competition, the extensive enlistment of the working people in the management of production, practical realization of the USSR Law on the Labor Collectives, the spread of progressive experience, and the accomplishment of educational and social tasks. In the last 5-year period their activity was enriched by valuable experience, which was commended by the AUCCTU.

At the same time many trade union committees and organizations are as yet paying insufficient attention to intensifying production and increasing its efficiency on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the workers' skills, and the introduction of progressive experience and progressive forms of the organization of labor and pay.

A number of trade union organizations are consistently failing to involve themselves in an improvement of the working people's production and social-everyday conditions, making unsatisfactory use of their rights for an increase in their assertiveness and a strengthening of discipline and organization and order and are not displaying persistence in the unwavering observance of labor and housing legislation. Corruption in the organization of socialist competition has not been eradicated.

The party committees and organizations must actively assist the trade unions in eliminating these and other shortcomings and strive to ensure that each trade union organization actively involve itself in practice in the struggle to accelerate the pace of our development and for scientific-technical progress and the high-quality and highly productive labor of each worker.

Questions of the upbringing and formation of the younger generation and the increased role of the Komsomol in the communist upbringing of youth have been and remain a subject of particular concern to the republic party organization. Party leadership of the Komsomol improved in accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree.

The Armenian Komsomol, which unites over 625,000 young men and women, is worthily performing the role of dependable reserve and loyal assistant of the party. We are proud of the accomplishments of the Komsomol and our entire youth and the fact that a worthy replacement shift profoundly devoted to the cause of the party, the cause of communism, is growing up in the republic.

In the course of the nationwide movement for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, over 6,300 Komsomol-youth collectives completed the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. The youth's participation in the republic's public-political life has been stepped up.

It is essential that the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee continue to persistently improve the work of all components of the Komsomol, particularly the primary organizations, and strive to ensure that each of them live a full-blooded life, have its own specific concerns, and daily tackle this practical task or the other. It is necessary to emphatically remove from the practice of the Komsomol committees and organizations formalism and excessive organization, increasingly shifting work's center of gravity directly to where our youth works, studies and lives.

The task of the party organizations is to constantly perfect party leadership of the Komsomol, raise the labor and public assertiveness of the young men and women in every possible way and improve the entire business of the communist education of youth.

There was also an increase, on the whole, in the assertiveness of the people's control over authorities. They began to make fuller use of the rights accorded by the Law on USSR People's Control and are the party committees' direct assistants in strengthening state and plan discipline and legality and enhancing the personnel's responsibility for its assigned work.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the people's control authorities and organizations must ensure the mass nature, publicity, and efficiency of control and intensify their work on strengthening organization and order at all tiers of leadership and management. The people's control system must operate more assertively, come to grips with major socioeconomic problems, and not allow the leaders who have ceased to display zeal for state concerns to take life easy.

Comrades! The report and election campaign in the republic party organization, which preceded the congress, was conducted on a high organizational and political level and with the assertiveness of the communists.

The report and election campaign showed how the tone of the life of the party organization and the entire social life of the republic has risen since the CPSU Central

Committee April (1985) plenum and what a salutary influence its decisions have exerted on all aspects of the life of the party. It showed that the communists and all working people of the republic, like all Soviet people, fully approve the party's policy, support its course toward an acceleration of the rate of the country's economic and social development, and are embarking with great involvement on the accomplishment of the new tasks the party is setting for our society at the current stage.

More than 60,000 communists addressed the party meetings and conferences. What had been done was exactly evaluated, urgent questions of the life of the collectives were discussed candidly and practically in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, shortcomings and oversights were revealed, and the possibilities and actual paths of a growth of production, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, an improvement in matters, and the removal of everything that is impeding work were ascertained.

It is the duty of the party committees and organizations and Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and departments not to leave a single useful proposal and critical observation unattended and to adopt the most effective measures for their realization. It is essential to carefully collate the positive experience accumulated by the party organizations in the period under review, all that is new that has emerged in their work since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, and everything valuable afforded us by the pre-congress collective counsel of the republic's communists, and to make active use of this in our future work.

It is only possible to tackle the complex and large-scale tasks of the current stage affecting all aspects of our life by relying on the vital creativity of the people and their intelligence, talent, and labor. And for this reason the party committees and organizations must raise all working people to the accomplishment of these tasks, constantly develop the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, make full use to this end of the tremendous theoretical and political potential of the party's program documents, commission all our creative possibilities, and support useful initiatives more actively.

Comrade Deputies! You have had reported to you the results of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's activity in the period under review. Based on the accumulated experience, a critical analysis of what has been achieved, and existing shortcomings and omissions, the report has also expressed a number of Central Committee considerations concerning the paths of a further improvement of the ideological, political and organizing activity of the republic party organization and its committees and primary components and the alignment of the style and methods of work with the tasks of the current stage of our development.

The Central Committee is sure that the congress delegates will discuss it actively, comprehensively, and concernedly and in businesslike manner, subject the shortcomings and oversights in our work to scrupulous criticism and submit specific proposals aimed at a further improvement of the entire activity of the republic party organization in light of the party's new demands.

This will afford an opportunity for an objective evaluation of what has been done and the enrichment of our collective experience and will help us get to know better the shortcomings and weak aspects of work and determine more precisely the ways to realize them. By collective wisdom, we are formulating a specific action program for the successful accomplishment of the economic and political tasks that have been set for the republic, an increase in Soviet Armenia's contribution to the strengthening of our country's economy and defense might and the multiplication of its material and spiritual wealth.



We are certain that, expressing the will and desire of their party organizations and labor collectives, the congress delegates will actively discuss and fully support the pre-congress documents -- the drafts of the new version of the party program, the changes in the CPSU Rules and the Main Basic Guideline Directions of our country's economic and social development.

Comrades! Five years have elapsed since the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress. These were years of strenuous labor and the further all-around progress of our republic in the united Soviet family. We have learned much and been enriched by experience. We are rightly proud of our achievements and have a clear sight of the shortcomings and oversights. We know that big work lies ahead of us. Innovative, large-scale, difficult work. We know that its accomplishment will require of everyone a large amount of brain work, intensive labor, purposefulness, consciousness, and high organization.

But we know something else also: the communists and working people of the republic are fully prepared for this, and our party organization will, as always, skillfully lead them to increasingly new accomplishments.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Armenia perceive the party's program goals as their vital concern and will lend all their efforts for their realization. They fully support the wise domestic and foreign policy of their Lenin Party and the Soviet state.

The revolutionary and labor traditions of a combat detachment of the CPSU, the Armenian Communist Party, the high labor and political frame of mind of our communists and all working people, and their monolithic cohesion around the Lenin Party and its Central Committee give us the right to firmly declare: word here will not diverge from deed, and the charted frontiers of creation will be reached.

Long live the CPSU, which is leading the Soviet people to communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism!

(The report was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

## DEMIRCHYAN CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA211102 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Concluding speech by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Our congress concludes.

An important aspect of our forum was the fact that fundamental documents of the 27th CPSU Congress -- the drafts of the new version of the party program, the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 and the changes in the CPSU Statutes -- were at the center of its attention. And, naturally, both in the Central Committee report and in the delegates' speeches, the work done by the republic party organization and our impending work and tasks were examined in the spirit of their ideas, aims and provisions, in the spirit of the party's current high demands.

The discussion of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee report was, and we note this with great satisfaction, assertive and fruitful. The delegates who participated in the debate analyzed the activity of the Central Committee, the party committees, and the soviet, state and economic authorities comprehensively and from high-minded standpoints; evaluated critically the results that had been achieved; revealed serious shortcomings and miscalculations and outlined ways to overcome them; and submitted valuable proposals for an improvement in matters locally and the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural building confronting us.

At this time the attention of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and the entire people of Soviet Armenia is focused on the work of our congress, which has become a big event in the republic's social-political life. It has received and continues to receive numerous letters and telegrams. They contain greetings, labor reports, and proposals from the labor collectives, production pacesetters and innovators, figures of science and culture, party and labor veterans, former frontline soldiers, and fighters of the Soviet Army.

The entire course of the congress' work, the creative, businesslike atmosphere which reigned thereat, and the decisions which it adopted testify that it was conducted on a high ideological-political and organizational level and was a striking new expression of the monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all working people of the republic around their Leninist party; their ardent, undivided support for its domestic and

foreign policy and universal approval of its general line; the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums; the party's economic strategy and the integral and comprehensive concept of an acceleration of the country's socio-economic development; and the establishment of peace in the world advanced in the reports and speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress demonstrated once again with all its might the fidelity of the Communists and the entire people of Soviet Armenia to the all-conquering ideas of Leninism and the ideals of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and indissoluble fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and with all peoples of our great fatherland.

The congress showed once again the indestructible unity of our party ranks, our cohesion and our purposefulness in the struggle to reach new frontiers of comprehensive progress.

The congress targeted our party organization and all its components toward a further rise in the level of organizing and ideological and political-educational work, and formulated a specific action program for an acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development, fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and an increase in its contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of multiplying the material and spiritual wealth of the land of soviets.

The innovative nature and scale of the impending work and the inspiring vistas of our advance demand strenuous labor, creative initiative, cool-headedness, organization, discipline and order, and perseverance and consistency in the realization of what has been planned.

We are sure that the Armenian Communist Party, developing its glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, will, as always, be equal to its high calling and will mobilize the efforts of the working people to labor accomplishments and realization of the party's program goals.

Our tasks are clear, our boundaries defined.

Now, comrades, it is necessary to get down to business energetically, develop socialist competition extensively, strive persistently for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan quotas, and accelerate scientific-technical progress in every possible way. As in previous years, in industrial production we must secure 102-103 percent plan fulfillment. The socialist pledges for an increase in the production and sale to the state of agricultural products must be fulfilled in full. We are obliged to surrender the important national economic facilities that are being built within the established times and consistently realize the scheduled program of social development.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to assure the Central Committee of our Leninist party that the Communists of Armenia will always be in the vanguard ranks of the nationwide struggle for realization of the plans for socioeconomic development and will commemorate the 27th Congress of our great CPSU with patriotic deeds.

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to communism! (Heavy, prolonged applause)

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA101135 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 3-4

[Report by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, at 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress: "The CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 27th CPSU Congress, 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Comrades!

The 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress is being held on the threshold of an outstanding political event -- the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress will discuss and adopt the new version of the CPSU Program, changes in the party rules, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. These important pre-congress documents are organically connected with one another and outline precise, specific paths for our further advancement.

The concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of continued scientific-technical progress, and the fundamental aims of the new version of the CPSU Program are materialized in the specific tasks of the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The party's new program goals are based on the firm foundation created in the 11th 5-Year Plan as a result of practical implementation of the party's policy of the dynamic development of all sectors of the national economy and all walks of life of Soviet society.

In the past 5-year plan, significant successes in all spheres of economic and cultural building were also scored by the working people of our republic in the stable and dynamic growth of the country's economy as a single national economic complex.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee report to the 28th congress delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, analyzed discursively and in depth the main results of the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan; revealed the existing shortcomings, bottlenecks, and omissions in work; indicated the specific persons responsible, and posed tasks pertaining to our further advance. For this reason permit me to briefly dwell on just some issues.



The results of the national economy's progress in the past two 5-year plans confirm the soundness of the course of economic development opted for by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. Successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the main 1976-80 5-Year Plan quotas, the republic reached new high frontiers of economic growth and social progress. National income increased 99 percent in the two 5-year plans; the gross industrial product increased 94.9 percent, and the agricultural product 45.8 percent.

The development of the intersectoral and intrasectoral proportions, the implementation of progressive structural changes, and the improvement of the location of the productive forces that began in the 19th 5-Year Plan continued.

A fundamental singularity of the development of industry was the preferential growth of the science-intensive sectors determining scientific-technical progress and the further formation of the contemporary intellectual-industrial nature of the republic's economy.

There have also been positive changes in the territorial location of industrial production for the purpose of ensuring the comprehensive socioeconomic development of small cities and mountain and foothill areas, the more rational use of labor and natural resources, and prevention of the process of migration from certain rural areas to the big cities of the republic.

A number of most important measures pertaining to new technology were introduced in the national economy. New types of industrial products corresponding to the best domestic and foreign models, fundamentally new production processes, means of mechanization and automation, and others were assimilated. The manufacture of over 1,500 new types of product was assimilated.

The republic food Program was implemented successfully. The successes scored in agricultural production were brought about by the strengthening of the sector's material-technical base and the improvement in industrial engineering support for the agricultural enterprises and organizations.

All sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex (AIPC) developed dynamically. The fixed capital of the processing sectors increased. A number of agricultural capacities, as well as enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products were commissioned. Capital investments in the agrarian sector of the economy in the 5-year period constituted R1.79 billion, 31.5 percent more than in the preceding tenth 5-Year Plan.

Transport was further developed. Construction of the Hasis-Burnas and Idzheyan-Razdan railroad lines was completed and operational train traffic and length of the main line was opened. Regular train traffic to other parts of the country will begin at the end of the first quarter of 1986.

A great deal of work was performed on improving air communications. New air terminals, runways, and other facilities were commissioned.

On construction and modernization of 264 km of general-use highways, including 133 km of state significance, were completed.

The consistent implementation of the program for the further improvement of Armenia's ecological status, the protection and rational use of natural resources, and their restoration and reproduction drawn up by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee continued in the republic.

Some R100.6 million were allocated in the 5-year plan for measures for the protection and rational use of natural resources. As a result of the introduction of new production engineering processes and the modernization and installation of the corresponding equipment, there was considerable reduction in discharges into the atmosphere from the Alaverdi Mining and Smelting Works, the Kanakerskiy Aluminum Plant, the Kirovakan Chemical Plant, and at other industrial enterprises.

Biological purification installations were built in Kirovakan, Echmiadzin, Kamo, Yilishan and Spitak, the rayon center of Masis and at industrial and transport enterprises.

Territorial composite outlines for nature conservation for the cities of Yerevan, Kirovakan, Alaverdi, and Razdan, and measures for preventing pollution and degradation of the natural environment were drawn up.

For the purpose of improving the air of Yerevan, major work was performed at the "Nairit" Scientific-Production Association. Transition to the new techniques of producing chloroprene from butadiene made it possible to shut down the obsolescent and obsolete calcium carbide and chlorobenzene processes. Serious work was performed by the association's scientists and engineering-technical personnel on reducing the camp organochlorine waste of the production of chloroprene from butadiene. The new technology practically ensures waste-free production and its increased efficiency.

The construction of a new chloroprene rubber works using composite imported equipment has been completed, in the main. The plant is equipped with nature-conservation devices and installations providing for an appreciable reduction in chloroprene and toluene discharges, effluent and solid waste. It is planned to begin sale of the product in the first quarter of 1986.

The strength of the republic's potential made it possible to secure fulfillment of the main 5-year plan quotas for improvement of the people's well-being and in their provision with all types of services.

Grades! While giving the results of the national economy's development in 1981-1985 their due, it has to be noted that there were also shortcomings, oversights, and hasty notes in our work. They were described with all scrupulousness and candor in the reports and speeches by congress delegates.

We believe that we have yet to completely surmount certain evolved forces of inertia and tradition where not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect has been paramount. In some sectors and works of industry, the plan targets pertaining to their rate of development are not yet being met and irrational use is being made of production capacity. A number of enterprises and organizations have not yet achieved the due intensification of production, reorganization of methods of administration and management, and the assimilation of new technology and techniques, have not consistently implemented measures for a reduction in losses of work time, and have permitted considerably unproductive expenditures.

The range of consumer products is being updated unsatisfactorily, and the manufacture and supply to the trade network of obsolete goods and models not conforming to demand continue. Of the 435 enterprises and associations manufacturing consumer goods, approximately 11 percent failed to secure fulfillment of the 1985 plan quotas. These included the "Armelektromash" (Comrade Manvelyan, director), "Armelektrodvigatel" (Comrade Arustamyan), "Armavto" (Comrade Abrahimyan), "Razdelskiy mashinostroitel" (Comrade Ter-Petrosyan) production associations and others.

Not all enterprises and associations coped with the plan quota for the sale of products with regard for supply commitments. Among these were primarily the "Polivinilatsetat" (Comrade Dayan), Yerevan Tire Plant (Comrade Sukiasyan) and Industrial Rubber Products Plant (Comrade Galustyan) production associations, the Kirovakan Chemical Plant (Comrade Serobyan) and "Armelektrodvigatel" Production Association (Comrade Arustamyan), the Charentsavan Machine-Tool Association (Comrade Yeritsyan), the Kirovakan Chemical Fibers Plant (Comrade Mantashyan, former director), the "Elektropribor" Production Association (Comrade Kilikyan) and others.

Many enterprises could be named which underfulfilled the plan targets for labor productivity growth, a reduction in production expenditures, and the introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology.

At the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed that it was time... "for example, to change the situation whereby the new technology plan exists for itself, as it were, without having a determining influence on indicators of economic and social development. On the contrary, it should be the load-carrying structure of the entire national economic plan. A leading place in the plans should be occupied by qualitative indicators reflecting the efficiency of the use of resources, the scale of product replacement, and labor productivity growth based on scientific-technical progress."

Truly, if in terms of the quantity of measures introduced, the situation may be deemed satisfactory, we cannot, unfortunately, report to the congress that the due economic results have been obtained here.

At enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Light Industry, and organizations of food industry, the time for recoupment of expenditure for the introduction of scientific-technical measures for individual areas considerably exceeded both the normative and republic-average indicator.

There were appreciable shortcomings in the highly productive use of installed means of mechanization and automation and the replacement and modernization of production engineering equipment.

In terms of the data for the first 6 months of 1985 at the republic's industrial enterprises and associations, only 42.1 percent of the mechanized production lines and 41.3 percent of the transfer machinery introduced prior to 1984 operated at full capacity. At the same time, 107 mechanized production lines and 17 transfer machines were used less than 50 percent.

Far from full use was made of the possibilities and potential in the APE, particularly in its leading sector -- agriculture.

As a result of the inadequate level of agrotechnics and a number of organizational-economic factors, the yield of grain and cucurbitaceous crops, geraniums, and fruit in the public sector did not reach the levels envisaged in the 5-year plan. The 5-year plan for the planting and reconstruction of fruit orchards and vineyards were not fully filled in certain regions.

There were appreciable shortcomings in selection-breeding work. Insufficient work was done on reproduction of the herd, and there was substantial livestock and poultry disease.

Unsatisfactory use is being made of capacity in nonalcoholic brewing and dairy industry and the production of mineral waters. The due quality of many types of food, meat and dairy, and canning industry products was not ensured. The poor quality of bread and bread products, some wholemilk products, canned vegetables, and others gives rise to a particularly large number of complaints.

A certain trend toward improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction has been observed in the republic in recent years. The 5-year plans for capital investments, construction-installation work, construction of accommodation, and commissioning of schools were overfulfilled.

At the same time, as the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee report observed, many client ministries and contract organizations failed to secure the commissioning of capacity and facilities within the scheduled times (the "Nairit" Scientific-Production Association, "Polivinilatsetat" Production Association, Chemical Agents Plant); the targets for the modernization of a number of industrial enterprises were disrupted.

Serious shortcomings in planning-estimates work, the organization and management of construction, and in the quality of construction operations were not removed.

In the 5-year period as a whole, for construction funded by state capital investment, the commissioning of preschool establishments for 4,400 children, hospitals with 2,300 beds, and outpatient-dispensary establishments for 2,550 visits per shift was not secured.

Low-quality and not-fully-plant-ready building structures and products are being supplied to construction sites by the ferroconcrete structure and large-panel house-building plants. As a result, approximately 1,500 men with an annual wage fund on the order of R6 million are diverted annually for plastering work for the main contract organizations alone.

The shortcomings indicated in the report in the improvement and updating of the selection and competitiveness of products and the difficulties and unsolved questions in the development of education, health care, and housing and municipal services, testify that the republic national economy still has significant unused potential and economic possibilities.

In accordance with the congress' instruction, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers will discursively and comprehensively elaborate and present to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee specific measures geared to the maximum use of the available potential, an increase in the national economic significance of intensification, a rise in production efficiency and work quality, and the further dynamic and balanced socioeconomic growth of the republic.



The task advanced by the party of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development requires profound changes primarily in the economy.

It is therefore planned by the end of the coming 15-year period to have doubled national income, created production potential equal in scale to that accumulated in all preceding years, and increased social labor productivity by a factor of 2.3-2.5.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is to be a decisive stage in implementation of the party's economic strategy. It is essentially to be a pivotal stage in all areas of economic work.

The party is advancing as a principal task an increase in the rate and efficiency of development of the economy on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the retooling and modernization of production and the replacement of fixed production capital, and, primarily thanks to the introduction of highly productive equipment, the intensive use of production and scientific potential and improvement in the system of management and the economic mechanism and the achievement on this basis of a further upsurge of the Soviet people's well-being.

The production of consumer goods will increase at a preferential rate. Consistent implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere will also be geared to this.

Among the tasks of paramount importance is a fundamental rise in product quality; a reduction in the application of manual, unskilled, and heavy physical labor; a further extension of sectorial and territorial specialization; an intensification of the practice of economies; and an improvement in the use of secondary resources and production waste.

To ensure the successful accomplishment of the outlined tasks, it is planned to improve the management and planning of the national economy, develop initiative and enterprise locally, and broaden the operational independence and economic responsibility of the enterprises and associations.

Comrades! The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and ArSSR Council of Ministers carefully and comprehensively discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The draft plan was drawn up by proceeding from the need for the consistent and full accomplishment of the main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan. It reflects the most important features of socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress ensuing from the party's fundamental directions for the current stage of management, determines the paths of the development of the material production sectors and an improvement in the structure of the national economy, and provides for measures for a further rise in the efficiency and intensification of social production.

National income will increase 24.6 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

In accordance with the instructions of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, industrial production has been raised to the upper limit of the quota determined in the Draft Basic Guidelines -- 25.9 percent.

Proceeding from the need for the accomplishment of the arterial task -- transition of social production to an intensive path of development -- securing approximately 95 percent of the industrial product increase is contemplated thanks to the modernization,

retooling, and expansion of operating enterprises. The course toward the increasing preferential development of the sectors determining scientific-technical progress -- radioelectronic, instrument-making, and precision machine-tool building -- the strengthening of scientific-technical, scientific-production, and design-engineering relations in the production process and acceleration of the additional enlistment of labor resources in social production will be continued in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is contemplated that the product of machine building -- the basis of the retooling of the national economy -- will increase 54.2 percent, or 2.1 times more than in industry as a whole: In practice all the republic's engineering enterprises will be retooled and more than 60 production associations, plants, and affiliates will be modernized and expanded. This will make it possible to create and assimilate the manufacture of new-generation equipment, increase labor productivity many times over, remove production-process bottlenecks, and create the prerequisites for the introduction of progressive achievements of science and technology.

A characteristic singularity of the development of engineering will be the introduction of flexible adjustable processes, product design and manufacture automated systems, machinery and equipment with built-in resources of micro-processor technology and robot-manipulator complexes, multi-operation machine tools with numerical programmed control, and "processing center"-type machine tools.

It is intended expanding the sphere of the application of modern low-waste and waste-free production engineering processes based on the introduction of progressive metal-working systems. Extensive use will be made in the production of instruments of various sorts and purposes of the latest microelectronics componentry.

The construction of a number of new enterprises is scheduled to cater to the projected growth rate of the engineering product.

The construction of new production space at electrical engineering industry enterprises in Martuni, Leninakan and a number of rayon centers and villages, and also in the Yerevan "Armelektromash," "Armelektrodvigatel" and "Luys" production associations is envisaged for further expansion of the manufacture of consumer goods.

The expansion of a number of electrical engineering industry plants and institutes is planned also.

The construction of plants for the manufacture at a progressive modern level of programmed master controllers and special production engineering equipment, which will be employed most extensively in almost all spheres of the country's industry, will be completed in the instrument-making, means of automation, and control systems sector.

The expansion and modernization of the "Sapfir" and "Elektropribor" production associations, "Avtomatika" Scientific-Production Association and others are also contemplated for this purpose.

The construction of a plant for the production of hydraulic equipment for automatic manipulators in Abovyan; the expansion of the Charentsavan "Tsentrolit" Plant, raising

its capacity to 50,000 tons of machine casting; and the expansion, modernization and retooling of capacity at practically all associations and enterprises of machine-tool industry are envisaged.

The construction of facilities of the "Armavto" Production Association -- raising production to 30,000 truck loaders, 26,000 component sets and parts for electric loaders, and 56,000 tons of castings -- will be continued. Now, more accomplished truck loader and van models will be created and put into production.

A new bearing plant in the Yalin community will be built and the "Arkhimash" Production Association and Kirovakan "Avtozennash" Plant will be expanded, modernized and retooled.

Work on completing the construction, expansion, and modernization of both head enterprises and their affiliates will continue for the purpose of further development of the radioelectronics and other sectors of precision engineering. This will afford an opportunity for doubling the manufacture of products at these enterprises and solving serious socioeconomic and ecological problems.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee May (1985) Plenum observed: "Today, when the question of an acceleration of economic development is posed, it is very important -- and our industrial leaders must not forget this -- to take account of the time factor in the construction, expansion, modernization and retooling of enterprises and to introduce new equipment. The large volume of incomplete work in construction, the protracted adaptation times, and the scattering of forces, besides the harm done by the freezing of assets, have a negative effect on technical progress, delaying for a long time the production of new products on new lines and at new enterprises."

As reported, all our tasks pertaining to the development of engineering industry have been reflected in the draft plan, in the main. However, the anticipated result may be obtained if we provide unconditionally for the opportune introduction of all the said construction projects and obtain returns from them within the prescribed times. This is a most important task and our duty.

Questions of the creation and development of the power base, the full satisfaction of the national economy's and population's electric and thermal power requirements, and the plan-oriented implementation in all sectors and spheres of the economy of the purposeful energy-saving policy was strictly monitored by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the government.

It is contemplated increasing the republic's total power station capacity 20 percent in the new 5-year plan. The construction of the Spandaryanskaya GES will be completed, the construction of the second stage of the Armenian AES will be initiated with the start of the installation of a heat-supply system of Yerevan from the AES, the construction of a GES on the Arghichi River and small GES on small rivers, the reequipping of the Kirovakan TETs, and the expansion of the Razdan GRES will be completed and the construction of a hydroelectric pumped storage power plant on the Garni River and others will begin. The commissioning of new main heat-supply systems over 20 kilometers long is envisaged.

Work will be performed on reducing the costs of electric and thermal power, the improvement of the structure of power capacity and the use of nontraditional renewable energy sources. The commissioning of an experimental-industrial complex for the

production, storage, and regasification of liquified natural gas and the second stage of the butane complex and the creation of new tanks for natural gas storage are envisaged for the republic's stable gas supply. Supplies of gas to the republic will increase with the completion of the construction of the North Caucasus-Transcaucasus cross-country gas pipeline at the end of 1987.

It is planned to improve considerably the fuel supply of the population in the mountain and foothill areas. The commissioning of the Kazakh-Berd-Sevan and Dzhermuk-Azizbekov gas pipelines and also the construction of the Kamo-Vardenis, Vardenis-Dzhermuk and Azizbekov-Yekhegnadzor gas pipelines are envisaged for this purpose. The construction of a circular gas pipeline of the capital and the Kirovakan-Leninakan and Leninakan-Oktemberyan-Yerevan gas pipelines will begin for an increase in the reliability of the gas supply to industrial centers in Yerevan and Leninakan.

The further development of metallurgy and chemical industry is envisaged mainly by way of the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises, introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and realization of environmental protection requirements.

For the purpose of the stable provision of the raw material base of the operating mining enterprises, the commissioning of the Shaumvan Complex and the Megradzorskiy and Lichkvazskiy mines and the expansion of foil production for the wrapping of food products and such at the Kanakarskiy Aluminum Plant are scheduled in nonferrous metallurgy.

In chemical industry, work will continue on improvement of the production of chloroprene rubber from butadiene and the construction of a new chlorine and caustic soda works with safety of operation and an appreciable reduction in harmful discharges into the environment. Introduction of new techniques of the polymerization of chloroprene and the separation of rubber will ensure a broadening of selection and an improvement in the quality of rubber and latexes.

Fundamental modernization of the Kirovakan Chemical Plant will make it possible to arm a number of obsolete works with modern technology.

Modernization of the Yerevan Tire Plant will make it possible to enhance considerably the quality of the manufactured product and reduce discharges into the environment. The same work will be performed at the industrial rubber products and chemical agent plants.

Production of the chemical product in 1990 will have increased 26 percent, including household chemicals 34 percent, compared with 1985.

When the draft plan of the development of construction materials industry was being drawn up, account was taken of the need to cater to the full and uninterrupted satisfaction of the construction organizations' need for all types of local construction materials and the comprehensive processing of local raw material resources.

With the completion of the expansion of cement production at the Araratskiy Cement-Slate Works it will be possible to concentrate the republic's entire cement industry here.

Specific quotas for an increase in the manufacture and an expansion of the list of wall materials and sanitary engineering and glazed pottery products; ceramic and enameled



tiles; and also marble, granite and travertine facing tiles are envisaged. Progressive new materials will be manufactured on the basis of comprehensive use of perlite.

There is to be a fundamental reorganization of furniture production based on retooling. The object and technological specialization of the enterprises, the provision of production with new highly productive lines, and the mechanization of assembly operations are to be completed. Implementation of the outlined measures will make it possible to increase the capacity of the furniture factories by a factor of 1.5 and sharply improve the quality of the furniture produced with minimum capital outlays.

Industrial production in terms of the sector as a whole will increase 24.7 percent, including furniture 35.2 percent.

It is intended to increase the production of microbiological and medical industry 62 and 67 percent respectively.

The draft plan provides for a considerable expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods and their increased technical and aesthetic level and operating reliability.

It is intended to increase cloth production 25.4 percent. The volume of the manufacture of underwear, hosiery and leather footwear, including a 10-fold increase in the "Lyuks" type, will grow considerably. There will be a broader selection of clothing and footwear for young people and elderly persons.

The extensive introduction of highly productive equipment and progressive techniques, transfer machinery, and robotized systems and also the use of new materials and resistant dyes, diverse finishing components, and accessories will make it possible to provide for the mass manufacture of fashionable, handsome, and high-quality cloth, clothing, and footwear.

A fleecy knitwear cloth factory in Kafan and a number of shoe factories, raising production to 28.5 million pairs a year, will be commissioned. It is envisaged developing local industry in the direction of the further expansion and specialization of the production of cultural-everyday and household goods.

A growth rate of 34.5 percent is envisaged for local industry. Eighty percent of the manufactured product will be updated here. The out-worker system and the production of folk art products, dishware, household chemicals, and toys will be expanded considerably.

The processing of local raw material and waste will increase by a factor of 2.1. The construction of enterprises for the processing of wollastonite, industrial-domestic waste, and secondary raw material will begin.

As a whole, the production of consumer goods in the republic will increase 26.8 percent, and of these, nonfood commodities 43.3 percent and cultural-everyday and household commodities 47.5 percent.

Work will continue in the new 5-year plan on ensuring the interconnected, balanced development of the sectors that are part of the republic's APK. The transition of agriculture to an industrial footing by way of comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, land reclamation, and the extensive

introduction of intensive techniques will be completed. A considerable proportion of the capital investments channeled into the national economy will be set aside for the development and improvement of the APK, and large resources, furthermore, will be earmarked directly for the upsurge of agricultural production.

As a whole, the average annual gross agricultural product in the 12th 5-Year Plan will increase 12.1 percent.

The production of grain in 1990 will have risen to 330,000 tons, vegetables to 604,000 tons, meat (dressed) to 130,000 tons, milk to 625,000 tons and eggs to 680 million.

An extension of work on the introduction of new high-yield varieties of cereals and vegetable crops, table varieties of grapes, fruit and other agricultural crops is scheduled.

A considerable development of hothouse vegetable growing is envisaged. The construction of the Sevan Hothouse Combine based on the heat of the Razdan GRES in the 12th 5-Year Plan on an area of 54 hectares, and prior to the year 2000, a further 48 hectares; and also the construction of the "Arshaluys" Hothouse Combine on the basis of the Armenian AES on a total area of 204 hectares, including 54 hectares in the 12th 5-year Plan, will begin.

The areas of agricultural crops cultivated in accordance with intensive techniques, with their area being raised to 80,000 hectares by 1990, will be expanded.

An increase in the areas and yield of fodder crops is envisaged. The area of sown fodder crops will increase by 19,200 hectares and in 1990 will constitute 277,700 hectares.

The use of food industry production waste as fodder will increase considerably. Extensive use will be made of products of microbiological synthesis. An expansion of work on the fundamental and surface improvement of the hayfields and pasture, increasing them to 100,000 hectares in the 12th 5-Year Plan, is envisaged.

Animal husbandry will be developed in the direction of the increased productivity of the livestock and poultry.

The production of meat at the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories will constitute in 1990 some 32.8 percent of the total public sector product, and 40 percent.

A rise in the standard of selection-breeding work with the extensive use of domestic and world genetic resources and implementation of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the sphere of selection and biotechnology are outlined. The material-technical base of the republic's pureblood-breeding farms will be strengthened and expanded considerably.

It is planned to perform large-scale work on land reclamation. The area of irrigable land will be expanded by 35,000 hectares in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The water supply for irrigable land will increase. Work will continue on land reclamation in the Ararat Valley over an area of 27,000 hectares. The construction of the Kappskoye, Yegyardskoye, and Getikskoye reservoirs will be completed prior to 1990.

Construction of the Armanisskoye, Vedinskoye, Gergerskoye, Myasnikyanskoye, Oktemberyanskoye, Fioletofskoye, Ibramitovskoye, and Garniyskoye reservoirs is envisaged prior to the year 2000.

Agricultural land over an area of 30,000 hectares will be assimilated and improved and soil-improvement operations will be carried out over an area of 20,000 hectares. Group agricultural water mains 300-km long will be built and the irrigation network over an area of 60,000 hectares, with the introduction of new irrigation equipment on an area of 41,000 hectares included, will be modernized.

A set of measures to raise the water level of Lake Sevan and improve its ecological conditions is scheduled. The completion of the construction of a complex of hydraulic engineering installations for diverting the flow of the Vorotan River into the Arpa River basin, three reservoirs with a total capacity of 340 million cubic meters, the Ranchparskaya Pumping Station, a circular canalization drainage ditch with purification installations around Lake Sevan approximately 260-km long, and a complex of hydraulic engineering installations for diverting the flow of the Dzoraget River will afford an opportunity for solving the problem of raising the water level in Lake Sevan 6 meters.

A considerable increase in the capacity of processing industry and a broadening of the selection and increase in the manufacture of the most valuable foodstuffs and their increased quality are envisaged.

The reprofiling of a number of wineries to the production of nonalcoholic beverages and mineral waters, grape juice concentrate, and convenience foods for confectionary industry is outlined in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the set of measures overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Existing enterprises for the production of nonalcoholic beverages will be modernized and expanded, making it possible to raise the production of these beverages by the year 2000 to 12 million decaliters a year. Exports of mineral waters will be expanded with the organization of the production of polyethylene bottles.

A further expansion of pond and garden pisciculture, increased fish productiveness of ponds, and increased production of fish foodstuffs are outlined.

Comrades! Sectors of the production infrastructure will be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

General-use motor transport, whose freight turnover will increase 29.3 percent, will enjoy preferential development. The "Severnny" Coach Terminal in Yerevan with a capacity of 6,500 passengers a day, a new taxi fleet, bus fleets, and others will be commissioned in 1987.

It is planned to build and upgrade 348 kilometers of general-use roads, 168 km of which are of state and republic significance. The construction of the tunnel beneath the Sevanskiy Pass and the modernization of the Yerevan-Bazakh Main Highway will be completed. Considerable attention will be paid to expanded road building in the republic's mountain and foothill regions.

This year it is planned to begin operation of the new Il-86 airbus main passenger aircraft for the purpose of the further development of air transport. The new airport in Sisian will begin operations in 1986. The completion of the construction of airports in Megrinskiy Rayon and Vardenis and modernization of the air terminal in Yafan and others is envisaged.

In railroad transport, freight turnover will increase 9.2 percent, passenger turnover 6.2 percent.

Building of the Vardenis-Bzhermuk railroad line is planned.

The network of communications enterprises will be further developed. The length of the telephone channels on long-distance telephone lines and the capacity of urban and rural telephone exchanges will increase considerably.

In 1990, television broadcasts of Republic 1 and union programs will be received by 99.9 and 99.4 percent of the republic's population respectively and by 100 percent in 1995.

Comrades! The scale and pace of the republic's economic growth and social progress will depend to a decisive extent on the state of capital construction. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee set the clients, construction workers, and planners the task of raising capital construction to a qualitatively new level, and planning and building rapidly, efficiently, and with quality; and of ensuring that each facility be commissioned within the prescribed time and be modern in all respects through the introduction of new technology and a rise in the technical level of construction, the strengthening of its material-technical base, the further industrialization of construction, and its increased efficiency and quality.

Construction must become a uniform industrial-construction process, and there will be an increase in the proportion of light metal load-carrying and safety structures and large-dimension industrial panels made of efficient materials and aluminum alloys.

New ferroconcrete structures plants will be commissioned in Yasis, Ardashat, Yerevan, and elsewhere, with a total capacity of 150,000 cubic meters.

Only the unconditional and precise accomplishment of these tasks will afford an opportunity for progress in socioeconomic development.

It is intended that capital investments from all sources of financing in the 1971-5-Year Plan will be 56.5 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to channel 44.7 percent more capital investments than in the previous 5-year period into the modernization and extending of operating enterprises.

It is contemplated commissioning, thanks to state capital investments, approximately 2.6 million square meters of total living space, places for 110,000 students in general educational schools, 4,000 hospital beds, clinics for 11,000 visits per shift, and places for 50,000 children in preschool establishments. Installation of the first stage of the Yerevan Metro from the "Dzardzh" station to the "Yakobad Yants'goryan" station and the construction of the section from the "Dzardzh" station to the Yerevan neighborhood 3.5 km in length will be completed in the new 5-year plan. In addition, in subsequent years, the section from Yeghvard to Yakobad and from the "Dzardzh" station to the Electric Lamp Plant.



Such unique installations as executive committee buildings at the Yerevan City Soviet and Myasnikyanskiy and Spandaryanskiy Rayon Soviets, the Children's Aesthetic Center, the Friendship Center, the Russian Drama Theater, a television and radio studio, the "Kashad" sociocultural memorial complex, station grounds with a new hotel, the Navidashen Bridge and others will be built in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The theater imeni Sandakyan building and the small hall of the Armenian Philharmonic will be modernized and rayon clubs, pioneer palaces, sports complexes, movie theaters and such will be built. A great deal of work will be done on planting trees and shrubs, city improvement, and modernization in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Yehmiadzin, Razdan, and other cities and villages of the republic.

When drawing up the draft plans, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers paid special attention to questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the intensification and expansion of the integration of science and production, and the more efficient use of the republic's scientific potential.

For the purpose of an appreciable rise in the level and fruitfulness of branches of science and the strengthening of its relations with the plant sector, an expansion of the network of scientific-production associations and the increased role of enterprise design, production engineering, and other engineering services in supporting scientific-technical progress are envisaged.

Big tasks for the further development of fundamental and applied science are entrusted to the republic Academy of Sciences, VUZ's and several scientific research institutes, which have on their staffs scientists and specialists in practically all areas of modern science. They must participate actively in work on raising the technical level of production, the introduction of new techniques, the automation and mechanization of production processes, and the development of new instruments and devices conforming to the demands of world standards.

These tasks may be tackled successfully only by way of the precise coordination of the Academy of Sciences' work with the VUZ's, scientific research institutes, and industrial enterprises; and a reduction in the time taken to develop and introduce scientific discoveries, technical innovations and inventions.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress, improvement of the structure of social production, and an elevation of the level of management should be subordinated to the accomplishment of the key task -- an intensification of the economy, increased production efficiency, and the growth of labor productivity. A 15.1-percent increase in social labor productivity is outlined in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Labor productivity in industry will grow 16.8 percent, in construction 24 percent.

Particular importance in economic building in the coming period will be attached to a reduction in the material-intensiveness of products and the economical consumption of raw material, fuel, energy, metal, cement, mineral fertilizer, and other materials.

As a whole, the production of commodity output using secondary raw material will amount to R64.4 million in 1990, with a growth of 30.3 percent compared with 1985.

The draft plan provides for a growth of products bearing the official label of quality of 76.6 percent.

Accelerating the revision of standards and specifications for products, gearing them to the highest domestic and world achievements, raising the level of work on product certification, and developing a typification of technology on the basis of promising scientific-technical achievements represent a principal task of the operation of all labor collectives.

The draft plan pays particular attention to the implementation of measures making it possible to reduce the harmful impact of industry, municipal-consumer services, and agriculture on the natural environment and ensure the rational use and protection of water and land resources and the restoration and reproduction of the flora and fauna.

Together with nature-conservation measures, an appreciable contribution to an improvement in the environment will be made by the modernization and retooling of chemical, nonferrous metallurgy, and construction materials industry enterprises; the transfer of heating plants to natural gas; and also the considerable increase in the number of motor vehicles operating on gas.

The completion of the construction and commissioning of the Yerevan Aeration Station and purification installations in Kirovakan and Masis is envisaged.

The volume of effluent undergoing biological purification will increase from 310 million cubic meters in 1985 to 422 million cubic meters in 1990. The construction of circulating water supply systems at chemical industry and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises will continue.

The installation of dust- and gas-removing installations at chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy and construction materials enterprises is envisaged. As a result the proportion of entrapped and neutralized harmful substances in 1990 will amount to over 85 percent of the total quantity discharged from all fixed sources of pollution. Commissioning of a garbage-recycling plant in Yerevan is planned.

The recultivation of depleted land is envisaged on an area of 900 hectares, and the creation of forest plantations in gullies and ravines and on other unsuitable land is envisaged on an area of 1,000 hectares. Work will continue on the construction of anti-erosion and hydraulic engineering anti-mud flow installations.

Attaching great significance to questions of the further development of nature-conservation measures, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decision on the creation of a State Committee for Environmental Protection, which is called on to head and implement in planned fashion work on the protection and improvement of the atmosphere and water.

It is essential that the ministries, departments, organizations, and enterprises contribute in every possible way to realization of the measures implemented by the state committee and strive by joint efforts for fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas for the protection and rational use of the republic's natural resources.

A wide-ranging program for the further upsurge of the material and cultural living standard of the republic's population is envisaged in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Per capita real income will increase almost 16 percent, the average wage of workers and employees 10.8 percent, and the payments and benefits received by the population from the social consumption funds 16.1 percent per capita.

The commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase almost 27 percent. Work will continue on the reprofiling of retail trade and public catering enterprises that previously sold wine-vodka products into the sale of liquors, nonalcoholic beverages, fruit, grapes, berries, and vegetables. The network of cafes and smelt, pie, and other fast-food public catering enterprises will be developed extensively.

It is planned that the realization of consumer services will increase 41 percent, including 44 percent in rural localities. The further specialization of consumer services, the construction of base enterprises, expansion of the network of acceptance centers, introduction of new types of services, and an improvement in the quality and rise in the standard of service are scheduled.

The extensive development of tourist-excursion services and the services of physical culture and sports establishments, and sanatorium-resort, convalescent, and therapeutic-preventive financially autonomous organizations is envisaged.

Provision of health care facilities with medical equipment, instruments, and apparatus will improve. Great attention will be paid to the prevention of disease and the dispensary treatment of the population, primarily the children. An improvement in the quality and standard of medical service is setting in the force even today.

The construction of new water conduits in Yerevan, Bishkek, and Stepanavan, Charentsavan and Alayyan and also reservoirs for round-the-clock water regulation is envisaged. A great deal of work has to be done on the expansion and modernization of the cities' water main systems and the maximum release of potable water for the population's domestic needs, which is now consumed for production purposes.

New trolleybus and streetcar depots and repair workshops will be built and the fleet of rolling stock will be replaced.

A most important task of the 12th 5-year plan is provision of city residents and rural inhabited localities with modern municipal-everyday conditions and an improvement in all aspects of their vital activity.

Great significance in the draft new 5-year plan will be attached to a rise in the quality of the training of personnel and an increase in the production of specialists in the new areas of science and technology.

In the successful accomplishment of the tasks outlined by the party there will be an increase in the role of the labor collective, which are endowed with broad powers in controlling the production process, drawing up plans and adopting economic decisions, implementing measures for the socioeconomic development of the enterprises, and finding and utilizing inherent production potential.

As the report noted, the role of the soviets -- the most important form of Soviet democracy -- in economic and socio-cultural building is to be strengthened.

Work will continue on the expansion and strengthening of primary forms of the organization of labor based on the collective and brigade contract and the piece rate plus bonus system of remuneration for the end results of production and cost accounting.

In securing the continued growth of production efficiency and an improvement in product quality there will be a particular increase in the role and responsibility of foremen and section and shop chiefs as the direct leaders and organizers of production.

The "AvtoVAZ" initiative, which provides for a speedier growth of production efficiency and product quality than envisaged by the control figures of the corresponding ministries and departments for the 12th 5-Year Plan, has had extensive repercussions in many of the republic's labor collectives.

Socialist pledges of the republic's working people for 1986 have been discussed and adopted by all labor collectives at the corresponding meetings and published in the press. I consider it necessary to mention once more that the republic's labor collectives have undertaken to raise the labor productivity growth rate and through full use of intrinsic potential and an improvement in production processes, to achieve savings of fuel-energy and other material resources and assimilate the manufacture of new products with high technical indicators.

Particular mention should be made of the collectives of the "Luys" (Comrade Tumasyan, general director, Comrade Aslanyan, chairman of the trade union committee), "Elektron" (Comrades Geoletsyan and Arshakyan) and "Masis" (Comrades Arutunyan and Ambartsmyan) production associations, the Relay Plant (Comrades Sultanyan and Bagdasaryan), the Korovakan Garment Production Association imeni Stepan Shaumyan (Comrades Mkhitaryan and Akmakchyan) and Ministry of Local Industry enterprises, which have adopted high pledges for an increase in production efficiency and a rise in product quality and the introduction in production of highly productive machinery and equipment and progressive forms of the organization of labor.

Purposeful work has been under way for 2 years now on implementation of the reform of the general educational and vocational schools. The fundamental improvement of the labor training of worker personnel will continue and a strengthening of the role of the base enterprises here will be secured more intensively in the new 5-year plan.

Comrades! An acceleration of socioeconomic development and efficient operation are inconceivable without a further rise in the level of leadership of the national economy and the level of planning and management and an improvement of the entire economic mechanism. For the accomplishment of this task, the party deems it essential to transfer all sectors of the economy in the 12th Five-Year Plan to the new methods of management, increase the economic responsibility of the associations and enterprises for the end results of work and fulfillment of product-supply commitments, raise the role of planning as the central element of the control of the national economy, strengthen financial autonomy at all levels of production, and observe high state, plan and labor discipline.

Comrades! The 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress is being held in an atmosphere of high labor enthusiasm, professionalism, and cohesion and in a spirit of a high-minded and candid critical approach to our work.

The working people of Soviet Armenia, like the entire Soviet people, are firmly convinced that the country of soviets will enter the third millennium as an even stronger power, exerting by its achievements an ever increasing progressive influence on the course of world development. They warmly and unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee drafts submitted to the 27th party congress and are fully resolved to greet the congress of their party with patriotic deeds and to successfully fulfill its historic designs.



Permit me to express the confidence that the Armenian SSR working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will in the 12th 5-Year Plan also score new, impressive successes in tackling the far-reaching tasks of socioeconomic progress and make their fitting contribution to the strengthening of the might of our beloved motherland and the building of communism in our country. (Stormy applause)

## DISCUSSION OF 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 28 January 1986 carries on pages 3 and 4 the texts of speeches given by delegates to the Armenian CP republic congress during the debate over the report on the draft of "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR From 1986 to 1990 and Up to the Year 2000."

In his 600-word address, carried on page 3, Akhuryanskiy Raykom First Secretary M.L. Mkrtchyan announces that his rayon has successfully fulfilled all of its tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan; in agriculture plan targets were met within 4 years, and in animal husbandry and construction within 4.5 years. Agricultural development is on the rise: instead of the planned figure of 88 million rubles, gross production reached 95 million rubles, while the average annual growth rate was 14.5 percent. All rayon farming operations have been operating at a profit for 3 years. These positive results are ascribed to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture, intensification of production, improvement of management, and consistent implementation of advanced forms of labor organization. As a result, above-plan figures of 15,000 tons of grain, 75,000 tons of sugar products, 23,000 tons of vegetables, 7000 tons of milk, 2000 tons of meat, 50 tons of wool, and 4 million eggs were achieved.

In his 600-word speech, also carried on page 3, Armenian SSR Minister of Light Industry A.A. Gevorkyan describes his ministry as "one of the leaders in the national economy." In enterprises of this branch 540 new technical measures have been implemented, and 26,000 units of technologically new equipment have been put in place. "Practice has shown," he adds, "that the policy of establishing branches in small towns and rural settlements has been correct, from the standpoint both of increasing the volume of goods produced for consumers and of keeping young people in the countryside and resolving many social problems in rural areas."

In his 600-word address, also carried on page 3, R.A. Movsesyan, rector of the Karl Marx Yerevan Polytechnical Institute, has some negative things to say about his school's graduates: "Unfortunately, we cannot always take pride in the high level of professional training received by our graduates who are working in the national economy. This to a certain extent can explain such phenomena as failure to master new technology, noncompetitiveness of designed machinery and equipment on the world market, and the issuance of poor-quality production." Turning to the issue of scientific-technical progress, Movsesyan

asserts that "computerization of all branches of the national economy" is one of the factors on which successful progress in this area depends. This, he says, refers not only to the study of microprocessor technology by school-children, but also to the retraining of teachers, professors and instructors at institutions of higher education, and specialists working in the national economy.

In his 500-word speech, carried on page 4, R.M. Martirosyan, director of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for Radiophysics and Electronics, speaks of the important achievements of the past 5-year plan that have laid the foundation for applied in the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" program. An entire series of angular and linear displacement digitizers has been created and tested successfully in robotics, control of machine tools, the manufacture of scientific instruments, and other areas of the national economy. However, not all research projects at the institute are being successfully implemented. In particular, the "extraordinarily" slow introduction of basic advances in the field of semiconductor electronics is cited. Martirosyan believes that the necessity of accelerated scientific-technical progress requires the creation of new forms of integration between science and production, especially inter-departmental scientific-technical complex. His institute already forms the factual basis of one such complex, and he proposes that this basis be given proper organizational structure and that other institutes serve as the bases for the creation of similar complexes.

In his 500-word address, also carried on page 4, M.G. Gevorkyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, notes that during the 11th 5-Year Plan 512 million rubles of capital investment were absorbed by the long-term water resources construction program, a figure amounting to over 41 percent of the total capital investment in agriculture. He also informs the congress that most of the lands currently under cultivation are being irrigated by the overhead method, which is the "most progressive" form of irrigation. He adds that all water resource construction work is controlled by a computerized information center at the Main Administration, which is equipped with the "latest" technology. With regard to the 12th 5-Year Plan, Gevorkyan reveals that capital investment in reclamation construction will be increased by 137 million rubles, there will be 35,000 hectares of newly irrigated land, and 300 kilometers of pipeline for the supply of potable water, which is twice as much as during the last 5 years.

In his 600-word speech, also carried on page 4, R.A. Aslanyan, chairman of the trade union committee at the Luys production association, provides some figures concerning the mechanization of production processes in his association. A total of 175 manipulators and 25 robots are to be introduced, resulting in a 30-percent cutback in manual labor. Most of this will affect the mass production of a new type of energy-saving lamp.

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Report of commission chairman D.A. Dzhanoyan: "Report of the Auditing Commission of the Armenian Communist Party to the 28th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrades! The workers of Soviet Armenia, like all Soviet people, are moving forward in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity to welcome the highest communists forum -- the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Armenian party organization has accepted as a fighting program of action the decisions of the April and October plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which set forth qualitatively new tasks in our country's most important areas of domestic and foreign policy for further democratizing social management and the intensive development of the economy.

Within the bounds of legal competencies defined in the Charter, the Armenian Communist Party Auditing Commission participated in solving tasks advanced by the 27th CPAr Congress and accomplished concrete work on strengthening party organizations and boosting party discipline. The commission's work was done in accordance with plans that had been made and confirmed earlier, and all its members participated actively and with great responsibility to carry out specified measures.

The commission maintained close contact with the USSR Central Auditing Commission, whose representatives became familiar with the work of the Armenian party organization commission and rendered it invaluable aid in 1984. Observations were made regarding certain issues, which the commission examined carefully and gave attention to in its further activity.

Contact with the auditing commissions of the republic's city and rayon party organizations was constant and businesslike. These organizations were given help with the aim of achieving an organized and clear implementation of the tasks set for them.

The republic conference for representatives of city and rayon party organization auditing commissions was organized and held, at which the work they have been doing was discussed by way of experience exchange and new tasks emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPAr Central Committee were proposed.



In its work the CPAr Auditing Commission is centrally occupied with the status of monitoring the examination of workers' letters, claims and complaints by the CPAr Central Committee staff, party gorkoms and raykoms, and the editorial offices of party journals and newspapers, and with questions of how to further improve it.

Verifications and investigations have established that for the period under review the organized citizen receptions and the examination of workers' letters, claims and complaints considerably improved in the CPAr Central Committee organization. During the last five years, 88,313 letters and claims were received by the CPAr Central Committee staff. More than 26 percent of this number were investigated at the Central Committee secretary level, 28 percent were read in departments of the organization (of which 2,500 were checked locally and the remaining claims were directed for investigation to the appropriate party and council organs), and 48.6 percent of them were checked by staff. The fact that 60 such issues were investigated at buro and secretariat meetings testifies that more attention is being given to work with letters and claims by the CPAr Central Committee.

In Central Committee offices, especially in the departments having to do with party organization work, serious work is being done to investigate letters and claims, and a proper order has been established. Certain departments in the organization must strengthen local verification of claims using their own resources.

The number of claims arriving at the offices drops each year. As we know, one of the reasons for this is the basic improvement of work with letters and claims in rayon and city party organizations, people's deputies council ispolkoms, ministries and departments, and institutions and enterprises. Naturally, a timely, objective response to workers' claims and complaints and their investigation locally excludes the necessity of making an appeal to high-level organizations. The number of repeat claims has likewise dropped; however some have arrived from Abovyanskiy, Artashatskiy, Vardenisskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Tumanyanskiy and Martuninskiy rayons.

During the period under review the Auditing Commission checked on the work of the party press with claims and letters and notes that the state of affairs in this areas has distinctly improved. The newspapers' editors have improved the forms and methods of examining letters and claims, which have become more varied. Readers' conferences are being organized, as well as open-letter days, etc. The commission feels that workers of the party press ought to activate this area of work with readers directly in work collectives and improve citizen receptions.

It is pleasing to note that each year there is a change in the nature and contents of the claims sent to the CPAr Central Committee. In many letters, communists, approving the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, write with satisfaction about our achievements in the republic's economic and social life, about the cities and regional centers that daily become more beautiful, and about the fact that the life of the Soviet people is becoming richer and richer in content. It should be noted that in the work with letters and claims, along

with the abovementioned positive shifts in some party organizations, cases of unconscientious attitudes toward workers' claims have been observed as well as superficial, formal investigations of them and an unsatisfactory organization of citizen receptions. Reasons giving rise to complaints are still not analyzed deeply in all party organizations and concrete measure to eliminate them are not taken everywhere.

Further improvement of the work with letters and organization of citizen receptions and clear support of contemporary party demands in this issue should become immediate among the tasks of all party committees.

During the period under review, members of the Auditing Commission regularly (semi-annually) audited the status of the party budget. It should be noted that the business financial activity of the Central Committee improved considerably. Business financial activity was also checked for the CPAR Central Committee Publishing House, the House of Political Education, the continuing courses of the affiliate of the Institute of Party History, the correspondence division of the Higher Party School and editorial offices of newspapers and journals. Commission members made 95 such audits. Of the shortfalls noted, let us point out questions connected with the operation of auto transportation. Thus, cases of utilizing transportation more than the established norm and overexpenditures of fuel were permitted in the following party raykoms: Gugarskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Bagdasaryan), Kalininskiy (former raykom secretary Comrade Megrabyan), Stepanavanskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Balayan), and a number of others.

About 80 percent of the income in the party budget comes from membership dues, which during the past 5 years grew by 37 percent. As you know, membership dues are not only the main source of party funds but an indication of party discipline and the party member's conscientiousness.

For the period under review, the Auditing Commission of the Armenian Communist Party, jointly with auditing commissions of city and rayon party organizations, accomplished concrete work to tighten control over the prompt payment by communists of party membership dues.

Verifications show that the overwhelming majority of party members and candidate members pay their dues accurately and on time. However, there are still shortcomings in the work of party organizations' collection of membership dues. Many communists are not paying dues from their full earnings. Cases of underpayment of membership dues were discovered in the following rayons: Abovyanskiy (former raykom secretary Comrade Barikyan), Krasnoselskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Nazinyan), Noyemberyanskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Petrosyan) and a number of others.

As a serious shortcoming we should further note that certain secretaries of primary party organizations are slow to deposit the membership dues collected from communists into savings banks. Such occurrences have been noted in primary party organizations in Agaratskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Gevorkyan), Amasiyskiy (raykom secretary Comrade Bagirov), Oktemberyanskiy (former raykom secretary Comrade Grigoryan) and a number of other rayons.

For the period under review, the CPAr Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms have accomplished concrete work on spending allocations thriftily and for the purposes for which they were earmarked in the party budget. The CPAr Central Committee Administration of Affairs regularly audits the status of the party budget in rayon and city committees and renders them the needed aid to improve this matter.

In 1981-85 the expense portion of the party budget increased from year to year and fully supported the needs of maintaining party organs, which was being realized with the aim of implementing political organizational measures, retraining party personnel and putting up new construction for the improvement of their working, housing and everyday living conditions.

More than 20 percent of the income in the party budget is made up of receipts from publishing profits, which nearly doubled during the period under review. The publishing house is equipped with modern, highly productive technology and supplies the necessary printing output of newspapers and journals. However, alongside the positive shifts, the activity of the publishing house (Comrade Terosyan, director) is not without shortcomings. In a number of cases the fulfillment of certain planning indicators is not being ensured, not enough of a struggle is being waged for an efficient realization of the economy policy, and an accumulation of above-norm stocks of material assets is being permitted.

Comrades! During the period under review the CPAr Central Committee Auditing Commission and the commissions of city and rayon party committees have periodically checked the condition of party economy in the primary party organizations and party raykoms and gorkoms. It must be pointed out that positive shifts are being observed in problems of party business correspondence, accounting and keeping documents. However, in some party organizations an irresponsible attitude toward party business has been permitted, particularly toward the preservation of party cards.

The picture of political and organizational activity of primary organizations, as we know, is reflected basically in the minutes of meetings and of committee or bureau sessions. What can the level of party organizational work of the primary party organizations of Armzrakany, Armtergeborudovaniye and Armstroyteplivo facilities be if decisions taken at meetings are not recorded or if only one decree is passed for two or three issues that were discussed? Moreover, in the Teploizolyatsiya organization, no decrees are passed at all and no minutes taken, while the decrees passed at all the meetings of the Avkropstroy organizations consist of one item: "accept for consideration." At meetings of the organization mentioned, of course, a chairman and secretary are elected; however the minutes for some reason are signed by the secretary of the party bureau. Party gorkoms and raykoms should give more attention to this important area of party work.

Our audits and studies show that there are serious shortcomings in the work of auditing commissions of party organizations in Rayon imeni 26 Fomissary Yerevan, Gugaraskiy, Yekimovskiy, Noyemberyskiy and a number of other rayons. Only one example is cited. The work of the auditing commission of the party organization for Rayon imeni 26 Fomissary (Comrade Qandzharyan,

chairman) has not been planned and there are no notes and no minutes of audits. Not one result of auditing was investigated at the commission sessions and the rayon committee did not reach the appropriate conclusions.

Comrades! Let me express my confidence that communists and all workers of Soviet Armenia will unite even more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its politburo and with selfless labor will commemorate the 12th Five-Year Plan. (Applause)



## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Report of commission chairman Kh.L. Mandalyan: "Report of the Credentials Commission of the 28th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrades! The workers of Soviet Armenia began the new 12th Five-Year Plan in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, evoked by the nationwide socialist competition to welcome in a fitting way the 27th congress of the Leninist party, preparations for which became a pivotal point of economic and sociopolitical life in Armenian SSR.

The accounting and election campaign that preceded our congress was a military review of the unity of the republic's party ranks. It was characterized by a high level of activity among communists, and reflected positive processes taking place recently in the activity of the republic's party organizations and those of the whole country. At all meetings and conferences, communists fully supported and unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the practical activity of the Central Committee.

Elected to the 28th CPAr Congress were 940 delegates. Of them 610, or 64.8 percent, were elected as delegates for the first time.

The Credentials Commission checked the delegates' plenary powers and reports to the congress that all delegates to the 28th Congress were elected in full accordance with the CPSU Charter and the order established by the party Central Committee for electing party organ leaders and the norm of representation determined by the CPAr Central Committee -- 1 delegate per 190 CPSU members. The plenary powers of all delegates are authentic.

All the republic's rayon and city party organizations are represented at the congress. The largest are the delegations from the Leninskiy Rayon party organization which numbers 73 delegates in its body, as well as those from Rayon Imeni 26 Emmissary -- 65, Spandaryanskiy Rayon -- 61, Nyussalkeyanskiy -- 55, Leninakanskiy and Kirovakanskiy city party organizations -- 52 and 36, respectively, and from rural regions -- delegations of the party organizations from Abovyananskiy and Shchmiazinskiy rayons -- 25 each, Razdanskiy -- 24, Kafanskiy and Oktanberyanskiy rayons -- 21 delegates each. Participating in the work of the congress are delegates from party organizations formed in the

accounting period in the following regions: Nagorno-Karabakh, Mashtotskiy (in the city of Yerevan), Makenatsky and Shirakskiy (in the city of Leninakan).

In conditions of developed socialism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as was noted in the limits of the amendments to the CPSU Charter, while remaining true to its class essence and ideology as the party of the working class, has become the party of the whole people. This peculiarity found convincing reflection in its body of delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress, among which are representatives of all the basic social groups of Soviet society. It is important to emphasize that a large part of the delegates -- almost 43 percent -- are made up of workers who are involved directly in the realm of material production. Of them 98% are workers in socialist industry, many of whom work in sectors that determine scientific and technical progress: machine and instrument building, the chemical and radio-electronics industries and others. Among delegates to the congress present in this hall are some who occupy a fitting place in the ranks of model workers and innovators famous in the republic's industry: Grigoriy Markaryan -- brigade leader of the Fishin Brigade in the Verkhovnyy Trust, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; Surin Petyushan -- brigade leader of instrument control workers of the Nafta Scientific Production Association, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet; Davitash Davtyan -- brigade leader of excavator operators in the Zhamanakskiy Copper and Molybdenum Combine and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; Gurik Shikaryan -- brigade leader of fitters and assemblers of the Armavirskiy Production Association, full member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Armenia SSR; and others.

A large group of agricultural workers are participating in the work of the congress -- 17% delegates, of whom 91% are ordinary kolkhoz farmers and sovcho workers. They are stock raisers, field workers, machine operators and horticulturalists who are working conscientiously to implement the agrarian policies of the party, and who are achieving high and steady yields from agricultural crops and an improvement in livestock production output. Among them is Asat Madaniyev -- team leader of the kolkhoz of the village of Makenats, Artashirskiy Rayon, and Hero of Socialist Labor; Aramais Artyan -- milker from the Sovkhoz named V.I. Lenin, Goghtskiy Rayon; Bekenik Motsekovyan -- leader of the vegetable-growing brigade of the kolkhoz in the village of Arshaluys, Goghtskiy Rayon, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Vasily Zhukin -- brigade leader of fitters and installers of the Rantsevik Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, winner of the Order State Prize and deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The party must pay attention to economic managers, especially at today's stage of forward movement in our society, now characterized by an overall intensification of public production and the consolidation of the goals of economic and social development as articulated by the conception of its acceleration put forth by the CPSU. A whole school of highly qualified managers of various sectors of the national economy has grown up in the republic: 10% managers of industrial enterprises, building organizations, transportation and communications organizations and representatives of kolkhozes and sovchozes were elected as delegates to the congress.

Elected to our congress were a total of 129 workers in science, education, health services, culture, art, literature and the press. Among the delegates are Viktor Ambartsumyan -- president of the Academy of Sciences of ArSSR, twice Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; Sero Khanzadyan -- writer, Hero Of Socialist Labor and deputy of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet; Edvard Mirzoyan -- chairman of the board of the Composers Union of Armenia, people's artist of the USSR and deputy of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet; Eima Khachatryan -- head physician of the area hospital of the village of Garin, Abovianskiy Rayon, people's physician of the USSR; and Beatrice Stepanyan -- teacher in Yerevan Middle School No. 129, honored teacher of the ArSSR and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

The successful solution of economic and social problems and the improvement of all organizational and political work among the masses depend to a great extent on the activity level of party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol personnel. Communists sent 137 party workers as their representatives to the congress, among which were 66 secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms. Among the delegates were 550 communists, elected to the staffs of raykoms, gorkoms, the CPAr Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee, auditing commissions and party organizations. 133 delegates are secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and party group organizers.

In the Accounting Report of the CPAr Central Committee it was noted that in recent years the role of the soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol in solving domestic, economic and sociopolitical problems has grown substantially. In the work of the congress, 178 soviet, trade-union and Komsomol workers are participating as delegates. Among the delegates are 18 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 187 to the ArSSR Supreme Soviet and 440 deputies to local people's deputies soviets.

Elected to the 28th CPAr Congress were representatives of the glorious armed forces who, along with the whole Soviet people, won a historical victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 40th anniversary of which our country solemnly commemorated last year. Armenian delegates serve for all personnel as an example of the irreproachable fulfillment of military duty, of ideological and political tempering and high military training, an example of selfless service to the homeland.

With a feeling of special pride, the Credentials Commission reports that together with our glorious fighters, former front-line soldiers in the Great Patriotic War are participating in the work of the congress. Without sparing their lives, they bravely and with a weapon in their hands fought for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland and defended it with honor.

In all sections of economic, cultural and social activity, Soviet women are selflessly and fruitfully working alongside the men. They are suitably represented at our congress: 273 delegates, or 29 percent of the general total, are women.

One of the great gains of the Communist Party is a steadfast growth in the general educational and cultural level of the Soviet people. The data

concerning the education of delegates to our congress serve as a clear affirmation of this. Nearly 60 percent of them have a higher and incomplete higher education and 449 are specialists in the national economy. Among the delegates are 18 academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the ArSSR Academy of Sciences and 113 doctors and candidates of sciences.

The makeup of the delegates reflects the international character of the republic's party organization and is a living materialization of the inviolable friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multi-national homeland. Among delegates to the congress are Armenians, Russians, Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis, Belorussians, Kurds, Yezids, Greeks, Assyrians and representatives of other nationalities.

By age and length of Communist Party membership, the makeup of delegates is characterized in the following way: delegates to the congress under 30 years of age make up 10.4 percent, 31-40 years -- 22.3 percent; 41-50 years -- 27.6 percent; 51-60 years 27.2 percent; and over 60 -- 12.5 percent. Among delegates is Torom Pogosyan, a 55-year party member, one of the initiators of the stakhanovite movement in Armenia and the first holder of the Order of Lenin in the republic. Of the delegates to the congress, 13 were admitted to the ranks of the party in the period from 1935 to 1940, 46 in the years of the Great Patriotic War and 880 in the postwar period, including 242 delegates who became members of the CPSU in the last ten years. Participation in the work of the congress by party veterans, who have a great deal of life experience, and young communists, gives irrefutable evidence of the continuity of generations in the republic's party organization, their unity and their unshakable loyalty to the glorious revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the party and the people.

The feats of labor and arms of the delegates to the congress have been appreciated by the party and the state. More than 61 percent have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR, 24 delegates have received the high titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor. Among the delegates are 52 laureats of Lenin and State prizes for the USSR and ArSSR.

Comrades! Delegates to the congress are fitting representatives of Armenia's Communist Party -- one of the fighting vanguards of the CPSU. During the period under review, the republic's party organization grew, became even stronger organizationally and was enriched by new experiences of showing political direction to the masses. Its role and authority in all areas of sociopolitical and economic life were extended. Today it is capable of solving new, even larger-scale problems. In the future the republic's communists will fight persistently to introduce into operation every party outline and the majestic program of building communism in our country. (Applause)



## DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 27 January 1986 carries on pages 1-4 the texts of speeches delivered by delegates to the Armenian CP republic congress following the accountability reports delivered by the Armenian CP Central Committee first secretary and Auditing Commission chairman.

In his 1300-word address, carried on page 1, Yerevan Gorkom First Secretary L.G. Saakyan dwells on the tasks faced in developing the city's economy: "In actual fact we lack a proper industrial base for housing construction. As a result, new housing projects, in which no account is taken of climatic or town-planning factors or national architectural traditions, yield inexpressive, monotonous buildings which have a negative influence on the city's general architectural landscape. Moreover, over the entire course of the previous two 5-year plans, the share of capital investment allocated to construction industry enterprises for new construction, renovation, and upgrading technical equipment amounted to only 1.5-2 percent of the city's total capital investment.

"This situation was rightly criticized in the Central Committee report. We expect the republic Council of Ministers to take more decisive action in resolving this question and request that the responsible ministries and departments be charged with doing so. This undoubtedly also requires active assistance on the part of the union ministry."

"In our opinion, local Soviets must be provided with real leverage in managing the economy, and territorial planning must be granted the force of law. This is a problem which faces all large cities, and it would have been expedient had it been addressed in the pre-congress documentation."

In his 1,000-word speech, carried on pages 1 and 2, Leninakan Gorkom First Secretary D.A. Arutyunyan concentrates on the city's scientific-technical backwardness, complaining that only 3 of 200 scientific design institutions and 2 of 33 Armenian Academy of Sciences institutes are located in Leninakan, and that the city is participating in only 9 of 180 research projects despite the fact that there are 10 PhD's and around 250 PhD candidates working there. "Moreover, scientific-technical progress in our city is one-dimensional; no cadres are being trained in electronics, computer technology, or robotics.

This obligates us to use this high forum to raise the question of establishing a branch of the Academy of Sciences in Leninakan."

Arutyunyan also addresses the question of party criticism and blame-setting: "We must decisively refrain from stereotypical self-justification and ascribing to past decades the roots of every antisocial transgression, theft of socialist property, bribe-taking, and act of speculation. Today the party demands the utmost criticism and self-criticism, struggle against empty word-mongering and window-dressing, a bold search for the causes of error and its eradication, and that every basic organization and every communist consider it a duty to fight implacably and with principle for the establishment of a socialist way of life."

In his 700-word speech, carried on page 2, Kirovakan Gorkom First Secretary G.A. Oganyan concentrates on the problem of capital construction in his city: "Sometimes we are forced to turn down capital investments allocated by union ministries because of the insufficient capabilities of our city's construction industry. The Kirov Trust's construction equipment combine operates with outmoded technology. The Construction Ministry must take practical steps to strengthen the trust's production base and increase the technical level of its equipment."

In his 800-word address, also carried on page 2, Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Secretary G.A. Galoyan concentrates on the connection between scientific advances and production, and notes that Armenia is not putting many innovations to use in the production sphere: "Party documents emphasize in more than one place that the most crucial area of endeavor today is the implementation of scientific discoveries and innovations. How are we doing in this regard? During the 11th 5-Year Plan 600 innovations were developed in the laboratories of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, but only 100 were implemented, resulting in a savings of 5.3 million rubles. For various reasons 500 innovations were not implemented, and rough calculations indicate that they would have generated 25 million rubles for the national economy. These millions were kept locked up in the laboratory. Who is responsible for this?" He goes on to observe that the Academy of Sciences is responsible for coordinating the natural and social sciences, but that no administrative mechanism has been created to operate in accordance with party requirements: "The crux of the matter is that departmental scientific establishments are not answerable to the Academy of Sciences. Even receiving scientific-research plans from them has become a problem for us." Galoyan also mentions the need to construct solar energy buildings in the countryside and to work on the development of geothermal energy exploitation.

In his 500-word speech, also carried on page 2, the general director of the Armelektromash production association, P.M. Manvelyan, proposes the creation of a republic Center for the Introduction of Robot Technology Systems for manufacturing centers and sectors using numerically controlled equipment, to be operated on a khozraschet basis. The resources of this

center would be used to train specialists in the operation of this equipment, for "it is no secret that enterprises often turn down orders for numerically controlled machinery due to a lack of qualified specialists." In this connection, Manvelyan notes the "interesting" initiative of the Leninskiy Raykom to conclude a socialist cooperation agreement among machine building enterprises in the rayon to accelerate scientific-technical progress, in view of the fact that "many scientific-technical advances made by individual enterprises cannot be introduced even in enterprises located in the same rayon due to barriers that exist between branches."

In his 600-word address, carried on page 3, Armenian SSR Procurator S.A. Osipyan notes that agencies of his office have devoted particular attention to maintaining legal economic relations, in connection with which a verification of practically all ministries and departments has been carried out in recent years. As a result of this verification, over the last 2 years more than 500 officials have been called to disciplinary and material account, and around 40 enterprise executives have been handed over to the courts and convicted.

In his 900-word speech, carried on page 4, Armenian SSR Minister of Education S.T. Akhumyan notes that the party has placed primary emphasis on professional and vocational education, to which the Armenian SSR has responded with specific measures. "The number of training-production combines has been increased, 10,000 positions have been created for the professional training of those studying at base enterprises, the material-technical base has been expanded, and cadre quality has been improved." However, this program has been restricted in scope due to the uncooperative attitude of many enterprise managers: "Unfortunately, these requirements have aroused the leaders of only 20 to 30 base enterprises of the republic to take specific action. The others approach this extraordinarily important question in a purely formal manner. The job training of pupils is often reduced to primitive and fruitless methods, which kill the young person's desire for work and joy in creative labor." The minister goes on to assert that the role and prestige of the vocational technical school vis-a-vis the general education school must be increased, so that vocational school graduates will have the same advantages as those enjoyed by general school graduates.

In his 900-word address, also carried on page 4, L.A. Manukyan, editor for the Armenian-language party daily SOVIETAKAN AYASTAN, touches upon the ideological tasks of the press, which include the "serious and profound elucidation of the peace-loving policy of the party and the principled foreign policy initiatives of our country, and the unmasking of the ideological subversion of imperialism and the illusory values of the West. To do this it is not enough to translate and periodically publish appropriate TASS and APN material; we must have our own material and must be professionally concerned with international political issues, including the specific problems of the Armenian diaspora." He also mentions the status of the press as a vehicle for criticism and

self-criticism: "Despite that which has been done, we must acknowledge that journalists still have a long way to go in this area. It is true that recently there have been many more cases of responsible reaction to criticism in the press and over the airwaves, but there are also cases of formal response, ignoring of criticism, and even attempts at its suppression." Manukyan also describes the "low level" of journalist cadre training: "It is no secret that editorial boards are feeling the critical shortage of competent personnel, for which reason we should be seriously concerned about the training of the young generation of journalists. It seems to us that an operative solution to this question would be for the organization to give ongoing courses on increasing the qualifications of journalist cadres."

In his 500-word speech, also on page 4, Armenian SSR Minister of Industrial Construction R.O. Melikyan enumerates some of the factors that inhibit an increase in economical capital construction: "Primarily, this involves lack of coordination among builders, designers and clients; low quality of design documentation; and design solutions that are not technologically sound. All of these factors create the need to make many changes while construction is already under way. If we add to this list untimely financing and availability of construction sites, late and incomplete equipment delivery, technical solution revisions, and the absence of user input up to the time the structure is put into operation, it becomes clear why buildings are expensive, quality workmanship cannot be guaranteed, and construction deadlines are not met."

"There are also serious problems in large-scale housing construction. Our architects have not successfully met the challenge of creating quality designs to be implemented under conditions of massive industrial construction. Although there are seven typical designs used in our republic today, they are unexpressively similar and do not meet the requirements of the day; our city is slowly losing its 'face.'"

In his 800-word speech, also carried on page 4, Secretary of the Party Buro of the Administration of the Writers Union of Armenia Zh. S. Arutyunyan praises M.S. Gorbachev for his efforts toward eliminating nuclear weapons by the beginning of the third millennium, in which context he refers to the "thaw in Soviet-American relations that began in Geneva and the historic program of general nuclear disarmament."



## ELECTION RESULTS

PM041201 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January 1986.

The plenum elected Comrade K.S. Demirchyan first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade Yu.P. Kochetkov second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, R.A. Arzumanyan, and M.O. Muradyan secretaries of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, R.A. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, M.K. Arutyunyan, S.G. Arutyunyan, G.M. Voskanyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, M.P. Kolesnikov, Yu.P. Kochetkov, V.M. Movsisyan, M.O. Muradyan, S.M. Petrosyan, L.G. Saakyan, and F.T. Sarkisyan members of the Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades E.P. Avakyan, G.G. Akopyan, Kh.L. Mandalyan, G.A. Martirosyan, G.A. Oganyan, and M.A. Yuzbashyan candidate members of the Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the appointment of Comrade S.M. Khachatryan as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of the following comrades as Armenian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs:

Kh.L. Mandalyan--Party Organizational Work Department;

G.Ye. Asatryan--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.P. Melkonyan--Science and Education Institutions Department;

V.A. Megrabyan--Industry Department;

R.L. Stepanyan--[unidentified] Department Chief;

A.A. Pyatkov--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

M.O. Muradyan--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

M.S. Minasbekyan--Transport and Communications Department;

N.K. Ayvazyan--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

L.S. Akopyan--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

M.Kh. Kotanyan--Economic Department;

M.M. Davtyan--Administrative Organs Department;

A.A. Stepanyan--Information and Foreign Relations Department;

Z.A. Nunushyan--General Department.

The appointment of Comrade G.A. Karapetyan as administrator of affairs of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee was confirmed.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of Comrade E.A. Manukyan as editor of the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYASTAN; of Comrade B.M. Mkrtchyan as editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST; of Comrade Z.K. Kurbanov as editor of the newspaper SOVET ERMANISTANY; of Comrade M.A. Mstoyan as editor of the newspaper RIA-TAZA; of Comrade A.S. Simonyan as chief editor of the journal LENINYAN UGIOV; of Comrade Kh.O. Ovakimyan as chief editor of the journal KUSAKTSAKAN KHOSK.

Taking part in the work of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum were Comrade V.A. Kondratyev, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrade V.I. Polyakov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

## AZERBAIJAN SSR

### BAGIROV REPORT

WA041521 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-7

[Report by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 31 January session of the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress: "The Report of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Comrade delegates: The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress has started its work. It has been convened during an historically crucial period and its uniqueness is determined by the profound and beneficial changes in the life of Soviet society resulting from the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party -- an experienced and combat detachment of the CPSU -- has come to its congress even stronger organizationally and politically, and in monolithic solidarity with the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

Our republic is preparing with enormous enthusiasm to greet the 27th CPSU Congress. The businesslike creative atmosphere established in the party and in the country is instilling in each communist and each worker in the republic the patriotic desire to work in a new way and strive for high results.

Entering into pregress competition, the collectives at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, shop and brigades, and thousands of pacesetters in industry, construction and transportation have pledged to fulfill plans for 2 months by the day it opens, and many have pledged to complete the program for the first quarter. And there is no doubt that the socialist pledges that have been adopted will be fulfilled with honor.

Comrades: The main thing determining the character and rhythm of our entire life is its orientation on profound qualitative changes in all spheres of socialist society. Having conceived a scientifically sound concept for accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the party has developed multifaceted, energetic and transforming activity and laid the foundation for far-reaching changes in the style and methods of party work, economic building and the resolution of social problems. All this testifies convincingly to the political wisdom of Lenin's party and its unshakable loyalty to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"We have embarked upon great matters," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev has said, "and we have embarked upon them with energy and enthusiasm. Today we see more clearly our possibilities and we assess more realistically what we have

achieved and what we plan for the future. We desire to use to the full measure the enormous potential of the socialist system." These innovative thoughts and bold decisions have inspired the party organizations and evoked within the country the political enthusiasm and labor activeness of the masses.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government, aimed at relaxing international tension, urgently stopping the arms race and eliminating war from the life of the present and future generations, is exerting an enormous and growing influence on the course of world development. It has found new and vivid confirmation in the Declaration of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Soviet foreign policy actions have received warm approval from the broad international public and all progressive forces on the planet. They inspire great hopes in the hearts of millions of people fighting for the thing dearest to every person: a peaceful life. The communists and workers of Azerbaijan wholly support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and warmly approve the energetic and fruitful theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo.

Comrades: The program documents for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, which define long-term strategy and tactics and the norms of life for the CPSU and practical activity to realize the concept of accelerated socioeconomic development, are now at the center of attention in the political life of the party and country. This has filled the work of the party meetings and conferences in the present accountability-and-election campaign with new ideological-political substance and imparted to it a creative character and the spirit of the constructive approach in resolving urgent problems. The draft for the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 have been unanimously supported and approved by the republic's workers.

Set forth for national discussion, these very important political documents already are essentially alive and in operation, helping us to rethink the experience that has been gained and assess more sharply the shortcomings and unutilized reserves and determine the specific front for work during the 12th 5-Year Plan. The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress must analyze with all of the party's principles what has been achieved in the economic and social spheres, reveal shortcomings and reserves not brought into play, and, in accordance with party instructions, develop new approaches and decisions that will insure the accelerated development of the republic and improvements in the material well-being and the spiritual enrichments of the people of Azerbaijan.

In the words of the great Lenin, we must "consider practical experience so as to throw out what is harmful, combine all that is valuable, and accurately determine the course of the next practical measures..." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 144). It is precisely from these positions that we must discuss the accountability report of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and determine a program for our actions for the forthcoming period.

#### I. Economic and Social Development during the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Main Tasks for 1986-1990

Comrades: First of all permit me to report to the congress delegates on the results of the republic's economic and social development during the 11th 5-Year Plan. To put it concisely, these have been years of dynamic growth in social production, an increased contribution by Azerbaijan to the country's unified national economic complex, and improvements in the well-being of the workers and further advance along all



avenues of sociopolitical and spiritual life; good work has been done in advance for solving more crucial and large-scale tasks.

#### 1. Results from Fulfillment of Plans during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

During the past period the republic has advanced substantially along all avenues and production forces have reached a qualitatively new level. Today, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee can report to the congress that the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan in the republic were fulfilled for the main indicators. The national product rose 28 percent. In 1985, the national income was R11.4 billion. It has grown 17 percent since 1980. During the 9th and 10th and 11th 5-year plans together this indicator rose by a factor of 2.6.

Thus, tasks to raise the level of economic development, as set by previous congresses, are being consistently implemented. During this period the gap between per capita production of national income and the average all-union level has been halved. The republic's share in the USSR national income grew by a factor of 1.5; the share of industrial production rose by a factor of 1.5, and of agricultural output by a factor of 1.8.

Today we note with satisfaction that the CPSU course toward dynamic growth in the economies of the union republics is being consistently pursued, and the historically conditioned gap between the levels of their economic development is being steadily closed.

When resolving questions of economic development, the center stage is always occupied by questions of improving efficiency and qualitative indicators. Over the past three 5-year plans labor productivity has risen 80 percent, and three-fourths of growth in national income has been achieved through this factor. The CPSU Central Committee plenums and decrees on questions of the economy, improved management and production intensification have played an important role in mobilizing the efforts of communists and all workers to solve national economic tasks. The Central Committee's firm course and its ability to orient itself correctly under complex conditions was seen with special force during the concluding stage of the 5-year plan.

As is known, the start of 1985 was difficult. The party called upon the people to show maximum organization and to strengthen discipline in every possible way and bring order to production. And this party course became a decisive factor and opened up broad prospects for moving on to qualitatively new frontiers.

Industrial workers reached the planned development rates for the 5-year plan in time for the 69th anniversary of the Great October. Output growth was 31 percent. The greatest contribution was made by work collectives in the cities of Baku, Mingechaur, Sheki, and Lenkoran and machine building enterprises, the Administration for Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Oil and Gas Administration imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Kirovneft, Artemneftegaz, enterprises in the food industry and the fruit and vegetables industry and others.

One typical feature of the last 5-year plan was the further strengthening of the material-technical for the republic's national economy. Fixed production capital increased by a factor of 1.4. It can be said without exaggeration that these were years of creativity. Some 64 major enterprises were commissioned in various sectors of the economy.

The Shamkhor GES and the Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES, whose combined capacity is almost 2 million kilowatts, were switched into the Transcaucasus Energy System. In all, power capacities in the republic increased 54 percent and a good base was created for further building up the economic potential. The improvement in the structure of industry and improvements in the intersector proportions initiated during the 9th 5-Year Plan were continued intensively.

Plants producing permanent deep-water foundations and heavy electric-welding equipment and a number of instrument-building plants were commissioned and a major program was implemented to develop enterprises in the petroleum machine building, radioelectronics and electrotechnical industries.

A considerable volume of work was completed in the petroleum, oil-refining and chemical industries. The move out to depths of 110 to 120 meters in the sea was a qualitative new step in the development of oil recovery. At the imeni 29 Aprelya Deposit three major in-sea platforms were erected from which 27 boreholes have been drilled and are now in operation, producing about 11,000 tons of oil daily, which is more than the recovery volume for the whole of Azneft. Reconstruction was started on the oldest sector -- oil refining. Up-to-date oil-refining complexes were commissioned.

It should be noted that, having overcome prolonged lagging, railroad workers have started to work more consistently, each year building up the volumes of freight, and have insured fulfillment of the 5-year plan for freight turnover and dispatch of freight.

Throughout these years there has been an active process of further developing agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex. Some R4.5 billion of capital investments were allocated for this, and more than 100,000 hectares of irrigated land have been brought into use, while water management and melioration construction have been effected on a broad front. At kolkhozes and sovkhozes, power capacities have been increased 40 percent while the capital-labor ratio has grown by a factor of 1.5.

In bringing to life the tasks of the Food Program, village workers fulfilled ahead of schedule the plans and socialist obligations for the sale of all the basic types of agricultural production to the state. The average annual volume of gross output increased 32 percent compared to the level in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Comrades, these past years were a period of further improvement in the disposition of production forces, improving the structure of social production and enhancing the role of small and medium-sized cities in the republic's economic potential. The economies of the Nakhichevan Azerbaijan SSR and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast were further developed. The Kirovabad, Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly, and other industrial centers were actively formed. Some 42 percent of all industrial output is now produced outside the Baku-Sumgayt industrial region, against 32 percent in 1970, and some 55 percent of the industrial growth obtained during the last 5-year plan came from the same source.

With completion of construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany main railroad line for contiguous cities and rayons, favorable conditions have been created for accelerated development and active inclusion of the rich economic and natural resources there.

The shifts that have occurred in the disposition of production are of not only economic but also enormous political significance. The rural worker is becoming increasingly involved in industry. The social structure of the population is being improved, the numerical strength of the working class is growing and the differences between the city and the countryside are being eroded.

The dynamic and consistent development of social production has created realistic prerequisites for implementing a broad program to raise the people's living standard. Compared with 1970, the absolute total of the consumption fund within national income doubled, and increased by a factor of 1.7 in per capita terms. During the last 5-year plan real incomes rose 16 percent, while payments and benefits from public consumption funds increased 27 percent. Taking these into account, the average monthly wage in the national economy is now R233 compared with R155 in 1970.

Workers' needs are now being more fully satisfied. Housing with a total area of almost 8 million square meters has been commissioned and about 850,000 people have improved their housing conditions. General education schools with places for 142,300 students, hospitals with a total of 4,200 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 7,300 have been handed over for use. The second section of the Baku metro has gone into service. All sectors of the services sphere have been further developed.

Comrades: The successes achieved in the economic and social development of the republic are the result of the selfless labor of the heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, engineering and technical workers, scientists and national economic specialists, and of the party organizations and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs.

On this, the eve of our congress, a pleasing report has been made. For its success in fulfilling the 1985 state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, the Azerbaijan SSR has been named winner in all-union socialist competition and been awarded a challenge red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrades: It is of particular note that in recognition of its great services, a challenge red banner has been awarded to four of the union republics for permanent custody; and these four include the Azerbaijan SSR. This is the 16th consecutive year that the party and motherland have assessed so highly the work of the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan. The achievements of workers in the Nakhichevan Azerbaijan SSR, the cities of Baku and Mingechaur, Lenkokranskiy, Apsheronskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Zardobskiy rayons, and 38 collectives at associations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, construction sites, organizations and establishments were also marked with banners of the motherland. Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, to congratulate the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and all workers in the republic on this great labor victory and high award which has fittingly crowned Azerbaijan's achievements during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The republic's achievements were possible thanks to party Leninist national policy and constant and all-around help from the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on further developing the national economy of Azerbaijan, intensifying agricultural production, improving sector proportions in industry and insuring the republic's accelerated socioeconomic development, adopted during the period 1970-1980, were of truly historic significance. One document of great mobilizing force was the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Activity of the Azerbaijan Party Organization in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Decree 'On Intensifying Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline.'" Communists and all workers of Soviet Azerbaijan express their boundless gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for their constant attention and concern for our republic and the well-being and flourishing of its people.

Comrades: As we review the results of the republic's economic and social development during the accountability period, as the party teaches us, we are not satisfied with what has been achieved and we assess critically what has been done and see the substantial shortcomings, miscalculations and unresolved problems. Suffice it to say that not all sectors of the national economy or all associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, rayons and cities have reached their outlined targets in terms of production volume and efficiency, labor productivity and savings of material resources.

It must be acknowledged that the republic Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have not succeeded, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, in fully mastering the new management methods, actively restructuring the economy on intensive lines, directing the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs toward opening up the bottlenecks and overcoming inertia in the thinking of individual leaders, and strengthening labor, planning and state discipline. A number of important tasks are being resolved only slowly, without the proper initiative and persistence, and by no means as intensively as the republic's production and scientific and technical potential now makes necessary and realistic. CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Ye.K. Ligachev rightly drew our attention to this in his speech at the Baku City party conference.

There is only one way to eliminate the shortcomings and achieve qualitatively new indicators for the economy -- the way indicated by the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the way of all-around acceleration in scientific and technical progress and the profound restructuring of production management. And our main task is to concentrate the efforts of the party organizations and all workers on solving these problems.

## 2. To Increase the Rates of Economic and Social Development on the Basis of the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress: the Main Task of the 12th 5-Year Plan

Comrades: Considering that questions concerning the development of the republic's national economy in light of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 will be dealt with in detail in the report by Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade G.N. Seydov, in the accountability report of the Azerbaijan Central Committee to the Congress only individual key problems are being dealt with.

Large-scale tasks for economic and social development are envisaged for the Azerbaijan SSR. The generalized indicator for economic growth -- national income -- will grow 23 percent. In per capita terms this will be R1,620. We have every opportunity for exceeding this level. Merely by accelerating economic development and improving efficiency in social production we shall be able to resolve urgent social problems more actively and comprehensively. As previously, in building up economic potential the leading place will be taken by industry. Over the 5-year period output will grow 22-25 percent. Work will continue to develop the base sectors.

Complex tasks face the oil workers: By the end of the 5-year plan they must recover up to 14 million to 15 million tons and extend survey work and operational drilling in the Caspian Sea and the western and central regions of the republic. Major capacities will be commissioned in the oil-refining, petrochemical and chemical industries.

The Nakhichevan Azerbaijan SSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and all rayons in the republic will be further developed. A number of major modern enterprises will be commissioned. Completion of construction on the automobile plant in Kirovabad



City will be of truly historic importance for the republic; the plant will produce small trucks that in the long term will become the main transport facility for moving freight between cities. Commissioning the auto plant on schedule and producing the first vehicles before the end of the current 5-year plan should become a matter of honor for the entire republic party organization.

It is planned to complete construction of the Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES and work on installing a nuclear power station and the Novo-Bakinskiy TETs. The 12th 5-Year Plan will be a period of practical realization of the USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures To Further Develop the Municipal Economy of Baku City during the Period 1986-1990," as approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. And things must be organized so that in implementing the tasks outlined in this important document, all ministries and administrations, the local soviets, and associations and enterprises participate most actively and directly.

Large-scale tasks must be resolved by the sectors of the agro-industrial complex. It is planned to increase average annual gross agricultural output by 12-14 percent. The amount of equipment available to agriculture and the level of industrialization will grow and the volumes of land reclamation and water-resource management work will be increased.

The volume of capital investments used to develop the national economy will consist of about R15 billion. Some 1.5 times more fixed capital will be commissioned than during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades, we face an exciting and grandiose program of communist creativity that calls upon communists and all workers to display creative initiative and activeness. Its realization will insure the further development of production forces, enlist available reserves for national economic circulation and accelerate the rates of social progress. There can be no doubt that the communists and all Azerbaijani people, loyal to their glorious traditions, will be in the front ranks of the struggle to successfully implement the party's plans.

Comrades: One outstanding feature of the new 5-year plan is the fact that it provides for a marked shift toward efficiency on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress and the intensification of social production.

The state of affairs in the republic in light of these party instructions has been reviewed in detail at an Azerbaijan Communist Central Committee Plenum, a republic meeting of the party and economic aktiv, and the plenums of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Work is being completed on a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress covering the period 1986-2005, and this is an integral part of the corresponding all-union program.

In order to further strengthen party influence on implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy and insure good results in this work, a council for assistance for scientific and technical progress has been set up under the aegis of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Similar councils are functioning under the party committees at the local level. The scales on which the achievements of science and technology and advanced technology are being used in the national economy are growing. During the last 5-year plan growth rates for the introduction of flowline and automated lines in production doubled, and 1,365 comprehensively mechanized and automated sections, shops and production facilities are now in operation. The inventories for industrial enterprises are being augmented with NC machine

tools, automatic manipulators, robot equipment and computer-based automated management systems. During the 11th 5-Year Plan production of 950 new kinds of machines, equipment and instruments was assimilated, including 165 for the first time in the country. But what has been done should be regarded only as the first steps in implementing the program for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

First of all it is essential to set about in a planned and energetic way on the technical reconstruction of industrial production and increase the rates at which fixed capital is renewed. Up to now our handling of this matter has been manifestly poor. In some sectors, each year the coefficient of withdrawal for obsolescent and obsolete fixed capital does not exceed 1 percent, while at the same time no more than 8 percent of the total capital investments are used to renew equipment. There is much obsolete fixed capital in the nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and petrochemical industries, petroleum machine building and the light and local industries. Even in a sector relatively new for the republic -- instrument building -- one-fourth of the machine tool inventory is more than 20 years old, even though, as is known, considerable funds are being allocated. This is a serious miscalculation on the part of our planning organs and the leaders of ministries and administrations.

There must be a radical change in the approach to investment policy, which up to now has been underestimated by the planning organs. It is necessary to take a comprehensive inventory of production capital and outline a precise program to renew it. The party has set the task of increasing by 1990 the proportion of allocations used for reconstruction and retooling within the total volume of capital investments for production; the figure must rise by at least half as much again. And the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan must head up this work.

In the final analysis the course toward the acceleration of scientific and technical progress should insure a steady growth in labor productivity, without which, as V.I. Lenin taught, "...the final transition to communism is impossible" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 38, p 97). There are many problems here that must be resolved. One worker in three is engaged in unskilled manual labor in industry, construction and transportation. At the same time, even the minimum targets set for comprehensive mechanization and automation and the introduction of new equipment, as passed on to the ministries and administrations and associations and enterprises, are not being met. Take, for example, the introduction of container freight movement for construction materials. How many years we have talked about this, how many times the targets have been set. And in fact, nothing has been done. This not only hampers productivity growth but also leads to enormous national economic losses. Almost one-fourth of brick and window glass ends up being broken and wasted. There are many such examples in all production sectors and in the services sphere.

Of course, the problem of reducing manual unskilled labor cannot be solved in just one 5-year plan, but we must not let this matter drag on. It has now acquired enormous social significance. The task has been set of reducing manual labor one-third by the end of the 5-year plan, particularly in machine building.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the ministries and administrations and all economic leaders must deal meaningfully with questions of introducing new equipment and technologies that promote improved production efficiency, free up workers from harmful and heavy labor, and reduce unskilled manual labor, regarding this as a most important direction in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The republic party organization must also resolve another no less complicated question -- effecting a reduction in the material, raw material and energy resources used per unit of output. Although we do have certain positive experience, in general the problem remains exceptionally acute. In recent years there has essentially been no reduction in materials intensiveness in national income. One association and enterprise in six has not remained within the limits set per ruble of commercial output according to the 1985 results.

For a long time the coefficient of use for metal has virtually remained at a level of 0.75, that is, one-fourth of metal is lost as chips and tailings. This, comrades, is unproductive extravagance. Progressive shaping and working methods -- powder metallurgy, accurate castings, heading, knurling and so forth -- are not being extensively used in machine building. There are also considerable reserves for reducing materials intensiveness in capital construction and agriculture, and great opportunities for saving energy resources at thermal power stations and in transportation.

It is essential to fundamentally change attitudes toward the use of secondary resources. Around Baku, Sumgayt, Kirovabad and other cities, on the dumps at the mining-and-enriching, metallurgical, oil-refining and petrochemical enterprises and of the agro-industrial complex there are many valuable waste materials which are, moreover, contaminating the environment. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosnab recently adopted a special resolution providing for the comprehensive resolution of this problem. The republic Gosplan (Comrade Mutailov) and Gosnab (Comrade Guseynov), the ministries and administrations, and the local party and soviet organs must deal with this matter more energetically.

The party has set a specific task: to satisfy 75-80 percent the republic's increased requirements for resources through savings. It is planned each year to reduce energy intensiveness in national income 3 percent, and metal intensiveness 2.7 percent. This realistic demand applies to the entire course of development in science, technology and equipment. Questions of resource saving cannot be resolved haphazardly; what is needed is a qualitatively new approach and an energetic switch to resource-saving and energy-saving technologies and comprehensive processing of raw materials. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on drawing up the "Materialoyemkost" goal-oriented program. Within this program the Gosplan, Gosnab, Academy of Sciences, ministries and administrations, and party committees must consider a complex of measures to significantly improve the use of all kinds of resources and reduce materials intensiveness in the social product.

Comrades: The quality of output is the concentrated expression of progress in science, the technical level of production and attitudes toward labor and one's profession. In the final analysis it is on this that satisfying the growing demands of the workers depends. The party sets the specific task of significantly raising the technical level, reliability and service life of machines and equipment and their competitiveness, and of achieving a world level of quality and enhancing the authority of the Soviet trademark. Enormous work must be done in this direction. The quality and technical and aesthetic levels of many articles produced in the republic remain one of the production bottlenecks. It should be noted that one-fourth of industrial enterprises produce no top-category output at all, and as before, the number of complaints and the proportion of rejected output are great.

It is necessary to draw up and implement concrete organizational-technical measures to sharply activate work that would make it possible to at least double the volume of

top-category output during the 12th 5-Year Plan and assimilate new kinds of machines and equipment and consumer goods. Insuring high quality should become the standard in the actions of each worker, kolkhoz farmer, specialist and scientist, and of all labor collectives. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its departments are called upon to head up this major and crucial business. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and all the primary party organizations must intensify in every possible way the work to improve quality.

One key problem facing the republic's national economy is increasing the return from investment so that every ruble spent works effectively. It is essential to overcome the trend that has been noted toward increasing the output-capital ratio in national income. We cannot be reconciled with the fact that of 154 projects commissioned during the last decade, 74 are being used at less than half of capacity, while only one-third of automated lines are providing a full return -- even up-to-date highly productive equipment such as NC machine tools are being used for only 50 percent of shifts. As they say, comment is superfluous.

Comrades: The party's strategic course toward intensification of the economy enhances even more the role of science, which under present conditions is increasingly becoming a direct production force. The republic has at its disposal a powerful scientific potential, and many scientists from Azerbaijan have been recognized throughout the country. The Academy of Sciences, the VUZ's and the sector institutes have conducted a number of important pieces of research work connected with the development of the economy and the use of natural, land and plant resources. Our scientists are taking part in work on 57 all-union scientific programs. During the last 5-year plan the results of more than 300 pieces of research work and developments were introduced into production.

At the same time, assessing objectively the work that has been done, it must be acknowledged that the results and returns from science and the use of scientific achievements in production still fail to meet present-day requirements. No preferential development is being insured for fundamental research and little work is being done to develop the theoretical bases for new equipment and technologies, particularly in areas such as petroleum machine building, electrotechnics and instrument building. Science has made no substantial contribution to solving our urgent problems in oil and gas recovery and the comprehensive use and processing of hydrocarbons. Little work is being done in wind, solar, and geothermal energy utilization or in membrane technology and other fields.

The sector scientific-production and planning-and-design organizations and VUZ science, where major forces are concentrated, owe a great debt to production. In particular, the work of the AzNIPIneft Institute (Director Comrade Seyd-Rza) has been without the return required. For decades this institute has been working on problems of improving the design of boreholes and equipment and technology for sinking them. Considerable funds have been spent but in practice the indicators for drilling efficiency have not improved. Serious complaints are being made about the work of the Institute of Power Engineering imeni Yesman (Comrade Guseynov), VNIPIgaz (Comrade Guseynov) and YushNIIgeofizika (Comrade Ismailzade).

Only poor work by the agricultural scientific research institutes can explain the fact that a number of problems in selection and seed growing for cotton, which are vital for the republic, and also grain and fodder crops, the breeding of local highly productive breeds of cattle, and the storage and canning of agricultural products are not being solved at the levels possible given today's opportunities. Work is very slow



on economic and social problems of scientific and technical progress, efficiency in social production, and planning and predictions done by economists. The Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics (Comrade Maksudov), the Institute of Cybernetics (Comrade Allakhverdiyev), the Institute of Problems of Deep Oil and Gas Deposits (Comrade Abasov), the Institute of Geology (Comrade Alizade) and the Institute of Petrochemical Processes (Comrade Aliyev) and others must provide a greater return from their work.

The Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences (Comrade E.Yu. Salayev) is being restructured only slowly, taking into account the growing tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, and in many of its subdivisions a creative atmosphere has not been created and the level of demands on scientists remains low. The academy party committee also bears a large part of the responsibility for this situation. We rightly expect that science will become a real catalyst in the development process.

Of late, in a number of regions in the country new progressive forms have been used to strengthen the integration of science and production. Intersector scientific-technical complexes are being set up. However, despite the present conditions and available opportunities the Academy of Sciences is showing unjustified slowness in this important matter. Much of the blame for this lies with the Gosplan and the ministries and administrations.

The Central Committee Department of Science and Education Institutions (Comrade Mamedov) must investigate in depth the work of the scientific subdivisions and coordinate their activity. A serious rebuke is in order against the Baku and Sumgayt party gorkoms (Secretaries Comrades Abbasov and Takhirova), for it is in these cities that the main scientific forces are concentrated. It is important to strengthen party influence on the entire course of scientific and technical progress and reinforce the party element on decisive sections. We must significantly enhance exactingness toward academy science and achieve a situation in which its fundamental work meets more fully the prospects for the republic's socioeconomic development.

The entire system of training and retraining for national economic specialists and worker cadres should be in line with the resolution of tasks concerning the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Things should be organized so that this work at enterprises and associations and in the republic as a whole outstrips the assimilation of new equipment and technology and takes into account the interests of the future and the structural changes in and the accelerated development of sectors that determine scientific and technical progress. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Aliyev), the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Isayev), the republic Gosplan (Comrade Faradzhev) and the ministries and administrations and party committees must proceed precisely from these demands of life when drawing up current and long-term plans. The entire set of questions concerned with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the republic finds concrete expression in the "Intensifikatsiya-90" territorial-sector program. Its implementation will make it possible for all sectors to move on to new frontiers in scientific and technical progress and improve production efficiency.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Gosplan, the ministries and administrations, the Academy of Sciences, the VUZ's, the sector institutes and the associations and enterprises must develop extensive work for its practical implementation and insure everywhere the introduction of the achievements of leading experience and science and technology in production, management and the services sphere.

### 3. To Make More Efficient Use of the Republic's Industrial Potential

Comrades. During the accountability period the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has constantly centered its attention on all the key problems involved in developing industry and enhancing its role in economic and social progress in the republic. Party leadership in industry has become more purposeful and meaningful, and the work of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms has been activated in this direction. Today we can with satisfaction stress that the 11th 5-Year Plan was an important stage for further growth in industry's role in the forward-looking development of the republic's national economy. Through the selfless labor of the great detachment of the working class, almost two-thirds of the republic's social product is created in industry. During the last 5-year plan industrial output worth R58.2 billion was produced, fixed production capital grew by a factor of 1.4, and the capital-labor ratio increased 30 percent. Labor productivity rose 21.7 percent. In all years of the 5-year plan labor productivity growth outstripped growth in wages. The output of top-quality category articles increased by a factor of 1.5 and the proportion of such articles reached 46 percent of the total against a planned 31.2 percent. In general it can be said that in terms of scale, depth and complexity, industry in the republic has been raised up to a new level and the positive trends characterizing the qualitative shifts in the industrial development of the republic's entire national economy have been incorporated in its dynamic nature.

At the same time it must be emphasized that the enormous opportunities for efficient use of the industrial potential are still not being realized in full measure. According to the results of the 5-year plan, more than 10 percent of associations and enterprises failed to fulfill planned tasks for output volume. The plan for production of a number of very important kinds of output was not fulfilled. Not all economic leaders and party committees were imbued with a sense of high responsibility for strict observance of contract discipline. Each year more than 100 associations and enterprises are failing to meet delivery plans. In short, comrades, all sectors of industry in the republic have at their disposal considerable reserves and opportunities for further developing production and improving its efficiency.

First, the petroleum industry, which has been and remains one of our economy's most important sectors. During the 11th 5-Year Plan oil workers carried out large-scale work. Search and survey drilling was significantly expanded in promising regions, a number of highly productive new oil fields were opened, and growth was insured in reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials and the gas-recovery plan was fulfilled.

The republic party organization assesses highly the far from easy labor of the oil workers and considers it its duty to show constant concern for their work, everyday and leisure conditions. The work of the collective at the Kasporneftegazprom Production Association deserves praise. In a short period the association developed work in the deep waters of the Caspian Sea and for three consecutive years now has fulfilled the plans and insured growth in the amount of oil recovered. In the final year of the 5-year plan the association recovered 9.6 million tons of oil. This made it possible to stabilize and somewhat increase total recovery for the republic.

At the same time there are still considerable interruptions in the work of the sector. The 5-year plan target for oil recovery was not met. The unsatisfactory situation in borehole drilling, the high accident rate, the serious shortcomings in the organization and conducting of drilling and repair work, and the low level of technological discipline are all making themselves felt. The managers of the Azneft Association (Comrade Dzhaferov) and of Kasporneftegazprom (Comrade Abasov) have more than once promised

to bring order to work at the oil fields, drilling installations and other elements of production. Unfortunately, however, the labor collectives and the corresponding services have been only poorly organized to eliminate the shortcomings.

All of this must be corrected as soon as possible. During the current 5-year plan the sector faces very complex tasks; it is intended to increase the volume of oil recovered by 1 million to 1.5 million tons and work at depths of 200 meters or more in the sea, which will require fundamentally new approaches in choice of technical and organizational policy. Further development of oil recovery from the sea is largely determined by the work of the plant producing the permanent deep-water bases. It is impermissible that it is planned to assimilate capacities at the enterprise over a 6-year period. As Comrade Ye.K. Ligachev rightly noted when meeting with plant workers, it is impossible to agree with this kind of approach. The Baku Gorkom, the Karadagskiy Raykom and the plant management must deal seriously with all matters and at least halve this period.

The republic party organization regards the task set by the CPSU Central Committee for increasing the volume of oil recovery as a priority party matter. The local party committees and the primary party organizations at oil-recovery enterprises must create a sense of high labor attitude at each oil field, and insure steady work in each oil- and gas-recovery and drilling administration. We also expect more attention and concrete assistance from the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the USSR Gosplan in solving the urgent questions of the oil industry.

In the oil-refining industry the radical retooling initiated during the seventies continues. The volume of capital investments has been R105 million. However, there is much in this sector that alarms us: the comprehensive processing of hydrocarbons is not being insured and losses are great. The degree of oil refining is more than 52 to 54 percent, which is considerably lower than for the country, and each year more than 400,000 tons of valuable hydrocarbons are irretrievably lost, while the quality of motor oils remains poor.

The shortcomings have been repeatedly pointed out to the republic Gosplan and the Collegiums of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and personally to Comrade Aliyev and the directors of the leading refineries, Comrades Guseynov and Kuliyev. They have a tendency to explain the situation in the sector by nondelivery of raw materials and deterioration in their quality. But behind these references to objective causes lies an attempt to hide their inability to organize the matter and bring reserves and opportunities into play. We were recently convinced of this when we examined this question in the Central Committee bureau.

The main task for the oil refiners -- in close alliance with science -- is to resolve questions of increasing the degree of refining to at least 65 percent, and halve the losses of oil and petroleum products.

During the last 5-year plan many enterprises in the chemical and petrochemical industries operated below capacity. Because of disruption in the commissioning of some capacities the 5-year plan targets for output volumes and sold output were not met, production growth rates were almost halved, and other technical-economic indicators also deteriorated. Whereas during the 9th 5-Year Plan and 10th 5-Year Plan the chemical and petrochemical industry built up output volumes at preferential rates, according to the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan growth rate was only 21 percent. Unfortunately relatively low development rates are planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan.



In this sector, for a long time the proper attention has not been given to questions of increasing the degree and comprehensiveness in processing the raw materials, and production reconstruction and modernization. One example of shortsighted production management is the Sumgayt Synthetic Rubber Plant (Director Comrade Guseynov). At one time this enterprise occupied leading positions and was essentially the flagship of petrochemicals; others were measured against them. However, in recent years the plant management and the party committee have neglected the enterprise and failed to reequip it. As a result, production volumes have fallen and output quality has deteriorated. The Syngayt Party Gorkom is largely to blame for this. In this connection I would like to remind you that in 1980 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry adopted a resolution that envisaged measures to develop the sector. The Central Committee Chemical and Petroleum Industry Department (Comrade Sadykah-zade), the Gosplan (Comrade Rustambekova) and the republic Council of Ministers have failed to display the proper persistence in its practical implementation. It is essential to investigate in depth questions concerning the development of the chemical and petrochemical sector and draw up concrete measures to correct the current situation and make comprehensive use of hydrocarbon raw materials in connection with the commissioning of capacities at EP-300. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee addresses the corresponding ministers, Comrades N.V. Lemayev and V.V. Listov, and also the USSR Gosplan, asking them to provide the necessary assistance in solving the republic's problems in the petrochemical and chemical industries.

Comrades: The republic party organization has persistently pursued a course aimed at the preferential development of machine building. During the 5-year plan machine building output increased by a factor of more than 1.6, and over the last 15 years it has quintupled. The sector's proportion in the total volume of industrial production is now about 17 percent against 8 percent in 1970.

Progressive changes have also taken place in the intersector structure. Electronics, radiotechnics, instrument building and electrotechnics now occupy a noticeable place. An extensive program of reconstruction and retooling has been completed at machine building enterprises. In small and medium-sized cities and rural regions 12 enterprises and branches of various machine-building sectors have been developed. Within the republic a major machine-building complex is being built up, which already today is largely determining the nature of its industrial aspect. The contribution made by our machinebuilders in resolving all-union tasks concerning production intensification and improved production efficiency is becoming increasingly tangible. This is a great achievement for the working class, engineering and technical workers, scientists and specialists. At the same time this places more responsibility on the labor collectives in the sector. It is essential to be more energetic in resolving questions of efficiency and quality. The technical level of most kinds of machine-building output and the quality of machines and equipment still gives cause for alarm. Much obsolete equipment is being produced. For the last 10 or 15 years many plants have been producing exactly the same kinds of output without any radical modernization, and development times are unjustifiably prolonged.

A special word must be said about Glavneftemash, whose activity exerts a major effect on technical policy in the country's petroleum machine building and intensification in oil recovery. Although in recent years the sector has been developed at high rates, nevertheless the quality, reliability, and comprehensiveness of equipment provided for the oil fields remains the most vulnerable place. A manifestly alarming situation has developed. During the last quarter of last year one-third of equipment dispatched to the oil workers was returned to the manufacturer for further work



because of serious defects. The central board has been justifiably criticized and it receives many justified complaints from oil workers in west Siberia, Krasnodar and other regions. The CPSU Central Committee has drawn our attention to the poor quality of the equipment produced.

The central board chiefs (Comrades Ismailov and Kuliyev), the board scientific and design subdivisions, the plant directors, and the party organizations at the Kishlinskiy Machine Building Enterprise, the Enterprise imeni Kasimov, the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Enterprise, the Enterprise imeni Petrov, and other enterprises are extremely slow in resolving technical and technological questions. The time taken to assimilate production of highly mechanized units for borehole maintenance, gas-recovery equipment, and diaphragm pumps and to develop new-generation machines and equipment is impermissibly long.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has also been insufficiently effective in influencing the state of affairs in the sector (Comrades V.N. Kononov and A.T. Rasi-zade), even though questions concerning the technical development of the enterprises under the central board have been repeatedly considered by the Central Committee. The Baku Gorkom and the entire city party organization are called upon to provide direct assistance in solving urgent questions in the sector.

Comrades: As was stated at the CPSU Central Committee conference in June 1985, in order successfully to resolve the tasks of improving output quality it is essential to reconstruct machine building itself on a priority basis. Priority should be given to robot-based complexes, rotary conveyer and other automatic lines, flexible production systems, NC machine tools, and microprocessor technology. All questions concerning the development of machine building should be at the center of attention in party, soviet and economic organs, which with greater persistence must resolve the tasks of retooling the sector and assimilating kinds of output that are as good as the best Soviet and foreign models.

Workers in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy must solve tasks that are no less crucial. These sectors must move up to a qualitatively new level. At the Azerbaijan Tube-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin it is necessary to complete the reconstruction of the rolling production facility more rapidly and sharply increase the output of high-strength pipes for petroleum industry use. In the long term it will be necessary to resolve questions concerning the switch to electrical steelmaking.

The nonferrous metallurgy administration (Comrade Rizayev) and its enterprises and their party organizations must accelerate the assimilation of capacities and start up the output of highly efficient kinds of products, including solar collectors and heaters, and expand the production of parts using powder metallurgy, and widely introduce the noningot rolling method [besslitkovyy metod prokata].

The major tasks facing the national economy in the immediate future and long term require further acceleration in development of the power potential, which we largely associate with construction of the Azerbaijan nuclear power station. Construction of this electrical giant should be named as a national construction site. A new city will be built there and everything must be done to make it the embodiment of the republic's construction possibilities and the talent of the architects.

While implementing a major program to develop power engineering we must in no way let slide questions concerning improvements in the stability, reliability and efficiency of work in power engineering. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has

serious complaints concerning the work of Azgalvenergo and its managers, Comrades Imanov and Ismailov. Operating levels are still low here, as is the technical condition of power equipment and the electrical networks. The consumption of fuel and energy resources within the system is unsatisfactory.

Thus, all industrial sectors face major and crucial tasks. The departments of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, council of ministers, Gosplan, ministries and administrations, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and the soviet ispolkoms must activate work to make more efficient use of raw materials and material, financial and labor resources, and of everything that industry in the republic now has at its disposal, and must persistently and creatively resolve all questions concerning output quality and development of the base sectors. It is essential to regard all this as one of the main conditions for switching the republic's economy onto the rails of intensification, accelerating development rates, and expanding and deepening Azerbaijan's participation in the all-union division of labor.

Comrades, Improving efficiency in the economy and further developing it is largely determined by the state of affairs in capital construction. Today this is a major sector of the national economy. A considerable proportion of the working class, engineering and technical workers and employees works here. We value highly the labor of the construction worker, embodied in the concrete achievements of the republic.

The last 5-year plan was a period of positive shifts: the material-technical base for the sector was strengthened, the level of industrialization was raised, and a decisive step was taken in concentrating efforts and assets on construction sites nearing completion, and particularly the important construction sites. As a result, the preferential commissioning of fixed capital has been insured and the volume of uncompleted construction work has been reduced.

At the same time there is much here that causes anxiety. The question of capital investment policy remains the most acute. The situation is such that a large part of this is allocated for the construction of buildings and production premises. At a certain stage in economic construction this was justified; however, under the conditions of accelerated scientific and technical progress a quite different approach is required. Now an increasing proportion of capital investments must be used for the latest technologies and equipping enterprises with up-to-date highly productive equipment. Or, to use the language of the economists, into the active part of fixed production capital.

The republic Gosplan and Gosstroy have the decisive word here. It is a question of basing plans on progressive economic decisions: the use of lightweight, factory-prefabricated structures; while in technology used in the production facilities that have been created the decisions must be in line with the long-term requirements of scientific and technical progress. In order to achieve these goals it is essential that all those participating in the construction complex -- ministries and lower administrations, design-and-technological institutes and our contract organizations, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the construction subdivisions of the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, and Glavbakstroy -- work in harmony and insure a high final result. The republic Gosstroy is called upon to play a special, one might say legislative, role in implementing technical policy in capital construction.

It is essential to radically improve the work of all construction subdivisions in the republic. There are many shortcomings in the activity of the leading contract

organization -- the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade A.A. Aliyev). Questions concerning the development of its own powerful production base are still being resolved only slowly, and this has become a factor of delay for the Ministry in carrying out the increasing volumes of work.

The overextension of effort and assets on numerous, sometimes secondary projects is exerting an adverse effect on the work of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade T.M. Kyazimov), Glavbakstroy (Comrade A.Sh. Takhmazov), the contract subdivisions of Azneft and Kasporneftegazprom and others.

The leaders of construction sites and the party and trade union organizations are failing to take proper steps to improve the organization of labor at construction sites and set up precise material-technical supplies for them. The everyday life of the construction workers themselves remains a weak link. The reasons for all this are largely that the 5-year plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was not fulfilled, a number of projects and capacities were not handed over for use, and about R400 million of capital investments were not assimilated.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretary and Chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department Comrade G.A. Gasanov and the first deputy chief of this department, Comrade Kh.G. Ganifayev, and Deputy Chairmen of the Republic Council of Ministers Comrades D.M. Asanov and A.D. Lemberanskiy must deal more meaningfully with questions of capital construction and achieve a radical transformation in work in this sector. Construction workers face major tasks in the current 5-year plan. A total of R14.8 billion of capital investment is being allocated for economic and social development, including R6.8 billion for construction and installation work, which is 1.2 times more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It will not be easy to implement this program. Right from the start it is essential to set up a high construction rhythm and adjust the entire mechanism of the construction process.

Serious improvement is needed in the work of enterprises in the construction materials industry (minister, Comrade R.D. Sadykov). Many complaints are being made against this sector for supply interruptions, poor quality and failure to use available opportunities for expanding the production of progressive construction materials, including polymer materials. Creation of the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex is opening up great opportunities for rural construction workers. What is needed now is to make an end to administrative dissipation as rapidly as possible, and strengthen the material-technical base of each rayon subdivision. And here, comrades, we must not abandon sensible regional cooperation and the concentration of production of construction structures and materials.

In the years ahead the republic's participation in developing the West Siberian oil and gas complex, the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone, and construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link will grow. Active participation in construction of the country's most important construction projects should be regarded as a patriotic duty for workers in the republic and their loyalty to internationalist traditions. And there is no doubt that the construction workers of Azerbaijan will display labor valor and successfully cope with the tasks assigned to them.

During the 5-year plan the fate of construction projects nearing completion will be decided primarily in the brigades and directly in the shops and on the construction sites. Here too there should be main points for the application of organizational, party-political and indoctrination work by the primary party organizations and the party gorkoms and raykoms. Insuring fulfillment of the capital construction program

is the guarantee for further building up our national economic potential and for the final analysis resolving the most important social questions.

The normal function of the economy is largely determined by precision in the work of transportation which is, metaphorically speaking, a vital artery in the national economic complex. There are still many bottlenecks here. It is essential to work more energetically to increase the throughput, transit and handling capacities of the Azerbaijan railroads, make more extensive use of progressive forms for moving freight, and improve the productivity of rolling stock. Together with railroad workers, all ministries and administrations and the managers of associations and enterprises must take decisive steps to reduce freight car idle time during loading and unloading and improve the condition of railroad spurs.

The number of scandalous practices in passenger motor transport is not being reduced. Some drivers are using state vehicles as a means for personal gain. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly drawn the attention of the minister, Comrade Kerimov, to these shortcomings, but the matter has not been corrected. The notoriety of the work of our passenger transportation has spread far beyond the confines of the republic. The newspaper PRAVDA recently wrote about this and workers are reporting it in numerous letters sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The new composition of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Transport and Communications Department (Comrade Mamedov), the Baku Gorkom (Comrade F.D. Musayev) and the party raykons must strengthen party influence on the work of transportation and purge the labor collectives of dishonest elements and normalize the situation.

It is essential to insure the further development of maritime freight movement, expand the use of aviation in the national economy, and provide hard surfaces for the entire network of general-use highways.

The Ministry of Communications must insure growth in the volume of communications services by more than one-third, and commission new telephone exchanges and the high, four-program television tower in Baku City, for which we have been waiting a long time, and achieve further improvement in the quality and reliability of all communications operations.

#### 4. To Improve Management Methods and Enhance the Effectiveness of Economic Control and Incentives

Comrades: As determined by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the resolution of tasks in improving economic efficiency insistently demand a profound restructuring of planning and management. The meaning of this work can be summed up as follows: deepening cost-accounting relations, extending the rights of enterprises and their independence, and insuring a strict dependence between the size of assets obtained by working collectives and the final results of their activity.

The large-scale economic experiment conducted in a number of sectors was aimed at solving this global task. This year 230 enterprises in machine building, electrical-technics, and the food, light and local industries are operating under the new management conditions. They account for almost half of the total volume of industrial output. Results from the work of many enterprises under the conditions of the experiment indicate that the correct direction has been found: delivery discipline improved sharply, labor productivity growth rates increased, the regime of economy became



stronger, and output renewal was more lively. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the party intends to switch all sectors in the economy to the new management methods. It is now important to move deeper and bring cost accounting to each shop, brigade, and workplace, and combine the personal interests of the individual with the interests of the labor collective and of the state. Thus we abandon the leveling that exists at many enterprises and kolkhoses and sovkholes and harms both society and individuals.

The brigade form of work, which is now used widely in industry, transportation, construction and agriculture, is opening up great possibilities for resolving these questions. However, only an insignificant proportion of them have been switched to cost accounting, and matters are even worse with the introduction of the brigade contract. Even in leading associations -- Azerelektroterm, Bakkonditsioner and others -- not a single cost-accounting brigade has yet been set up. Things are bad with the development of the brigade contract in the agro-industrial complex. Stagnation of economic thinking and the poor economic training of many leading cadres are having their effect. The party committees and primary party organizations are underestimating this important matter. The State Committee for Labor (Comrade Karimov), the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council (Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova), and the republic sector trade union committees are not taking effective steps to coordinate and increase effectiveness in brigade forms of work.

The party has set the task of enhancing the creative activeness and prestige of engineering labor and the real contribution made to transforming production by designers, technicians, scientists, and all specialists in the national economy, establishing their wages as a function of their abilities and the final results of work. It is essential to introduce boldly the experience gained by collectives in Leningrad, Shchekino and other places to provide incentive for the labor of designers, planners, engineers, and technicians. Planning is a central element in the system of the economic mechanism. In recent time definite shifts toward improvement have been noted and planning discipline has been strengthened.

However, there are still many miscalculations and mistakes in insuring the comprehensive development of sectors, regions, and individual facilities, and this is preventing the more rational use of available reserves and the concentration of effort and means on the most important directions and sections. The method of planning from the production level achieved, often even from planning indicators that have not been covered for a long time, predominates. This kind of method for planning does not promote the use of production reserves and fails to mobilize labor collectives to stepped-up work. We still encounter this kind of approach. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has had to set the Gosplan and the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex right in this matter. The 1986 plans for the procurement of agricultural products were changed in terms of a number of provisions, and the plans were reviewed upward. It is impermissible to allow miscalculations in planning in the future.

The Gosplan (chairman, Comrade Mutalibov) and our economic science must raise the scientific level of planning and achieve a situation in which plan tasks provide for the efficient use of the production and scientific and technical potential and are based on objective factors and take more fully and accurately into account the possibilities available at enterprises and associations, and kolkhoses and sovkholes, and rely on the achievements of science and technology. Planning must be based more extensively on goal-oriented, comprehensive programs. We now have a program for the development of the mountainous regions. It provides a scientific sound concept for and ways of resolving problems that are urgent for the republic. These kinds of programs must be drawn up also for other vitally important questions.

Comrades: The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is doing purposeful work to make effective use of manpower and enlist in social production persons engaged in domestic activities. However, not all the reserves for the rational use of manpower, especially women's labor, have been brought into play in the rural localities.

While implementing the program for the republic's industrial development, the planning organs and the ministries and administrations are slow in developing work to locate production facilities and branches and shops of industrial enterprises in rural localities, and develop home work. The first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Rasi-zade, and the Central Committee departments must seriously deal with this important question. The Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor, and the Academy of Sciences must hasten completion of the goal-oriented comprehensive program "The Demographic Development and Rational Use of Manpower in the Azerbaijan SSR for the Period Through 1990." The party raykoms and local soviets of workers' deputies must show more activeness in this matter.

In light of the new demands it is important to reshape the work of the statistical organs, the economic services for ministries and administrations, and the local planning organs. In the matter of intensifying production and improving its efficiency more active use must be made of financial and credit levers and payment discipline must be persistently strengthened.

The party organization must resolve yet another very important task: improving the organizational structure for national economic management. At the republic level, the problem of management integration and concentration is now overripe.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance are still displaying tardiness. They must hasten work on proposals to improve the managerial wings, improve efficiency in the work of their apparatus, disband nonessential subdivisions, and eliminate duplication and parallelism in work. Work must be more active in introducing up-to-date computer equipment in planning, and in developing the "ASU Azerbaydzhan" automated national economic management system.

All work to improve planning and management, introduce new management methods, resolve general socioeconomic problems, and enhance the role of the economic ministries and administrations in handling tasks of production intensification and improved efficiency should be coordinated by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department (Comrade Z.A. Samed-zade).

## II. To Insure Dynamic Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Improve Efficiency

Comrades: During the accountability period the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has given its unremitting and most intent attention to development of the agrarian sector of the economy and to implementation of the Food Program. Within it, the entire range of problems connected with increasing food resources and improving supplies of foodstuff to the population has found concrete expression.

The unified agro-industrial complex, in which are now concentrated the production of agricultural output and its processing and the sectors servicing agriculture, is a most important integral part of the republic's economy. It now accounts for one-fifth of fixed production capital employing more than 600,000 people. Almost 40 percent of the gross national product is produced within the agro-industrial complex.

As noted earlier, the republic's agriculture and the agro-industrial complex in general moved on to a qualitatively new level of development and production during the last 5-year plan. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross output in the sector was R2.7 billion, or R653 million more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Food Program targets for the production and procurement of the main products were met. This has created conditions for increasing food resources. Over the 5-year plan the output of consumer goods in the meat and dairy, food, and canning sectors grew 46.6 percent.

Agriculture has become an intensive kind of production. Gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land increased 31 percent, and about 80 percent of the growth in gross output was obtained through improved labor productivity. The well-known party and government measures -- increasing purchasing prices for agricultural products and payments from the budget for unprofitable and low profitability farms, augmented for stepped-up labor and increased skills -- have made it possible to strengthen the agricultural economy. Net income for kolkhozes and profit for sovkhoses was R3.722 billion during the last 5 years, which is 1.9 times more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. However, comrades, what has been achieved must be regarded as the next step in the agro-industrial complex and its chief integral part -- agriculture. Ahead lies major and stepped-up work to further improve the provision of foodstuffs for the population.

The problem of developing livestock farming remains acute. As is known, this question was considered in March 1982 at an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum and a corresponding program was adopted for the period through 1990. The course has been set toward the accelerated development of dairy farming and industrial poultry raising. Today we see the first positive results: the production of meat, milk and eggs has increased. In poultry farming major complexes have been set up to produce eggs and meat. Suffice it to say that in 1985 the sale of poultry meat was 20,400 tons, which is four times greater than in 1980. Farms in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and in Apsheronkiy, Agdamkiy, Khachmasskiy, Saatlikiy, Shemakhinskiy, Shekinskiy, Imishlinskiy and Kazakhskiy Rayons are making a noticeable contribution in solving this livestock farming problem.

At the same time we have not succeeded in reaching the level of development in livestock farming as outlined by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. We have still not succeeded in having all kolkhozes, sovkhoses and mixed farms [mezhhkhoz] and each rayon turn toward livestock farming as we would like. Essentially one rayon in two has not reached the frontiers set by the plenum. Take, for example, a major rayon such as Dzhallilabadskiy Rayon. Much has been done here in recent years to develop agricultural production, organize proper amenities, and construct cultural and everyday projects. However, when the conversation turns to livestock farming, the Party Raykom First Secretary Comrade Kurbanov produces a mass of arguments and references to alleged objective difficulties, even though all the necessary conditions prevail for the intensive development of livestock farming in the rayon. And there are many such examples.

The chief thing lacking at the local level is creation of a fodder base. In many rayons agricultural workers have not learned to measure work with fodder production against the tasks of developing livestock farming. Hence the shortages of animal fodders and the imbalance in rations. Fodder quality remains extremely low. In Belokanskiy, Zakatalskiy, Kazakhskiy, Kedabekskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Neftechalinskiy and Udzharskiy Rayons not a single ton of the hay checked before storage met the requirements of first-class hay, while a considerable proportion of it was virtually



worthless even during the first stage of work by the fodder procurement workers. All this is direct waste and mismanagement, and as a result milk yields and weight gains are low. Another task in livestock raising, no less important, is organizing the proper care and stabling of cattle and improvements in breeding work and reproduction of the herd.

This entire aggregate of basic factors determines the level of intensification in livestock farming. The presence of major shortcomings in this matter can be seen from the low productiveness of animals in Agdashskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Lachinskiy, Lerikskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, and Yarymlinskiy Rayons. The situation there is no better with the fattening of cattle.

Farms lose much output because of the high level of barren cows which should be calving. In Shaumyanovskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Zangelanskiy, and Masallinskiy Rayons this figure reaches 40 or 50 percent.

Today in particular we must talk about the livestock-farming complexes created during the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans, of which there are now more than 150 in the republic. Only 40 percent of their capacities for milk have been brought into play, and only 50 percent for meat. And this, comrades, is the height of mismanagement. The State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the party raykoms for each complex must see to it that each complex works at full stretch for the Food Program.

Low productiveness in livestock farming is connected largely with shortcomings in the work of the concentrated fodder industry. At plenums and in the Central Committee Bureau we have repeatedly criticized the former Ministry of Procurement, first and foremost the minister, Comrade Shamiyev. However he was unable to reorganize things and we were forced to remove him from his post as minister for work shortcomings.

The leadership of the newly organized Ministry of Grain Products and Minister Comrade Dzhamilov must radically change the work of the sector, insure an expanded range of concentrated feeds and improvement in their quality, and take more fully into account the requirements of livestock farming and industrial poultry raising.

All matters connected with the development of livestock farming should be at the center of attention in the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and its local organs, and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. They must be regarded as a most important party matter, and a primary duty to the people. Our republic possesses realistic opportunities for achieving a level that will make it possible to sharply increase the consumption of meat and dairy products. For this we must reach the average all-union level for milk yields, that is, 2,400 kg of milk per cow, and bring the average market weight of cattle up to 360 to 380 kg. Special attention must be given to the development of a sector that is traditional for us: sheep farming. Breeding work and herd reproduction must be improved, the average market weight of sheep increased to 40 to 50 kg, and the amount of wool obtained considerably increased. The experience of many farms and entire rayons shows that these frontiers in livestock farming are quite realistic and a matter for the extensive use of advanced work methods.

Comrades: Many questions have also built up in plant growing, which must be resolved by the party and economic aktiv and agricultural specialists. The main thing for us is to increase the return from every hectare, particularly irrigated land, and augment its fertility. It is time to engage actively in introducing zonal farming



systems, make proper use of organic and mineral fertilizers, and ensure strict technological discipline on the fields. The agro-industrial complex and its selection and agronomical services must overcome the underestimation of seed growing and introduce extensively into production new high-yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops for the republic that are in line with the requirements of intensive technologies.

First of all I would like to talk about grain farming, which forms the basis of agricultural production. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have persistently reached the levels of grain production determined by the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. The gross harvest has reached 1.3 million tons. Average annual yield from grain crops during the last 5-year plan was 25 quintals per hectare against 20.4 quintals during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, we must obviously achieve further growth. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the task is set to raise the yield from the grain area at each farm by a minimum of 5 or 6 quintals per hectare, regardless of the yield already achieved. The gross grain harvest must be increased to 1.56 million tons. This is a complex task but it can be fulfilled. Its realistic nature is indicated by the fact that one-third of rayons are obtaining more than 30 quintals and six rayons more than 40 quintals, while a number of the leading farms are producing 60 or more quintals of grain per hectare.

We note with satisfaction the development of cotton growing during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The average annual volume of sales of raw cotton to the state exceeded 860,000 tons. This is the result of conscientious labor by the many thousands of cotton growers and of stepped up work at kolkhozes and sovkhoses. At the same time it must be noted that within the sector by no means is everything favorable. At a number of cotton plantations in Shamkhorskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayons instances of criminal deception of the state, eyewash, figure juggling, and theft of socialist property have been revealed. Along with the farm managers bearing the direct responsibility, certain leading workers in the rayons have also been involved in this shameful business.

In cotton growing it is also essential to resolve a number of major problems of an organizational and technological nature: assimilating crop rotations, protecting plants against disease and pests, and organizing the next seed change for cotton plants. We have had sharp words to say about this at plenums of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, but the state of affairs has not improved. We are falling far behind in solving these and many other important questions in agriculture. Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade I.A. Mamedov, Chairman of the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex Comrade M.S. Mamedov, the former Chief of the Agricultural and Food Industry Department and present Minister of Grain Products Comrade Dzhamilov, and Chief of the Water Resources and Rural Construction Department Comrade Musayev have failed to display proper activeness in solving them.

The industrialization of cotton growing is a major economic and social task. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has defined specific tasks to further transfer the sector to an industrial basis. In 1990 the level of mechanization in production processes in cotton growing should be 70 to 80 percent, including 50 to 55 percent in machine harvesting. These targets should be regarded as minimum.

Mechanization problems are also urgent for other sectors of agriculture. There are many unresolved questions here. I would like particularly to stress the need for

radical improvement in training for vehicle operators and establishing them at the local level. Each farm should have at its disposal 120 to 130 tractor drivers for each 100 tractors. Herein, comrades, lies the key to solving many problems connected with the intensification of agriculture. The State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the RAPD's and the party raykoms should be fully involved in solving these problems.

A special mention must be made of viticulture, which occupies a large place within the structure of agricultural production. In connection with the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism, enormous work must be done to reorient viticulture. In fact, we have already started this.

Last year the vine growers provided a record 131,000 tons of fresh grapes for the state fund and domestic market. Within the republic the production of compotes, jams, jellies, juices, fruit cocktails and other foodstuffs has been organized. The amount of grapes used for this has quadrupled since 1984. A program has been drawn up for reorienting viticulture, and this we have reported to the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat. However, we must recognize that restructuring of the sector has not gained the necessary pace. We must self-critically state that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau are showing insufficient firmness and consistency. And here no small share of the blame must fall on me as Central Committee first secretary.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee considers that we do have opportunities by 1990 to provide 300,000 to 360,000 tons of table grapes for the state fund and the republic market, and to allocate up to 65 percent of the total harvest for the production of food products. I hope that the congress will support this approach to the matter. And there is no doubt that workers in the agro-industrial complex and each sector of industry will make their substantial contribution in resolving this important task. The Azerbaijan grape should and will serve to strengthen the health of Soviet people!

Proceeding from the structure set up in agricultural production, we must in the future raise intensiveness in sectors such as fruit growing, potato growing, tobacco growing and silkworm breeding. The republic is recognized throughout the country as a major supplier of early vegetables. Further development in this sector should proceed along the path of improving the quality of vegetables and improving the sector structure by increasing the truck garden production of vegetables not now in extensive use but which enjoy great demand. Special emphasis must be laid on expanding tea growing and melon crops, where our reserves are still far from exhausted. We must also engage seriously in development of the oil-producing crops.

Comrade, Azerbaijan has for a long time been an area of irrigated farming. A many thousand-strong detachment of land reclamation workers has grown up in the republic and been equipped with machine technology. Each year they assimilate up to R300 million of capital investments. At the same time we cannot justify the fact that in their activity they are not always oriented on the final result, namely obtaining guaranteed high harvests. Hence the dissipation of capital investments, lack of comprehensiveness, and poor quality of land improvement work. Over the 5-year plan they failed to hand over 10,400 hectares of improved land. Major capital investments to be used for the construction of projects above the limits were not assimilated and the amount of uncompleted construction work increased.

One major problem facing land reclamation workers that must be quickly resolved is the growing water shortage. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Aliyev) and the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Gadzhiyev) must draw up and implement measures to hasten the transition to water-saving technologies in irrigation and the thrifty use of water resources, and to eliminate losses in sprinkler systems. Reconstruction of the Main Milsk-Mugan Header and the Main Shirvan Header must be completed, and reconstruction must be hastened on the Verkhne-Karabakh and Verkhne-Shirvan canals, whose commissioning will make it possible to bring 110,000 hectares of new irrigated land into agricultural use, improve water supplies over an area of 330,000 hectares and improve water supplies for the entire Apsheron industrial center.

Comrades. One very important element of the Food Program is the food industry. As has already been said, it is being developed at growing rates. Now, in connection with the creation within the republic of a single management organ for the agro-industrial complex, opportunities are growing significantly for increasing the production of foodstuffs. The purpose of agro-industrial complex activity is to improve supplies of food for the population. In this connection I would like to say something else concerning the work of the meat and dairy industry and the quality of its output. Not long ago the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau strictly punished Comrade A. Mamedov, the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, for the shortcomings in the sector. The matter, however, let us state it frankly, is being corrected only slowly. The party gorkoms and raykoms and communists at the corresponding enterprises must bring questions of the quality and use of meat and dairy raw materials under their daily control.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has repeatedly subjected to sharp criticism the unsatisfactory work of Azerrybprom, Azuprrybkhoz and Yuzhkasrybvod and their managers Comrades Mamedov, Rustamov and Bayramov. But the situation has not changed. At a recent meeting of the aktiv of fishing industry workers we comprehensively examined the state of affairs in the sector, and the shortcomings were revealed along with the reasons for them. Now, together with the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, in-depth measures are being drawn up to develop the fishing industry. But the task is for our leaders to work actively and make full use of the rich opportunities for increasing fish production in the Caspian Sea and the inland reservoirs. One important help in increasing the output of foodstuffs should be citizens' private subsidiary plots, and also private subsidiary farming at industrial organizations and establishments. Unfortunately, this reserve is being brought into play only poorly. Today the task is set like this: each family in the countryside should have cattle, and each major enterprise and organization should have a private agiarian shop capable of producing 15 to 20 kilograms of meat and 50 to 100 kg of milk per worker.

Comrades. With the creation of the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex we are completing the restructuring of management in the agro-industrial complex. The land now has a single master. The agro-industrial associations carry full responsibility for the production and processing of output and providing farms and enterprises with resources. Now, the main thing in the activity of the republic State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and its local organs is to finely tune the economic mechanism and steadily increase the return on investments and improve the final result. As in other sectors of the national economy, in the agro-industrial complex the main task is exactly the same: to improve production

efficiency and quality and effect the planned switch of agriculture onto the path of industrial development.

The potential available to the State Committee for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex is great. But realizing this potential and filling this new form with full-blooded, vital substance is possible only through people and their initiative and sense of enterprise and their desire and ability to work in a new way. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must improve leadership in the agro-industrial complex, insure stability among leading personnel at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations, and strive to achieve improved organization, discipline and order in all elements of the agro-industrial complex.

### III. To Show Unremitting Concern for Solving Social Questions and Satisfying People's Requirements and Needs

Comrades: The highest goal of party social policy has been and remains steady improvement in the living and working conditions of Soviet people, improving their well-being, and creating conditions that meet most fully the aims of shaping the harmoniously developed and spiritually rich individual. As already reported, during the 11th 5-Year Plan a noticeable advance was made in resolving social problems and improving the workers' living standard. In the years ahead it is intended to increase the scales of this work in all directions.

When drawing up our plans for the future we took the prevailing situation into account. The republic is still lagging noticeably behind the average all-union level in terms of many of the indicators for social and cultural services for the public. There are many reasons for this. Miscalculations have been made in planning, in the organization of construction, and in development of the services sphere. For a number of years the targets for commissioning of housing, schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and trade and everyday enterprises were not met. During the 5-year plan some R141 million allocated for these purposes were not assimilated. The gap is especially wide in providing kindergartens and creches, hospital beds, and cultural and educational establishments. The CPSU Central Committee has rightly pointed to the lagging in social development here. Much of the blame for the present situation lies with the ministries and administration and the local party, soviet, and trade union organs. We still meet many leaders who build production projects with great energy while regarding housing and social and cultural construction as a secondary matter. The 12th 5-Year Plan must become an important stage in solving social tasks. A considerable part of national income must be allocated for this purpose.

Special attention will be given to solving housing problems, which for us remain acute. More than 11 million square meters of living space must be commissioned, including almost half of this in the cities. At the same time there must be improvement in the planning of finishing work in apartments and their comfort must be improved, and cooperative construction and the construction of individual houses in the countryside must be expanded. The party and soviet organs must also eliminate violations in the allocation of housing. The Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Mayorov), the Baku Gorispolkom (Comrade Zeynalov) and all ispolkoms must take effective steps to improve the content and operation of buildings and the sanitary status of cities and rayons and the operations of the municipal authorities, and must hasten the liquidation of small boiler installations and switch to centralized heating.



I would like in particular to talk about improvements in water supplies for workers in the republic, particularly Baku City. The steps that have been taken have made it possible to significantly mitigate the problem. However, many difficulties still remain. It is essential to complete the third stage of the Kurinskiy water pipeline and the third Baku pipeline, and in the longer term resolve questions of providing water from the Mingechaur reservoir. But the main direction should be the economical use of water. Industrial enterprises must be switched to closed water-supply systems. Implementation of these measures must be taken under party control by the party and soviet organs. In order to resolve these questions purposefully it is necessary to have a general, scientifically sound scheme for public water supplies, drawn up for the long term. And this scheme must be drawn up without delay.

Comrades. One indispensable condition for further raising the living standard is satisfying consumer demand for goods and services. Within the republic much is being done in this direction. Workers are now better supplied with essentials, and with every passing year the range is extended and output volumes increased. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone the output of consumer goods rose 34 percent. In 1985 retail trade turnover reached R4.6 billion, against R3.7 billion in 1980. The volume of everyday services exceeded the level of the previous 5-year plan by a factor of 1.5, including a factor of 1.8 in rural localities. Trade centers, vegetable storage facilities, major specialized stores, kolkhoz markets, dining rooms, cafes, and plants for the repair of radio and television equipment and everyday services facilities were commissioned.

At the same time effective consumer demand is not being fully catered to and the shortages of individual articles have not been eliminated. The Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak and other trade organizations study demand poorly and do not engage as they should in forming scientifically sound requests and production programs for the output of consumer goods, and they permit many miscalculations and errors in this and are failing actively to influence expansion of the range and satisfying more fully the growing demands for goods.

Serious shortcomings exist in the provision of consumer trade services. Fulfillment of the 5-year plan was not insured for retail trade turnover, the quality of services is poor, and the progressive forms of trade -- self-service, sample trade, container deliveries of goods and so forth -- are being introduced only slowly. The Ministry of Trade (Comrade Mamedov) is not taking effective steps to improve the situation.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has serious complaints against the activities of the Potrebsoyuz. Comrade Gasanov must draw his conclusions in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on further developing the Union of Consumers' Societies, improve procurement activity, expand the processing of agricultural raw materials, and raise the level of trade services for the rural population. The consumers' societies must be more active in influencing pricing at the kolkhoz markets, squeeze out the secondhand dealers and speculators, and prevent the produce grown by the honest labor of rural people from becoming a source of unearned income.

One very important problem that must be resolved in a party-principled way is personnel for trade. An enormous detachment of workers is employed here, and most of them work honestly and conscientiously. But within the sector there are quite a few grabbers and wheeler-dealers who compromise Soviet trade. In numerous letters, workers in Baku, Kirovabad and Lenkorani, and Geokchayskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Fizulinskiy and other rayons are expressing their indignation concerning instances of fraud, speculation and theft.

The managers of trade organizations and leaders of party and soviet organs must deal decisively with individuals engaged in fraud, theft, and the squandering of products intended for the people.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that women make up only 46 percent of the workers in trade, while in individual regions the figure is even lower. What is going on? Men are even selling haberdashery goods, newspapers, and journals, water and juices, and flowers. There are many of them at the kolkhoz markets and in cooperative and the vegetable trades. This is not the first time that this matter has been raised. It was raised in a sharp and principled way at the 46th Baku City Party Conference. We think that the time has come to bring firm order in this matter everywhere. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee hopes that with the matter raised in this way it will have the full support of the congress. The leaders of the Ministry of Trade and Azerittifak, Comrades Mamedov and Gasanov, and the leaders of the other trade organizations and party, soviet and Komsomol organs must set this matter radically to rights.

Much remains to be done to further develop public catering, especially at industrial enterprises, construction sites, schools and higher and secondary educational establishments, and it is essential to introduce centralized support for catering semi-finished products and considerably raise the level of service and the quality of the dishes prepared.

The selection and training of trade personnel must be under unremitting party control, and trade must be decisively rid of grabbing and cheating. It is essential to bring order into accounting and economic-financial activity, and to move boldly to piecework wages for labor and brigade material responsibility. And here, all work must be done not in fits and starts, as often happens, but systematically and in a planned way.

The level of trade services is largely determined by the degree of market saturation with high-quality goods. In this area, much work must be done by the Ministries of Light and Local Industry and the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, which are operating below capacity. The 5-year plan targets for output volumes were not met and output worth more than R300 million was not delivered in accordance with contracts concluded. There are frequent complaints about the quality of the goods that are delivered. There is much spoilage of silk, cotton and woolen fabrics, sewn and knitted articles, footwear and chinaware. The output of goods enjoying high demand is being assimilated only slowly.

Ministers Comrade Ibragimov, Akhundov, and Ayriyan must raise the level of leadership in their sectors. With the switch to the new management conditions the activities of ministries and enterprises will be assessed not according to gross indicators and primarily according to the degree to which trade orders are met, and this means first and foremost consumer demand.

In providing the market with cultural and everyday and domestic goods we must significantly enhance the role of the group "A" enterprises. More than one-third of them are not producing these kinds of goods, and at many enterprises the volume of goods output per ruble of wages comes to mere kopecks. Serious improvement is also necessary in the consumer services sphere. In the last 5-year plan alone there was a services shortfall of R13 million. Everyday services directly in production are poorly organized. The limited kinds of services available are forcing the public to go to private individuals. According to figures from the Central Statistical Administration, each year the volume of so-called private services is about R50 million.

These are all unutilized reserves. Minister Comrade Mamedov must understand that the poor organization of work in everyday services is doing serious harm to implementation of party social policy and engendering in people a legitimate dissatisfaction and exerting an adverse effect on their labor activeness.

The enlistment of enterprises and organizations in the provision of user-fee services for the population, regardless of their specialization or the nature of their main activity, is inadequate. More complete use must be made of this opportunity for improving services for the workers.

The presence of serious shortcomings in the field of consumer goods production and the services sphere indicates that Comrades Shcheglov and Efendiyev, who are the chiefs of these sections in the Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan, are failing to investigate in depth the problems that have built up here, and are resolving problems with insufficient persistence.

Comrades: Taking into account the alarming situation in the services sphere, it seems to us expedient to assign the republic Komsomol Central Committee to assume patronage over it and assign a considerable detachment of leading youth into this sphere. The Azerbaijan Trade Union Council must investigate more deeply the activity at each enterprise and tighten working control. Party leadership in the sector must be restructured by Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade S.Ch. Kasumova and department chiefs Comrades Nazarov and Karakhanov, exactingness toward leaders enhanced, and an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness created in the collectives. All our efforts should be focused on unconditional fulfillment of tasks in the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production for the period 1986-2000, as confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. And here, the tasks set for our republic should be regarded as minimum tasks.

Comrades: One integral part of the party's social program is maintaining the health of the workers. With each passing year the republic's scales and opportunities in this direction are being extended. More than R250 million are now spent annually for public health needs. During the 5-year plan hospital complexes, polyclinics and therapy outpatient departments were commissioned and a number of specialized centers outfitted with the latest equipment and medical technology were set up.

There are, however, still many problems. Preventive work to ward off disease has not been properly developed. There are many shortcomings in the matter of providing care for mothers and babies. There are frequent cases of callous and careless attitudes toward patients and of physicians not being conscientious in carrying out their professional duties, and negative phenomena have not been eradicated. People expect further improvements in the entire system of medical care, particularly in rural localities.

The Ministry of Health, the party and soviet organs and all communists working in this sphere must critically analyze the state of affairs, implement a complex of measures to significantly improve medical services and sanitation and prophylactic work, and enhance the responsibility of medical workers for improving the health of Soviet people. In a number of rayons in the republic there is an urgent need to set up appropriate clinical centers to provide special medical care. Extensive construction of rayon hospitals with polyclinics must be initiated using funds from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is essential to activate the work of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee secretary comrade R.E. Mekhtiyev and deputy chairman of the Council of

Ministers comrade F.G. Akhmedov, and jointly with the Ministry of Health (Comrade Kasumov), the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council (Comrade L. Kh. Rasulov) and other interested organs to plan the resolution of these questions and then consistently implement the decisions.

In improving the life of the people increasing importance is attaching to the harmonious interaction between society and nature, between the individual and the environment. In this connection there is no kind of justification for the economic leaders who fail to show concern for the construction and maintenance of environmental projects. The entire public in the republic should be widely involved in environmental protection.

It is necessary to develop major work to fulfill party and government decrees on the creation within the republic of an all-union resort zone on the western littoral of the Caspian Sea. The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council and the leaders of ministries and administrations must implement the outlined measures on a more immediate basis.

Comrades: In summing up what has been said in this section of the accountability report, I would like to note that party social policy is regarded as a powerful means for activating the human factor, raising the labor and public and political activeness of the masses, shaping the new man, and confirming the socialist way of life as an important factor in the political stability of society. Unremitting concern for solving the social questions of labor, everyday life and culture and satisfying people's interests and needs, as demanded by the CPSU, should become the rule in the activities of all state and economic organs and public organizations in the republic. The maintenance of health, improving the material condition of labor and war veterans, senior citizens, invalids and the families of dead soldiers should be an object of special attention.

#### IV. To Improve All Elements in Organizational-Party and Ideological-Indoctrination Work

Comrades: Our congress will determine the practical tasks for the communists of Azerbaijan for the next 5-year plan, stemming from the CPSU Central Committee instructions on accelerating socioeconomic development and effect a qualitative transformation in all aspects of the lives of Soviet people. In order successfully to fulfill these tasks it is essential to raise the level of all organizational and political work done by the party organizations and insure that the forms and methods of activity by all party committees are more in line with the spirit of the times and maximum activeness on the part of the popular masses -- that mighty engine of history. The strength of the CPSU lies in its solidarity with the people.

##### 1. The Composition of the Party Organization and Enhancing the Vanguard Role of the Party Member

The republic party organization now numbers 376,822 party members and candidate members. Within the republic, one worker in nine and one inhabitant in ten aged 18 or more is a communist. More than 69 percent of communists work in the sphere of material production.

Implementing the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has steadily pursued a line toward improving the social and qualitative makeup of the republic party organization and augmenting its ranks on the basis



of individual selection of the most worthy representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. Since the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress 71,151 individuals have been accepted as candidate party members. Of these, 43,946 individuals, or 61.8 percent, are workers, 14.9 percent kolkhoz farmers, and 22.2 percent representatives of the intelligentsia. In the Sumgayt and Kirovabad City organizations workers make up more than 75 percent, and the influx of young people and women into the party has swelled. Thus, the working class occupies the leading place in the social makeup of the republic Communist Party. The party organization now includes 47.4 percent workers and 19 percent kolkhoz farmers. It unites within its ranks the representatives of more than 70 nations and nationalities, embodying the multinational composition of the republic's population.

Implementing strictly individual selection for the party, it is essential henceforth to show constant concern to improve the qualitative makeup of the party ranks. The party ranks must be swelled with those who have proven through their deeds that they are joining the party in order to do selfless work for the good of our great cause. The party organizations must erect a solid barrier against penetration of the ranks of the CPSU by careerists and dishonest workers.

It is important to insure that the composition of the party organization makes it possible to resolve in the best way the socioeconomic, ideological-political and economic tasks facing the republic. Henceforth it is essential to strengthen party influence on the key sections of our activity, first and foremost in sections where the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving output quality are being resolved, and in those elements of public life that largely determine people's ideological-political maturity and their devotion to the ideals of socialism.

The primary party organizations form the basis of the party. There are now 10,076 primary party organizations, 9,260 shop party groups, and 11,805 party groups in the republic. During the accountability period steps were taken to improve their structure, the number of large primary party organizations grew, and 397 party committees were created, including 7 with an enlarged makeup in which a bureau was elected for current work. Many primary organizations are working purposefully and are the real nucleus of the labor collective, and they are translating party policy better into concrete practical deeds.

At the same time some party gorkoms and raykoms are exercising poor leadership over the party organizations, relying inadequately on them in solving the main tasks facing the labor collectives, and rarely raising for discussion the accountability reports of the lower party wings. The Karadagskiy, Kubatlinskiy, Zangelanskiy, Kusarskiy and other party raykoms are investigating the activity of the party organizations only superficially. This kind of superficial approach to the party organizations also exerts the most direct effect on their practical activity. A number of them are failing to show the proper activeness and are only poorly concerned with creating in the collectives an atmosphere of high labor enthusiasm, creative search, organization, and responsibility.

Radical improvement is required in the work of ministry and administration party organizations. They are still operating in the old ways in the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, highway transportation, consumer services, and housing and municipal services, the Azerbaijan Main Energy Administration, the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building, the State Committee for

Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Inspection and others. Here they do not always realistically assess the state of affairs and monitor the activity of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government decrees, and fail to give proper attention to instilling in workers a sense of responsibility for their assignments and for improving production efficiency and output quality. It should be stressed that the party organizations in ministry and administration apparatuses do not always receive specific assistance either from the Central Committee departments or the Baku Gorkom.

The task is to strengthen the primary party organizations in every possible way and increase their influence. The party Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must raise the level of activity in party organizations so that each of them works with initiative, assertiveness, and activeness to fulfill the role of political vanguard of the labor collective.

Comrades: Enhancing the leading role of the party in our society is inseparable from raising the responsibility of communists for their assignments and their precision and businesslike approach in all works, which finds concrete embodiment in the strengthening of executive discipline and a high sense of party principledness. As V.I. Lenin stressed, all party successes are connected with the strictest, truly iron discipline ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p. 5). If we are to teach order to the working masses, then we must start first and foremost with the communists. As was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, a communist is assessed according to his actions and deeds, and there are not and cannot be any other criteria. A communist is responsible both for the situation in his own organization and in the party as a whole. The most important task of all is to raise up all CPSU members to active and direct participation in the life of the party and the labor collective. The more consistently and completely they fulfill the obligations of a communist, the higher will be the authority of our party.

Absolute order must be established so that each communist will be heard regularly on his fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Program and Statutes, and obtain his own party evaluation. A start has been made on this work. During the course of the last accountability-and-election campaign thorough discussions took place with all party raykom and gorkom first secretaries. This was essentially a party certification for them.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Central Committee departments must extend this practice to all elements of leading party, soviet, and economic cadres. In this way the requirement for the communist's honest and pure makeup will be strengthened.

In light of these instructions, the party committees have abandoned the practice of discussing communist-leaders who have violated the norms of communist morality without consulting the primary party organization. The requirement of Paragraph 12 in the CPSU statutes concerning the expulsion from the party of individuals who commit criminal acts is now being undeviatingly observed. The new edition of the CPSU statutes reinforces the party course toward raising the responsibility of each communist for the resolution of common questions and for irreconcilability toward anyone who behaves incorrectly. The party organizations have started to rid themselves more decisively of those who violate party and state discipline or abuse their official positions, and those who through their behavior and attitudes to their assignments besmirch the high title of communist.

Concern for the purity of the party ranks and their monolithic nature is the duty of each party organization and each communist.

## 2. To Perfect the Style of Work and Improve the Selection and Indoctrination of Cadres

**Comrades:** In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, it is necessary to effect a decisive restructuring in the style, methods, and forms of organizational and ideological-indoctrination work by the party committees. The party teaches the creative style, which is consonant with the times, produces the greatest return, and actively promotes the resolution of outstanding tasks. And this style is the Leninist style and it is imbued with a high sense of the party and businesslike approach, collegiality, and personal responsibility, exactingness toward oneself and toward others, the scientific approach and the absence of elements of subjectivism.

During the accountability period the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has consistently pursued the line toward the further development of intraparty democracy. The present accountability-and-election campaign has become a true manifestation of democratism within the party and an inspection of party strengths. It has taken place in an atmosphere of the businesslike approach and enhanced demandingness and exactingness.

The accounts and elections, which took place in a spirit of the Leninist norms of party life, promoted even deeper consideration by each communist of the socioeconomic and political tasks facing each labor collective and the republic as a whole, and the prospects for development. In the speeches and the resolutions adopted, full and unanimous support was expressed for the party course. About 150,000 critical remarks and proposals were expressed, aimed at improving economic, organizational, and ideological-political work and raising the level of activity in all soviet organs and public organizations. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has set up its own work strictly in accordance with the Leninist principle of collective leadership. During the accountability period there were 22 Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenums and 18 meetings of the republic party and party-economic aktiv. The Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau were the permanent organs between plenums.

Relying on the principle of collective leadership, we must also further develop intraparty democracy and build work on the abutment of the broad party masses, striving for the active participation of all communists in the affairs of the party organization.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has attached particular significance to improving the work of the party gorkoms and raykoms. The Baku, Kirovabad, and Sumgayt Gorkoms and the Zhdanovskiy, Zardobskiy, Saatlinskiy, and Salyanskiy Raykoms are showing a creative and businesslike approach in the resolution of economic and political questions. At the same time there are party committees that continue to work in the old style, not recognizing that the times have changed. This is often seen in the devotion to sessions and meetings, a belief in the magical force of paper, and a conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings. In the work of the Yevlakh Gorkom and the Sabirabadskiy, Vartashenskiy and Lachinskiy Raykoms there is insufficient depth of analysis of the state of affairs at farms and enterprises and insufficient skill in making correct use of organizational and political means when resolving practical tasks.

Work is being restructured only slowly in the Divichinskiy, Geokchayskiy, Kutkashenskiy and Ordubadskiy Party Raykoms. Declarative announcements and an overestimation of what

has been achieved are often seen in their activity. At the plenums and aktiv meetings there they talk a great deal about achievements and the overfulfillment of economic plans without properly measuring them up against available reserves, and -- most importantly -- losing sight of the fact that many tasks have been understated. While talking grandiloquently about supporting the party course toward accelerated socio-economic development, at the same time their work is poor in mobilizing the masses for practical deeds. This is a typical example of the gap between words and deeds.

Some leaders encourage servility, are uncritical in their evaluation of what has been done, and even sound off about the changes taking place in the rayon or region from the moment they take office.

It is essential to understand that flattery and servility are totally alien to our socialist society. In places where they flourish a situation of careerism and mutual backscratching is created. This is the only way to explain the fact that in Shamkhor-skiy and Kasum-Ismailovskiy rayons dozens of people, including communists, have been involved in criminal activities. Criticism and self-criticism must become a powerful means in the struggle against these diametrical opposites. Matters should also be arranged so that each communist and honest worker can express himself boldly and critically without fear of the consequences, and can reckon that he will be correctly understood. Of course, it is a question not of faultfinding and disparagement but of the constructive approach and real concern to improve matters; of criticism and self-criticism free from subjectivism. All our cadres must be indoctrinated in a spirit of respect for justified, comradely criticism.

Comrades: One important condition for asserting the Leninist style in work has been and remains systematic and effective control and checking on execution. Party control in the broad, comprehensive sense of the word is the control exercised by all communists, the elected leading organs of the party, and the primary party organizations.

During the accountability period there was improvement in the quality of party checks and the scope of questions under control, and questions concerning the course of fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government decrees were brought up more regularly in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, as were questions concerning their own decisions.

At the same time we must report to the congress that control and checking remains a weak link in the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. There is still much formalism and the unnecessary creation of paper-work is encountered in a number of gorkoms and raykoms. And documents are often removed from control without any real improvement in the state of affairs at the local level.

Control is first and foremost work with people. In the words of Vladimir Ilich, "checking people and checking the actual handling of matters is the linchpin -- the only linchpin -- of all work and all policy."

Henceforth major tasks will be assigned to the party commissions in the raykoms and gorkoms, and also the primary party organizations commissions for exercising the right of control over the activity of the administration and over the work of the apparatus in complying with party and government directives and observing Soviet laws. It is important that the most principled and staunch communists be included in these organs. In accordance with the new edition of the party statutes it is intended to set up party



control commissions under the party obkoms and within the Central Committee. The party poses the question in this way: leaders of any rank are obligated personally to exercise control and show constant concern to insure that the section they head precisely observes executive discipline. We cannot be reconciled with the desire of individual leaders to remove themselves and their own organization from control or to narrow the framework of control. This is a bad and dangerous position that is at variance with the principles of party leadership. It leads ineluctably to stagnation, breaks down discipline, and gives rise to various kinds of violations.

The people's control organs, in whose work more than 220,000 people participate, occupy an important place in strengthening executive discipline. It is necessary to improve the quality and effectiveness of checks, and control must be truly extensive and really nationwide, so that each group and each post can act assertively and display principledness and a proprietary attitude toward the national property.

Because of the plurality of the control organs -- party, people's, departmental, public and so forth -- the need arises to eliminate parallelism and duplication and unnecessarily frequent checks. It is not happenstance that in workers' letters comments are made that sometimes the commissions come and go but the shortcomings remain. It is obviously necessary to extend the practice of conducting joint checks on important matters and improve the mutual exchange of information and the coordination of all our control work.

The role of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments in improving the style of work in resolving key tasks is major and crucial. It is essential to be more persistent in introducing into the work of the departments a sharper approach to evaluation of the state of affairs in the party organizations and sectors of the national economy, notice omissions in good time, and analyze more deeply the processes of socioeconomic life in the republic and its individual regions, and people's spiritual development.

Comrades: The powerful lever with which the party influences the entire course of socioeconomic development is the cadres. The question of cadre selection, placement, and indoctrination is invariably at the center of attention in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. This question has been the subject of discussion at Central Committee, obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums.

In the implementation of cadre policy the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has striven consistently to reinforce all elements of the national economy with politically mature, competent people who possess high moral and ethical qualities. Now, virtually all workers listed under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee are specialists with a higher education, have varied work experience, and have passed through the school of life and labor tempering. Almost one-third of them started their labor activity as a worker or kolkhoz farmer.

Among the party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, 55 percent are industrial or agricultural specialists and more than half of them have higher party-political education; 39 percent are aged under 40. Positive changes have taken place in the composition of cadres in the soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

Pursuing the course toward strengthening party and state discipline and raising the responsibility of and exactingness toward leading cadres, during the accountability period the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee removed from their posts the first secretaries of the Udzharskiy, Kedabekskiy, Kubinskiy, Masallinskiy, and

Akhsuninskiy Raykoms for failing to provide leadership and failure in their work. The leadership of the Baku Gorkom and the Baku Gorispolkom was also strengthened.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that there are many shortcomings in the matter of investigating and selecting cadres. We have not avoided the appointments of people who are obviously inadequately trained and with practical experience, and who do not possess firm moral and ethical qualities. During the accountability-and-election campaign there was a change of leadership in the Sabirabadskiy Raykom. The former first secretary, Comrade Mamedov, had lowered exactingness toward cadres, accommodating himself to shortcomings, and had slackened the struggle against negative phenomena. This was pointed out to him many times but he continued to work in the old way and was complacent, relying on past services.

Complacency and a conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings, and declarative statements were typical of the Yevlakh Gorkom first secretary, Comrade Tagiyev. He was also recommended for re-election because of failure to provide leadership on the section assigned to him. The leadership of the Ali-Bayramlinskiy Gorkom was strengthened for the same reason.

Enormous trust is placed in a first secretary -- from the Central Committee down through the rayon link through to the primary party organization. And this trust must be held dear and justified by wholehearted work and loyalty to the party cause; the first secretary must be modest, accessible, and live for the interests of the masses.

In light of today's party requirements, it is essential to deepen work with cadres and patiently cultivate skillful organizers, stinting neither effort nor time. It sometimes happens that we relieve a person of his duties at this very first blunder without even trying to provide him with the necessary assistance. And it also happens that in cadre work a well-considered line is sometimes replaced by haste.

During the last 5 years, 86 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen in Bardinskiy Rayon have been replaced. At the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin the chairman has been replaced every year; at the Kolkhozes imeni Telman and imeni G. Gadzhiyev and the "Komsomol" and "Lemberan" Kolkhozes they have been replaced three times. Over the last 3 years, 63.6 percent of the farm leaders have been replaced in Mardakertskiy Rayon. High cadre turnover is being permitted in Belokanskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Lachinskiy, Dzhulfinskiy and a number of other rayons. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments, particularly the Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade N.A. Mamedov), must investigate these situations and bring to book those workers who are not ardent and who bear direct responsibility for this kind of cadre "reshuffling."

Taking the new requirements into account, the party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and the ministries and administrations must deal more deeply with questions of cadre investigations, selection, placement and indoctrination. Women must be advanced more boldly to leading positions. A high degree of competence, a feeling for what is new, the ability to think in an economically literate way, the capacity to set a task and follow through until it has been resolved, and to see the political meaning in management -- these, comrades, are the qualities that today's leader must have.

During the course of the accountability-and-election campaign many young communists without the necessary experience were advanced to leading work. The party committees must give consideration to a clear-cut organization of their training and provide assistance in mastering the art of organizational and political work.

The Baku Higher Party School faces major tasks in the matter of cadre training and re-training. The training process must approximate practical work as closely as possible, and attention must be focused on party workers mastering leading experience in economics, science and technology, and management methods so that they gain the knowledge to deal with questions of scientific and technical progress and mobilize the masses to resolve the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development.

A significant advance in improving cadre work should come from the Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Cadres, which has now been set up in the republic. At the institute, deputy ministers, administration chiefs, the directors and chief specialists from production associations and enterprises, and shop chiefs will perfect their knowledge.

There is no doubt that henceforth our cadres will persistently implement party policy and work selflessly to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans.

Comrades: In resolving economic and social tasks the republic party organization relies constantly on the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and other mass organizations, and directs and coordinates their work. Henceforth, also, we must rely on the enormous potential of the soviets and their local organs, improving the style of their work. The time is now ripe for the soviets to operate on larger scales, be bolder in taking the initiative in resolving socioeconomic problems, and be attentive to everything that concerns the individual's needs and requirements and his labor, everyday life and leisure.

More activeness and creativity should be seen in the activities of the soviets, along with the businesslike approach to fulfillment of guidelines for the economic and social development of cities and rayons and to the activities of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere; and they should not permit procrastination or bureaucratism and should be more attentive to the workers' needs.

During the accountability period the contribution made by the trade unions to the republic's economic, sociopolitical and cultural life grew. Their participation was greater in the management of state and public affairs and in resolving political, economic, and social questions.

At the same time, the trade union organizations sometimes lack initiative in the exercise of their rights. They are not always persistent in matters of meeting contractual obligations, react poorly to instances of violations of labor laws, and are inattentive to people and their work, daily, and leisure conditions. Many committees underestimate the importance of work to prevent and reduce the incidence of illness among workers and they permit failures in implementing measures for labor safety and improvements in medical services. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the Azerbaijan Komsomol showed itself actively on all sectors of economic, cultural and sociopolitical life. Komsomol participation was increased in all the republic's public life. Youth is making a worthy contribution in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges and conducting shock labor at the Komsomol construction sites.

The task for the Komsomol is to be bolder in enlisting youth in resolving the tasks of production intensification, and developing in youth creative initiative and enhancing its responsibility on all work sectors. It is essential to eliminate showmanship, formalism, and the generation of superfluous paperwork from the practical work of the Komsomol organizations. It is necessary to strive for a situation in which each Komsomol member is an active fighter for implementation of the party line, and a fiery patriot and internationalist.

Much depends on the communists and the party organizations. Our task is skillfully to pass on to youth all the experience that we have gained. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the soviet organs and all public organizations must act in the spirit of the times, constantly seek out the most effective forms and methods of work, and show persistence in accomplishing the tasks of the republic's economic and social development. All work should be distinguished by publicity for ideas and decisions and by selfless concern for the matter in hand. This kind of approach must become universal.

### 3. To Strengthen Discipline and Order

Comrades: Insuring a high degree of socialist legality and consolidating the collectivist foundations of our life have been and remain a subject of constant concern by the party. At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum it was particularly underscored that strengthening order and discipline is "an insistent demand for the times that Soviet people understand in a broad sense, including order in production and the services sphere, in public and everyday life, and in each labor cell, each city, each village."

And today it is obvious that things are more organized and that an active assault is being made on elements of irresponsibility, lack of discipline and parasitism. Let us state directly that the moral and psychological climate in the labor collectives has changed for the better. More than 650 collectives are operating virtually without absenteeism or stoppages. There has been a marked reduction in overtime work and personnel turnover has declined. Compared with 1980 losses of work time have been cut by a factor of 3. The struggle launched by the party against drunkenness and alcoholism is of exceptional significance for normalizing the everyday life of Soviet people and bringing about the necessary degree of order. It is already providing moral and economic gains. The number of crimes committed while in a state of intoxication has been reduced and the consumption of alcoholic beverages has declined.

However, all this is only the start of major work, and much effort is still required to fully overcome drunkenness. Work with specific carriers of drunkenness and alcoholism is still being poorly conducted. Work must be intensified to set up non-alcoholic ceremonies and assert the sober way of life. And here, there is an enormous field of work for the recently created sobriety society.

Comrades: One of the most important directions in the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has for many years been the assertion everywhere of the principles of honesty, probity and integrity. Since 1969 an uncompromising struggle has been waged against any kind of negative phenomena and against those who use their official positions for mercenary goals or would like to get rich at the state's expense; and against those who do economic or moral harm to society and flout our Soviet laws. In this, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee relies on the help and support of communists and all honest people.

The struggle for the necessary degree of order on each sector, and raising the responsibility of personnel of all ranks has been particularly intensified since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. We have strengthened the leadership of the prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Justice, and this has had a positive effect on their activity. A start has been made on decisively getting rid of indifferent and irresponsible workers in the law-enforcement organs, and of all who have failed to justify the trust placed in them and acted immodestly or unworthily. It should be noted that the republic prosecutor's office has galvanized its activity in the struggle against various negative phenomena.



At the same time, it must be recognized in all frankness that we have not succeeded in totally eradicating negative phenomena, and the number of violations of the law occurring in the republic remains extremely significant. We still encounter cases of gross violations of party and state discipline and of the principles of socialist morality, and negative phenomena such as money-grabbing, bribe-taking, speculation, parasitism and private-ownership aspirations.

During the accountability period the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee dismissed the leaders of a number of ministries and administrations and strictly punished them for serious shortcomings in their accounts and accountability reports and failure to adopt timely and effective measures to decisively cut short cases of eyewash and figure juggling at subordinate enterprises and organizations.

Some managers at enterprises and sovkhozes and kolkhozes were held criminally accountable for malfeasances committed while they held their official posts. Thus, for a number of years wheeler-dealers, plunderers and bribe takers who had finagled their way into managerial posts in Shamkhorskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Bardinskiy, Imishlinskiy, Sabirabadskiy and Dzhaliabadskiy Rayons, at certain light industry enterprises, the consumers' societies, everyday services and trade, had been bossing the show unpunished. Many of their abuses were discovered only after intervention by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the administrative organs. And among the economic workers now arrested there are those who were in the aktivs of the party raykoms and who enjoyed trust and respect.

The following question arises: How can this happen? As a rule, abuses concerned with mercenary aims occur in places where an atmosphere of lack of control, connivance, servility and protectionism has been allowed to develop, and where no strict order has been brought to accounting work and the storage and use of money and material values.

Bitter as it is, we must recognize that, while holding the post of first secretary of the Shamkhorskiy Raykom, Veliyev descended to the depths of political and moral degradation and became the organizer of group theft of socialist property in exceptionally large quantities. Great abuses and other unscrupulous things were also committed within the system of the cotton-cleaning industry, as the result of which the state suffered enormous material harm. The former minister of the cotton-cleaning industry, Salmanov, permitted serious abuses of his official position and conspired with the lawbreakers. Both of these individuals were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and held criminally responsible.

Such cases should be a serious warning for everyone, first and foremost for leading workers. The strictest conclusions should be drawn from them. A special word is in order with reference to bribe-taking. This is the most dangerous kind of crime, and assessment of it should be approached with all party principledness and strictness. It is apropos to recall that when talking about bribery, V.I. Lenin said: "If a phenomenon such as bribery is present if this is possible, there can be no question of a policy" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 44, p 174). Bribery undermines people's faith in the law and in justice. The bribe taker is our class enemy, and the struggle against him must be waged mercilessly and without compromise.

In order to bring about socialist law and order, what is needed is major social-preventive work that makes it possible to detect sources in good time and reveal the roots and channels of theft, embezzlement, bribe-taking, parasitism and the parasitic way of life for some people, and unearned incomes. This work must not be merely shifted to the administrative organs. It must be conducted along a single, assertive

front, systematically and consistently, purposefully and persistently. And it must be conducted on a scientific basis. In the central committee departments, the republic council of ministers, the ministries and administrations and the party and soviet organs at the local level, these questions must be soundly and deeply studied and analyzed. It is necessary to work out preventive measures for dealing with all negative phenomena.

The work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Comrade Veliyev), the Supreme Court (Comrade Ismailov), the Ministry of Justice (Comrade Orudzhev), and the republic Prosecutor's Office (Comrade Ismailov) must be improved in every possible way. Formalism and red tape and defective work have still not been rooted out and this weakens the struggle to strengthen socialist legality everywhere. Individual workers abuse their official positions and even commit crimes, and thus discredit the good name of the worker in the law-enforcement organs in the eyes of the public. Leaders in the administrative organs and their party organizations must deal decisively with this dangerous evil. The high title of law-enforcement worker is incompatible with even the smallest violation of the law. The law-enforcement worker must be a model of honesty.

In enhancing the level of activity by organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a cementing role should be played by the political organs set up 2 years ago within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. However, their influence leaves much to be desired. The chief of the Political Department (Comrade Dzhaferov) and the chiefs of the political apparatuses in the city and rayon organs of internal affairs must activate their work, strengthen the indoctrination of personnel in every possible way, and provide political support for tasks associated with the service. Further improvement is also required in work to select and place personnel in the law-enforcement organs, and also on the part of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department (Comrade S.M. Guseynov).

It must be acknowledged that many administrative organs at the local level still rely only poorly on the help and support of the labor collectives and public organizations and provide little assistance for the volunteer formations in organizing preventive work and insuring a close interaction between general and individual preventive measures.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee demands, relying on the support of the people, the Azerbaijan party organization will henceforth also wage an uncompromising struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena, and to strengthen discipline and order. Uncompromising struggle against violations of the law, and preventing them, is an all-party, all-state, all-people matter, and it is the duty of each communist and each worker to take an active and interested part in this.

#### V. Activating the Human Factor in Every Possible Way -- a Most Important Task for Ideological Work

Comrades: During the accountability period the republic party organization's ideological-indoctrination work was wholly subordinated to the resolution of socio-economic tasks and the shaping of the socially active personality. Results were improved from the indoctrination activity of party organizations in many of the labor collectives in Baku, Kirovabad and Sumgayt and Shemakhinskiy and Zhdanovskiy Rayons. Mass political and cultural and enlightenment work in the Naklichevan, Stepanakert, Mingechaur and Lenkorani City party organizations and the Agdamskiy, Astarinskiy,

Leninskiy, Narimanovskiy, Oktyabrskiy and Shaumyanovskiy Rayon party organizations was made more interesting.

The party considers the main task in ideological work to be indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of high ideological principles and loyalty to communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism, an aware attitude toward labor and social gains, and the shaping of the spiritually rich personality.

We have at our disposal a rich arsenal of means of exerting ideological influence in order to achieve these goals. They include 151 newspapers and 106 journals published in Azeri, Russian, Armenian, and other languages with a total circulation of more than 2.6 million and 1.74 million respectively, and more than 1.3 million television receivers. An enormous army of literary and artistic figures, journalists, teachers, pedagogues, lecturers, and propagandists, and workers in cultural establishments is participating in this noble work. It can be stated with confidence that each home, each family receives the truthful word of the party each day. For our people, television and radio and the newspapers and journals have become metaphorically speaking, teachers and counsellors on the most varied problems of life. The information received from these sources has become an argument for reliability and veracity.

We pay proper due to the daily work done by the means of mass information, propaganda and agitation as they inform the workers about all important events in the country and the republic, mobilize the masses to fulfill plans and pledges, and satisfy their demands for scientific knowledge and contact with literature, culture and the arts.

At the same time it must be recognized that these multifaceted means and forms of ideological influence are not being used effectively enough. Our propaganda and agitation should be more firmly linked to the resolution of key problems in economic and social development. It is important that each worker clearly understand that the road to implementation of the plans set by the party runs through his own work place, and through his daily fulfillment and overfulfillment of concrete tasks and obligations.

The work of the ideological services and of mass propaganda and agitation should be more saturated and filled in terms of content and its various forms and themes. And there is another indispensable condition: all information passed on to the people should be topical and immediate. It is essential to delve more boldly into economic and sociopolitical life and make more extensive use of the opportunities for exerting ideological influence in resolving the specific tasks facing us.

In its time the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has supported the initiative of a number of enterprises that have assumed pledges for the strict observance of contractual obligations. This question, as is known, is of the utmost importance. The mass information media have seized upon the initiatives but quickly lost interest and failed to display consistency and party persistence. It is wrong to act in this way. Those who determine the economy, decide the fate of the plan and raise the authority of the republic should be at the focus of propaganda and agitation and the entire ideological service.

There must be a change in attitudes toward questions of propagandizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The activity of collectives of scientists, designers and manufacturers who are making real advances in any given field of equipment or technology, and the work of innovators and frontrankers in any sector must be extensively publicized and supported in every possible way, and -- the main thing --

their experience must be convincingly revealed. In short, the ideological media must be bolder in taking up the key problems of life and labor and must show more initiative and inventiveness.

The editorial boards of the republic newspapers KOMMUNIST (editor, Comrade Makhmudov), BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY (Comrade Okulov), KOMMUNIST (in Armenian, Comrade Grigoryan), VYSHKA (Comrade Glushkov), and SOVET KENDI (Comrade Zeynalov), the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Comrade Kuliyeu), the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Comrade Ibragimov) and other organs must be more active in restructuring the work of the creative collectives in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and decisively ridding themselves of shortcomings.

Questions that worry the workers should not be unanswered, and they must not be hushed up or replaced with twaddle and mere idle talk. There must be no gap between words and deeds. The working man will not accept stereotype phrases and standards sets of ready-made formulas. And conversations with workers should be direct and frank, in a real Leninist spirit. One important means for strengthening links with the masses is in-depth study of the moods, opinions and interests of the various strata of society. It is essential to improve practice in our socialist studies.

It is the task of party committees and all workers on the ideological front consistently to improve mass political work and the class indoctrination of the workers, especially youth, and to make more active use of the revolutionary traditions of the party and Soviet people and skillfully bring to each person the grandiose plans put forward by the CPSU Central Committee and the historic achievements and advantages of socialism.

The party is making great efforts to rid society of phenomena that are alien to our way of life, and to strengthen order and conscious discipline. The press, television, and radio and all the means used to exert ideological influence must help to create everywhere an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility, totally purge the moral atmosphere, and eradicate careerism and money-grubbing, individualism, flattery, toadyism and everything that paralyzes our advance. This is a most important task for moral indoctrination.

One major event in the sociopolitical and spiritual life of the republic was completion of publication in Azeri of the works of the founders of scientific communism -- the selected works of K. Marx and F. Engels, the Complete Collected Works of V.I. Lenin in 55 volumes, and a scientific biography of K. Marx. The publication of the first volume of "Ocherki Istorii Kompartii Azerbaydzhana" [Outline of the History of the Azerbaijan Communist Party] and the first book in a four-volume work entitled "Kompartiya Azerbaydzhana v Rezolyutsiyakh i Resheniyakh Syezdov, Konferentsiy i Plenumov TsK" [The Azerbaijan Communist Party in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Central Committee Plenums] was a worthy gift from the social scientists to the 31st Congress. Ideological cadres and all party organizations must make extensive use in their work of the invaluable treasure house of scientific and political knowledge, and consistently enrich them through our practical activity. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, the Academy of Sciences, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade must be even more persistent as they continue their work to create the basic fund of publications of the classics of Marxism-Leninism.



Taking into account the growing demands of the party on the social and political sciences and the humanities, there must be a significant enlivening of scientific research work at the appropriate institutes and VUZ departments. It must be said that work on the fundamental problems of the history, economy, language and literature, philosophical thought and the arts in Azerbaijan has been unjustifiably delayed. The lack of unified, scientifically sound concepts on these fundamental questions is slowing down development of theoretical thought and hampering the shaping of a scientific world outlook. The social sciences face crucial tasks in studying the problems of perfecting matters in all aspects of the life of society. We expect from scholars an even greater contribution in making reliable economic and social predictions and in work on the problems of development in the republic. This is an insistent demand of the times, the decisive criterion for evaluating their activity.

Comrades: During the accountability period within the republic, as throughout the country, the structure of Marxist-Leninist education was restructured. This has made it possible to raise the ideological-theoretical level of lessons and strengthen organizational support. The contribution from training, particularly training in economics, has become more tangible in the resolution of national economic tasks. About 1 million people are engaged in all the various forms of training.

However, the qualitative aspect of this matter is unsatisfactory. There are still many instances of party committees and organizations having only a superficial attitude toward the organization of Marxist-Leninist training, and of communists having a poor theoretical knowledge, particularly of economics; which exerts an adverse effect on many aspects of practical activity. Training for leading cadres has not been properly organized everywhere. The schools for the party and economic and ideological aktiv in the Kyurdamirskiy, Pushkinskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Kubatlinskiy and certain other party raykoms are operating badly. Leaders in the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Glavneftemash, the State Committee for Gas Supply and others are not displaying constant concern to improve economic education.

The task for the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and House of Political Enlightenment and all party organizations is to radically improve the situation with political and economic education for the workers. The main thing is to achieve maximum coordination between training and the urgent questions of life, and to shape in workers an up-to-date mode of political and economic thinking. In Soviet society the educational role of labor is great, and socialist production activity affirms the idea of collectivist principles in the individual. It is the duty of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs to enhance in every way possible the authority of honest, highly productive labor, and to enrich with new practices the glorious labor traditions of our people. It is essential to use all the means of moral and material incentive to encourage and elevate workers who show a conscientious attitude toward labor and innovation. More extensive use should be made of the Law on Labor Collectives in order to raise the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses.

An enormous indoctrination charge is contained in socialist competition, which has become the method for involving the workers in production management and solving the large-scale tasks of economic and cultural building. It has now become truly mass in nature. More than 11,000 labor collectives and more than half a million production front-rankers and innovators had fulfilled last year's plan by September, and have fulfilled the 5-year plan tasks. In light of party demands, today it is especially important consistently to implement the Leninist principles for organizing socialist

competition: publicity, comparability of results, and the opportunity to repeat experience. It must be stated directly that not everything here is well with us. Considerable formalism is permitted, along with lack of consistency in leadership in this important matter. At one time the oil workers gave birth to a new undertaking: above-plan recovery each 24 hours. Many brigades and oil fields were involved and this became the moral norm for work at thousands of oil fields. Unfortunately, however, this undertaking has now been forgotten in many collectives. Meanwhile, its extensive dissemination could become a powerful lever for increasing oil recovery.

It is the task of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations and all elements of the ideological front to achieve a situation in which socialist competition acquires a spirit of truly creative rivalry and becomes a most important and integral part of the struggle for efficiency and quality.

Comrades: On the basis of further integration of socialist production and the ideological and sociopolitical unity of Soviet society, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the processes of internationalization were intensified in our entire lives, and the bonds of fraternity and friendship with all the peoples of our multinational motherland were strengthened. The internationalist atmosphere will be strengthened even further in the labor collectives and in the republic as a whole.

There was a marked activation in the activity of the party organizations in involving the workers in the varied forms of relations between nations. The international links between cities, rayons, and the collectives of enterprises and farms in the republic were expanded and deepened, and their geography was enriched. This was greatly helped by implementation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree "On Measures To Further Develop International Links between the Workers of Azerbaijan and Workers in the Fraternal Soviet Republics." It is pleasing to note that representatives of the Azerbaijani people can now be met at the construction sites of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, projects in the Nonchernozen zone of the RSFSR, the oil fields of West Siberia, Atomash, the Kama Automobile Plant, Murmansk, and the Far East. They are working selflessly everywhere, confirming the glory of our native Azerbaijan.

The further deepening of links between the nations is being actively helped by our people becoming fluent in Russian. The republic party organization has set a task of enormous political and sociocultural significance -- that each inhabitant in the republic and each Azerbaijani should also have a good knowledge of Russian. This work should be carried out starting from the kindergarten and school. The republic Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the Ministry of Higher Secondary and Specialized Education must do this consistently and persistently. The Komsomol organizations, the ideological establishments and the mass information must not stand aside from this work.

In the matter of international indoctrination there are no petty matters; everything is important. And any weakening in this work or a superficial approach to questions that arise can lead to undesirable phenomena. The party committees and republic party organizations must do more creative, more effective work in the matter of the international indoctrination of the population. It is the duty of party gorkoms and raykoms and all the mass information and propaganda media to actively indoctrinate the workers in the traditions of socialist internationalism and shape a high level of culture in dealings between the nations.

Questions of shaping an atheistic world outlook demand constant party attention. In recent years it can be said that within the republic the experience that has been

ained in atheistic work has not been bad. An extensive program of ideological work to develop mass atheism has been implemented in accordance with a number of important Central Committee decrees.

However, underestimation of the religious situation in a number of places is leading to a slackening in the struggle against vestiges of the past. In some places cult rituals are being presented in the form of "national characteristics" and "national traditions," and communists and members of the Komsomol are closing their eyes to this.

The party organs, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the republic's ideological institutions must develop extensive assertive atheistic propaganda and be more persistent in introducing into everyday life the new socialist traditions, customs, and rituals and eradicating formalism from this work. Following the wonderful traditions of militant atheism in Azerbaijani artistic culture, figures in literature and the arts must play an active part in this work.

Comrades: Our culture and Soviet literature and the arts actively serve the cause of indoctrinating the individual. Tens of thousands of people are involved in artistic and folk creativity, devoting their leisure time to developing their talent. Our artistic intelligentsia is making a major contribution to the spiritual enrichment of the people and to the treasure house of socialist art.

In recent years the gallery of heroes of our times has been augmented with brilliant new artistic models. The masters of culture have created significant new works. The successes of a large group of figures in the arts have been recognized by high awards of the motherland and state prizes of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. The centennial of the birth of Uzeir Gadzhibekob, which was widely celebrated in Moscow and the fraternal union republics, became a truly national holiday. This event was brilliant proof of the high level and prestige of Azerbaijani Soviet socialist culture.

At the same time, the lofty goals of transforming socialist society make qualitatively new demands on writers, composers, artists, and figures in theater and cinema, and on all cultural life. Measuring the state of affairs against the growing tasks and spiritual needs of Soviet people, it must be noted that our literature and art is sometimes penetrated by works that are not distinguished by their high ideological-artistic level, and which are poor in content and fail to reveal the fullness of human interpersonal relations and the dynamic nature of our epoch.

Severe complaints must be made against the repertoire, production work and artistic level of many performances. No noticeable advances have been seen in the activity of the State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade Sharifov) or the Azerbaydzhafilm Studio (Comrade Aybazov).

It is clear that there would be fewer shortcomings in literature and the arts and the work of the creative unions if literary and artistic criticism were more searching, and if it assessed works and the state of affairs in a party manner and exactly, and if it supported talent boldly. The appropriate Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments, the party obkoms and gorkoms, and the party organizations of the creative unions and institutions must exert considerably more influence in the shaping of men of letters, composers, artistes and artists and all other creative workers, and show constant concern for their creative growth, ideological tempering and strengthening of links with life.



One very important task for the party organization is every possible activation of cultural-enlightenment and mass sports work. Assessing in a businesslike way what has been done in this field, it must be stated directly that the restructuring of the content and methods of this work is proceeding slowly. Many cultural and sports institutions are working in the old way without taking into account the interests of the various population groups. There are many questions here: it is essential to strengthen the material-technical base and train appropriate personnel, involve workers in various kinds of creative amateur activities, and fill leisure time with interesting and meaningful measures. In the countryside in particular there are many unresolved problems. And all party raykoms, primary party organizations and economic leaders must set about resolving them. Even today the situation is such that not all kolkhozes and sovkhoses have clubs, libraries, and sports facilities in line with the individual's present-day requirements. There are many farms where the economy has been secured and incomes are stable and high, but at which the cultural and enlightenment establishments drag out a miserable existence.

We see that a major portion of the blame for this lies with the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Bagirov), the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade Guseynov), and the republic Trade Union Committees for Workers in Agriculture and Procurement (Comrade Gumbatov), and in Culture (Comrade Abbasov). Decisive steps must be taken to correct the situation. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department (Comrade Gulizade) must restructure its work in the spirit of today's needs. The Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade Dashdamirov), whose field of competence now also covers questions of physical culture and sport, must also galvanize its activity.

Cultivating the harmoniously developed individual presupposes improvements in the system of people's education. These are the goals of the reform of the general education and vocational school, whose main substance is on the basis of a unified labor polytechnical system to raise even higher the level of training for young people for an independent labor life, and to effect a gradual transition to universal vocational education.

We have embarked on work of enormous state importance. Its complexity lies in the fact that today in the schools we are preparing the cadres whose working lives will actually extend into the 21st century. The tasks facing the school system are great and crucial, and they must be resolved looking far ahead. Many questions are arising here. It is disquieting that our Ministry of Education (Comrade Ragimov) and our party gor'koms and raykoms and the ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies are not showing proper persistence, initiative and deep, well-thought-out work in restructuring the training and educational process. The economic organs and ministries and administrations are showing unjustified tardiness in implementing reform tasks. In the years immediately ahead it will be necessary to solve the question of eliminating two-shift work in schools, which is seriously hampering the elevation of education to a modern level. The mission of the Soviet school is cultivate patriots of the Soviet motherland and instill in them the readiness to take on their shoulders the concern for defending the socialist motherland and strengthening its economic and defensive might.

In implementing the tasks of the school reform the role of the people's teacher is great. The party and Soviet Government are doing much to raise his authority and improve his material situation. And the teaching body is responding to this concern with selfless labor and disinterested service in the cause of educating the rising generation. But we are hurt to the quick when we encounter an unconscientious attitude



toward this bright and pure matter. In some places -- and this we must say -- the shameful phenomena of lack of objectivity in assessment, coaching, and violation of teaching ethics are widespread. All this, comrades, does irreversible harm to the indoctrination and education of young people and traumatizes young spirits at an early age. It is essential to wage a decisive and uncompromising struggle against such facts.

Comrades: In assessing the role and importance of ideological and political-indoctrination work in dealing with the tasks facing us, I would particularly emphasize that it is one of the decisive conditions for activating the human factor. The question is that indoctrination of the individual should express most fully and in concentrated form the goals and needs of social development, so that all elements help actively in implementing party instructions.

The great scale and complexity of the tasks facing the republic require from the party committees energetic and competent leadership in cultural building, clear-cut organization of propaganda and agitation work, and coordination in the indoctrination efforts of the soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, creative organizations, and ministries and administrations. To closely combine indoctrination work with organizational, political, and economic activity, orienting it on increasing attention to the individual and the conditions of his life, labor and everyday life, and his spiritual welfare and moral improvement -- in short, tirelessly to achieve a growing role for the human factor -- is the most important task for all elements on the ideological front.

Comrades: The pre-congress documents presented by the party for national discussion form the ideological-theoretical and political platform for all our plans for the future. These documents include the Draft CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1900. Through the Year 2000, as approved by the CPSU Central Committee October plenum. They represent an integrated presentation of the vitally important problems in the development of Soviet society and they contain a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the leading trends in domestic and international life, and major theoretical generalizations. They embody the strategy and tactics for accelerating qualitative transformations in all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

The party's main theoretical and political document is the party program. In the new edition, prepared in accordance with the commission issued by the 26th CPSU Congress, there is a profound examination of the path that has been traversed and consideration is given to the serious economic and social advances of an objective nature within the country, and the changes in the balance of forces in the international arena. The main role in the draft party program is assigned to the decisive sphere of human activity: the economy. And, taking these demands into account, our immediate goals have been set forth in the accountability report.

One of the chief merits of the draft party program lies in its precise formulation of a strong social policy. And as has been reported to the congress delegates, the party has examined creatively and in a largely new way questions concerning the development of the political system in Soviet society, along with ideology, indoctrination, education, science, and culture. As in the party program, the CPSU Statutes contain changes in line with the requirements of the time. These include, on the one hand, the further extension of intraparty democracy and development of the initiative and activeness of communists and all party organizations, and on the other, an enhancement

of their responsibility for solving common matters. The norms of the lives of communists have been set forth in the draft statutes: being a high model, behaving as a citizen of a socialist society and as a person in the new socialist system.

Together with work on the party political program, there is a precise definition of the specific tasks involved in economic and cultural building. As we can state with every justification that the provisions of the Draft CPSU Program have been realized in a practical way in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Thus, comrades, the Draft party program and the other pre-congress party documents have armed communists and all Soviet people with a clear and accurate understanding of the main tasks for our political, economic, social and cultural development and the further strengthening of the might and international positions of the USSR.

We must also report to the congress that much work has been done within the republic to study, explain, and propagandize the pre-congress documents. They have been discussed in all party organizations and labor collectives, and communists and nonparty people have offered more than 50,000 comments and proposals on the draft party program and the changes in the party statutes. The extensive and truly national discussion of these drafts shows with great force the vital interest of the workers in the program goals and plans of the party and the implementation of party instructions.

Expressing the opinion of communists and the entire laboring people of Azerbaijan, permit me to introduce a proposal for consideration by delegates to the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, namely to approve the Draft CPSU Program and CPSU Statutes with the changes included.

Comrades: Only a few weeks separate us from the 27th CPSU Congress, which will make fundamental decisions and open up a new stage in the history of Lenin's party and the Soviet people -- a stage of powerful acceleration in socioeconomic development and all-around improvements in the socialism that has been built on Soviet land.

Communists and the workers of Azerbaijan approach the congress of their own native party within the unified and cohesive formation of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, demonstrating their unshakable loyalty to the traditions of proletarian socialist internationalism.

All that has been achieved and gained by Soviet Azerbaijan on the historic path of the building of socialism -- a happy and worthy life for working people, the birth and flourishing of Azerbaijani culture, the republic's dynamic socioeconomic development -- all this represents the fruit of party Leninist national policy, the tremendous and selfless assistance from the great Russian people, and the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples of our motherland.

Expressing the feelings and thoughts of the Azerbaijani people, permit me to pass on their ardent love for and gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet Government. The wise words of Nariman Narimanov -- "The eternal happiness of the Azerbaijan republic is associated with Russia" -- live on in the heart of every Azerbaijani. From the high tribune of the congress of the republic party organization we send ardent internationalist greetings and wishes for outstanding new accomplishments to the workers of the RSFSR and the peoples of all the fraternal Soviet republics.

On behalf of communists and all workers in the republic, the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress assures the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo and Leninist party that

henceforth too the people of Soviet Azerbaijan will cherish as the apple of their eye and augment the friendship of the fraternal peoples and will tirelessly strengthen the monolithic unity of the Soviet state.

Comrades: We have embarked upon a new 5-year plan and the workers in the republic have started to tell of their own labor accomplishments. This year, 1986, is a special year, a year for the implementation of the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums. The party is laying a special stake on this year: to obtain practical results from the inspirational ideas for the acceleration of socio-economic development. In response to the tasks set for the republic, each party organization and each labor collective is called upon to offer creative work and maximum application of effort. Permit me to express the conviction that the party organization in Azerbaijan and the workers in the republic, loyal to their remarkable revolutionary, international and labor traditions, will accomplish everything planned and make a worthy contribution in implementing the grandiose plans of our Leninist party.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the guiding and leading force of Soviet society!

(Comrade K.M. Bagirov's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause).

## BAGIROV CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA211106 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 2

["Speech by Comrade K.M. Bagirov at the Closing of the 31st Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The 31st Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is completing its work. As we sum up its results, we can say with complete justification that much important work has been done.

The congress was held, with all delegates participating in an atmosphere of demanding analysis and a creative search, in an atmosphere of well-principled criticism and self-criticism. It demonstrated with new force the monolithic unity, ideological and political maturity, and high awareness of the responsibility borne by the party organization of Azerbaijan for carrying out the tasks advanced by the party at the new stage in the development of the Soviet state, and for the unshakable solidarity of the Communist Party members and all the workers in our republic around the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee. We have waiting for us a tremendous amount of creative work that will require the mobilization of all our efforts, an innovative search, and energy, persistence, and stubbornness in striving for high goals.

And success will depend on the degree of time-responsiveness, combativeness, and purposefulness with which every party organization, every Communist Party member, every worker acts, and the degree of consistency with which the principles enunciated at the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee are implemented. Persistence and selflessness in the struggle for that which is new, implacability toward shortcomings, and the fearless rejection of everything that has outlived its time, rejection of inertia in one's mental processes, as M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized repeatedly, constitute the path to the successful resolution of the tasks that have been assigned by our time.

The delegates to the congress, after returning to their party organizations, must engage actively in the practical job of implementing its decisions.

Today there is no other task more important than the meeting of the forthcoming 27th Congress of our beloved Communist Party, with high indicators in labor, the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges taken for the first year, the starting-line year, of the 5-year plan. The time has come for bold actions and this is the main thing today. We are obliged to mobilize the entire potential, all our resources and capabilities, and primarily the human factor, for the consistent fulfillment of the tasks confronting us.



Every delegate, whatever position he occupies -- whether he be a minister, party or Soviet worker, a kolkhoz member or worker, scientist or specialist in the national economy, or a representative of the creative intellectual class -- everyone must work with doubled energy, serving as a model of selfless labor. And we are convinced that the creative charge supplied by this congress will enrich the activity of every labor collective; every primary, rayon, and city organization; and our entire republic organization.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee feels that the vast plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the new tasks that have been assigned by the congress can be executed by us. This is because we firmly believe in the strength of the Communist Party members, the party organizations, our working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intellectual class, and the entire working people of Azerbaijan.

Comrades! Our congress has received numerous telegrams and labor reports from production collectives, and letters from workers. Their kind words, their active support and vital self-interestedness all inspire us, give new strength and energy, and reinforce even more our confidence in the fulfillment of the plans that have been set. In the name of the delegates to the congress, please allow me to express my cordial gratitude to all the collectives, all the comrades who have sent greetings to the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, and to wish them new success in labor.

Please allow me to express the warmest words of gratitude in the name of the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress to the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Armenia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Estonia, and to the party's Leningrad Oblast Committee, which sent fraternal greetings to the Communists of Azerbaijan.

Comrades! Less than a month remains until the beginning of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will accept the very important party documents, the new edition of the CPSU Program and Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000. The highest forum of the Communists in our country will translate the concept of acceleration into the language of specific decisions and practical deeds.

Our congress has shown that the Central Committee of the Leninist party can be firmly confident that Azerbaijan's party organization -- a well-tested and well-tempered detachment of the CPSU -- has been, is now, and always will be a reliable support and combat vanguard for the party in carrying out the stupendous plans for communist construction.

Please allow me, my dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU that the Communists and workers of Azerbaijan will do everything for the successful implementation of the new tasks and will meet in a worthy manner the 27th Congress of our great Leninist party.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the directing and guiding force of Soviet society!

Long live the Communist Party of Azerbaijan!

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, let us go forward to new victories in communist creation. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA251040 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Feb 86 pp 2, 3

[Report by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, at 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress: "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000"]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress has assembled on the threshold of a most important historical event, the 27th CPSU Congress, which will reveal new vistas of the qualitative renewal of the life of Soviet society and have a powerful impact on the further strengthening of the positions of socialism and the entire course of world development.

Our congress is being held in a period when the workers of the republic, like the entire Soviet people, have developed work extensively on implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the strategic course formulated by the party toward an acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress, a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work and an improvement of control of the national economy.

An important state of the preparation of the Azerbaijan working people of the 27th CPSU Congress was the concerned, in-depth discussion of pre-congress documents of tremendous political significance: the drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program, the party statutes with the proposed changes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

They deal, as Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed, with our program goals, the central questions of the party's general line and its economic strategy and the forms and methods of work in the masses in the current, exceptionally complex and crucial segment of history, which is largely -- both domestically and internationally -- of a pivotal nature.

These most important documents, which contain the CPSU's theoretical conclusions and political aims at the current state and the tactics and rules of the life of the party, were evaluated highly and approved by all the people. Their discussion developed into a striking demonstration of the triumph of socialist democracy. Soviet people express profound gratitude to the party and government and the Central Committee Politburo for the consistent domestic and foreign policy and adherence to the Leninist policy of peace.

In response to the party's concern for peace and the welfare of the working man the Soviet people will endeavor to continue to strengthen the economic and defense might of the motherland and are fully resolved to score new successes on the way to building the communist society. A major new step forward in the development of all sectors of the economy was taken in the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The indestructible international, ideological and political unity of our society was consolidated even further. The international authority of the Soviet Union increased.

In the past 5 years the country's national income increased 17 percent, the industrial product 20 percent. Over 1,000 new modern industrial enterprises were commissioned. The party's agrarian policy and the USSR Food Program are being implemented unswervingly. The Soviet people's well-being rose. It is gratifying to know that these achievements contain the considerable contribution of Soviet Azerbaijan's workers also.

Comrades! The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee report made a comprehensive analysis of the results of the past 5-year period, summed up the organizing and mass-political work of the republic party organizations, revealed shortcomings with great keenness and scrupulousness and outlined a specific action program for an acceleration of the development of the national economy of Soviet Azerbaijan.

For this reason permit me to speak only briefly about the main results of the work in 1981-1985. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the tasks advanced at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and Central Committee plenums, the republic's working people, continuing the traditions of the two preceding 5-year plans, scored new successes in socioeconomic building.

The realization of the large-scale party and government decrees on the development of individual sectors of industry and agriculture adopted in the 1970's made it possible to raise the republic's national economy to a qualitatively new level.

There was a considerable improvement in the structure of the economy, intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions and the development and location of the productive forces of the republic.

As the Central Committee report observed, the summary indicator of economic development -- national income produced -- grew 27 percent in the 5-Year period and amounted to R11.4 billion compared with R3.8 billion in 1970. Social production efficiency rose, and Azerbaijan's contribution to the union division of labor increased.

The industrial workers completed fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the adopted socialist pledges pertaining to the industrial product growth rate ahead of schedule -- on 7 November 1985. The production increase in the 5-year period constituted 31 percent against the targeted 30 percent. The majority of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises and cities and rayons secured fulfillment of the set quotas.

Certain successes were scored in realization of the Food Program. The average annual gross agricultural product rose 32 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan against the targeted 15.2 percent. The production and procurement of all types of plant-growing and animal husbandry product increased.

Positive changes occurred in construction, where 41 percent more capital investments were assimilated than in the preceding 5-year plan. Transport, whose commodity turnover increased 15 percent, was further developed.

The social program is being implemented according to plan. The pace of housing construction accelerated. The volume of commodity turnover and consumer services increased.

The republic's achievements repeatedly earned the high evaluation of the party and government. The recognition of the Azerbaijan SSR as the winner of all-union socialist competition for 1985 and the award to it of the motherland's Challenge Red Banner outright were received by the republic's working people with a sense of great satisfaction. Thus the 11th 5-Year Plan was a red banner plan also!

The decisive factor here was the selfless labor of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of the republic, the purposeful work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on leadership of economic and social-political life, consistent observance of the Leninist principles of the unity of organizing, economic and ideological work and resolute struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena.

Our successes were possible thanks to the daily assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Profoundly grateful to the party and the government for the paternal concern for Azerbaijan, the republic's working people will do everything to consolidate and multiply its labor glory.

In a word, comrades, much was done. At the same time, however, it has to be admitted that there are still many unresolved questions and much in the way of unutilized potential and possibilities in our work. Certain ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises and some cities and rayons failed to fulfill the set plans for the production and sale of products and contracted supply commitments. Insufficient attention was paid to questions of an increase in management efficiency. The quality of the product, particularly of consumer goods, fails to correspond to modern requirements.

Measures are not being implemented quickly enough for a rise in the yield of agricultural crops, productiveness of animal husbandry and the returns from irrigable land and the speediest assimilation of the capacity of the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories. Resources are not being assimilated fully in capital construction for the installation of social facilities. The work of transport and the organization of trade and consumer services are in need of considerable improvement.

The leaders of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations are being slow to reorganize the style and methods of management in accordance with the innovative aims of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, have not achieved an emphatic change in their activity and have failed to create an atmosphere of high scrupulousness, exactingness, and stringency in their collectives. In all these shortcomings and oversights we see unfinished business on the part of the republic Gosplan, the Council of Ministers, and the Council of Ministers chairman and deputy chairmen.

These were spoken of with all party-minded scrupulousness in the Central Committee report to the congress and the delegates' speeches, and our attention was called to them during the visit to Baku by Comrade Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.



We receive this criticism with a sense of high responsibility. The Council of Ministers is analyzing the expressed comments in depth and will adopt all measures for their realization, a rise in the responsibility of ministers and other executive personnel for their assigned area of work and the unconditional fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the continued steady and progressive development of the republic's national economy.

Comrades! Permit me to dwell on the main province of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" to determine our republic's role and place in the country's single national economic complex.

The draft Basic Guidelines are designed to materialize the propositions of the CPSU Program and translate them into the language of specific plan targets. They emphasize that the highest goal of the party's economic strategy has been and remains an unswerving upsurge of the people's material and cultural living standard. The main means in the achievement of this goal is to be an increase in the rate and efficiency of the development of the economy based on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the retooling and modernization of production, the intensive use of the production potential that has been created, and improvement of the economic mechanism, the mobilization of all intrinsic resources and stimulation of the human factor.

The far-reaching nature of the impending work is indicated by the fact that it is planned creating in 15 years economic potential equal in terms of scale to that accumulated in all preceding years of Soviet power. National income will double. Social labor productivity will increase by a factor of 2.3-2.5. The population's real income will increase by a factor of 1.6-1.8. The pace of housing construction will accelerate.

The task is to achieve a decisive breakthrough in production intensification in the 12th 5-Year Plan. An increase in the national income used for consumption and accumulation of 19-22 percent and in the industrial product of 21-24 percent is envisaged. Realization of the Food Program will continue. The average annual gross agricultural product will increase 14-16 percent.

The Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere will be implemented consistently. The efficiency of capital investments will rise and the replacement of fixed capital will accelerate. An increase in product quality, a reduction in manual labor and an intensification of the practice of economies are being advanced as a task of paramount importance. The people's well-being will increase and Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements will be satisfied more fully.

The Basic Guidelines strikingly reflect the Leninist national policy and unflagging concern of the Communist Party for the further development of the economy and culture of each republic in the single national economic complex.

Comrade delegates! Proceeding from the Basic Guidelines of the country's economic and social development, the main tasks of the development of the Azerbaijan SSR's productive forces in 1986-1990 and the outlook up to the year 2000 have been determined. Particular attention was paid here to securing the dynamic growth of all sectors of the economy by way of intensive use of the potential that has been created and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. It is planned to increase national income by a factor of 2.2-2.4 in 15 years. The structural reorganization of social

production will continue, the pace of the retooling of sectors of the national economy will accelerate and large-scale comprehensive programs outlined by the party will be realized.

Thanks to the implementation of measures pertaining to the introduction of resource-saving technology and equipment, we have to reduce the energy-intensiveness of national income by a factor of no less than 1.4 and metal-intensiveness by a factor of almost 2. Approximately 75-80 percent of the increase in the fuel-energy resources, raw material and intermediate product requirement is to be covered for thanks to economies therein.

It is planned to increase produced national income 21-24 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The increase in industrial production will constitute 22-25 percent, including 20.7 percent in group "A" and over 30 percent in group "B". As in previous years, the preferential development of the sectors providing for scientific-technical progress, whose product will increase by a factor of more than 1.4, is scheduled. A further increase will be secured in labor productivity, and the manufacture of products of the top quality category will increase by a factor of 1.7-1.8 and be in excess of half the product subject to certification.

Realization of the Food Program will continue. The average annual gross agricultural product will increase 12-14 percent.

We have to increase the efficiency of capital investments, improve the work of transport, communications and the trade and consumer service sphere and implement a big program of social construction and a set of measures to raise the people's well-being.

#### Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress

The draft Basic Guidelines set the task of securing in the 12th 5-Year Plan the accomplishment of a key political and economic task -- accelerating scientific-technical progress in every possible way, emphatically raising the role of science and technology in the qualitative transformation of the productive forces and switching the economy onto the tracks of all-around intensification.

A certain amount of work was performed in the republic in the past 5-year period on the development of scientific research and the retooling and modernization of operating production. The manufacture of 325 most important types of industrial product was assimilated, 360 processes, shops and bays were comprehensively mechanized and automated, more than 1,300 mechanized lines and transfer machines were installed and the level of provision of the national economy with computers rose.

At the same time our work on a fundamental technical renewal of production is far from the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the June meeting in the party Central Committee. The annual plans for the development of science and technology in the 5-year period were not fulfilled once, the introduction in the national economy of 380 programs, including 34 pertaining to the assimilation of new types of product, was frustrated and measures pertaining to the sale of licenses were not fulfilled. Frequently the plans for new equipment are drawn up in unsubstantiated fashion and fail to correspond to the fundamental tasks of the republic national economy. Of completed scientific developments, only one-fifth is applied in production.

Dozens of computers are operating in the republic at the present time, but they are not being used efficiently enough. The computer load is particularly low in the State

Agrarian-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom), Ministry of Consumer Services, Ministry of Motor Transport, Gossnab, the "Orgsintez" and "Azerelektroterm" associations, and the Cybernetics Institute. Due supervision is not being exercised in all these questions on the part of the republic Gosplan, Central Statistical Administration and appropriate Council of Ministers departments.

As the Central Committee report rightly observed, given the strong scientific potential in the republic, its fruitfulness is low as yet. All this imposes particular responsibility on the Academy of Sciences, VUZ's and sectorial scientific research institutes. The scientific collectives are called on to concentrate forces to the maximum on tackling urgent national economic tasks, further strengthening creative collaboration with the production enterprises and sharply raising the efficiency of research and development.

Research has to be performed more actively in the sphere of recovery of oil from the beds, the deepening of petroleum-refining processes and the comprehensive treatment of mineral raw material. Work in the sphere of study from space of the earth's surface, mathematics, cybernetics and other branches of science is to be further developed. It is essential to increase attention to the development and introduction of new progressive technology, instruments and equipment. The efforts of agricultural science should be directed into the intensification of production and a rise in the productiveness of animal husbandry and the yield of agricultural crops.

It is planned doubling the rate of renewal of equipment and increasing the provision of industry with automatic machines and robots. We have to double the number of mechanized production lines and comprehensively mechanized bays, shops and processes.

#### Development of Heavy Industry

Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee draft sets the heavy industry sectors crucial tasks; the extensive transition to the manufacture of highly efficient products corresponding in terms of their specifications to the best world models is planned here. We have to perfect the structure of these most important sectors -- machine building, nuclear power engineering, and chemical and petrochemical industry. They will enjoy preferential development. The party sets the task of an acceleration of the renewal of production on the basis of retooling, a reduction in the sphere of application of manual labor and the introduction of resource-saving technology everywhere.

It should be noted that improvement of the structure of industry continued in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The sectors determining scientific-technical progress enjoyed priority development. Particularly big changes occurred in machine building, whose production in the 5-year plan increased by a factor 1.6 and passed the R2 billion mark compared with R400 million in 1970. The progressive subsectors developed at the highest rate.

At the same time, however, the oil, petroleum-refining and chemical and petrochemical sectors of industry developed at a low rate and failed to secure fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas. The technical level of production and the quality of the manufactured product are low, insufficient use is made of production capacity and the achievements of science and technology are being introduced inadequately at a number of heavy industry enterprises. The shift-work and equipment-renewal coefficient is only rising slowly at enterprises of petroleum machine building, electrical equipment industry and instrument making.

It has to be acknowledged with all candor that all these shortcomings also conceal omissions in the activity of the republic Gosplan and Council of Ministers Petrochemistry and Machine-Building departments.

It is essential to thoroughly investigate the state of affairs locally and elaborate and implement a set of measures for the speediest surmounting of the existing shortcomings and for the steady work of all enterprises of the base sectors.

Comrades: The republic's heavy industry is confronted with crucial tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan. As envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee draft, machine building will enjoy priority development. Production will increase by a factor of 1.5-1.6 here, and its relative significance will increase from 17 to 21 percent. Its absolute increase here will constitute over R1 billion, which is equal to the entire production of the sector in 1980. It is planned channeling twice the amount of capital investments into machine building as in the past 5-year plan.

A particularly high rate is envisaged in the progressive sectors -- electronics, radio engineering, means of communications industry, instrument making and machine-tool building -- whose production will more than double, and their share of total machine building will constitute more than half. The construction and commissioning of a number of enterprises of the progressive sectors in Baku, Kirovabad, Ali-Bayramly and other cities and also branches in rayons of our republic are envisaged.

The volume of production in auto assembly will double. A most important construction project of the 5-year plan will be the auto assembly plant in Kirovabad, where modern, highly economical small-capacity trucks will be manufactured. It is essential that the construction and installation organizations and party and soviet authorities of Kirovabad organize work at the project such that the first vehicles come off the production line in the present 5-year plan even.

A high rate of development is envisaged in electrical equipment industry, and it is planned increasing considerably the capacity of the "Bakelektroavtomat" and Electrical Engineering plants in Kuba, the Welding Equipment Plant in Salyany and other enterprises. A household appliance plant in the "Bakkonditsioner" Association and a special engineering equipment plant in Baku will be built.

In the republic's traditional sector -- petroleum machine building -- production will increase 45 percent thanks to the modernization and expansion of the plants imeni Leyt Shmidt, imeni Sardarov, imeni Kirov and imeni Dzerzhinskiy. We are all extremely disturbed by the fact that Glavneftemash enterprises, which manufacture 70 percent of the country's oil industry equipment, have allowed a sharp drop in the quality and technical level of the product.

All enterprises of the main administration are receiving a large number of complaints, strict supervision of the manufacture of products corresponding to the demands of standard specifications has not been organized, the struggle against shoddy workers is being conducted inadequately and the role of the technical supervision departments has been minimized. All this as a whole has led to the quality of the equipment giving rise to the oil workers' justified complaints and has become the subject of serious criticism in the central and republic press.

The leaders of the Glavneftemash (Comrades Ismailov and Kuliyeu) must finally be aware of their entire responsibility for the solution of a question of great national economic significance. It is essential to strengthen technological discipline at the



enterprises and strive for the timely realization of the outlined retooling program and as quickly as possible in accordance with the party's demands for the manufacture of high-quality oil industry equipment capable of dependable operation under the conditions of West Siberia, the Far North, and the continental shelf. We are counting in the accomplishment of this task on effective assistance on the part of the union ministry. The republic's contract organizations also must address the problems of the sector.

The leaders of all machine-building associations and enterprises must continue to tackle more persistently questions of an improvement in the equipment structure thanks to the introduction of modern highly productive equipment. It is necessary to cardinally raise the technical level, quality and service life of the manufactured product, increase the equipment shift-work coefficient and output per unit of space and, as a minimum, double the manufacture of products of the top quality category. The production of consumer goods in the sector is to increase by a factor of 1.4.

The basic task in ferrous metallurgy in the new 5-year plan is a rise in the quality of the pipes for oil and gas industry. No fundamental breakthrough is perceived as yet in the activity of the pipe-rolling mill in this direction. It is essential that the mill management (Comrade Pashayev) adopt more effective measures for an acceleration of the retooling of a number of shops at the enterprise outlined by the Basic Guidelines, an increase in the manufacture of high-strength casing and drill pipes and tubing and strict observance of supply discipline.

It is necessary to complete the construction of a pipe-thermogalvanizing plant and increase the mill's specialization in the manufacture of petroleum-range pipes, whose production will constitute 80 percent of the volume, and raise the proportion of the products bearing the Emblem of Quality to 60-70 percent.

The transition to the new progressive technology of steel smelting in electric furnaces with continuous pouring is scheduled at the mill in the future, the technical level of rolled products will rise, and the pipe-rolling units will be mechanized. The furnishing of the concentrating mill at the Azerbaijan Mining-Concentrating Works with modern equipment is envisaged.

In nonferrous metallurgy we have to increase the production volume with a simultaneous sharp reduction in environmental pollution on the basis of the comprehensive use of raw material. It is essential that the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration (Comrade Rizayev) accelerate the modernization of the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant with the introduction of more accomplished technology and carry out work on the retooling of the Sumgait Aluminum Plant and the assimilation of capacity for brass pipe and metal powder production. For the first time in the country the manufacture of solar collectors will be organized in the current 5-year plan at the Baku Light Metal Treatment Plant. Consumer goods production is to increase by a factor of 1.4, and the proportion of products of the top quality category is to reach 60 percent.

The basic guidelines of the development of the republic's chemical and petrochemical industry have been determined by the Comprehensive Program of chemicalization of the country's national economy.

Production in the sector will increase by one-third in the 5-year plan, and manufacture of products of the top quality category will amount to 40 percent. It is essential to pay particular attention to questions of an improvement of the sector's production structure, the rational use of the hydrocarbon raw material resources which will be

formed in the next 2-3 years and the comprehensive development of raw material and processing works thanks to the increased efficiency of the potential that has been created and the organization of new large capacity for the manufacture of plastics, synthetic resins and other chemical products.

Importance in the accomplishment of these tasks is attached to the on-schedule completion of the construction of EP-300 installations and high-pressure "Polimir" polyethylene, with whose introduction and assimilation there will be a considerable increase in the sector's potential and new opportunities will be afforded in the development of polymer material processes and an expansion of the capacity for their processing into the end product.

It is essential that the leaders of the sector's leading enterprises (Comrades Babayev, Sadykhov, Guseynov and others) and Sumgait's party and soviet authorities draw serious conclusions from the criticism that has been heard at the congress, concentrate the labor collectives' efforts on realization of the outlined program and strive more persistently for the complete assimilation of the resources allocated for the construction of new and modernization and renewal of operating works, whose technical level does not correspond to the demands of the time and is leading to the intensive pollution of the city's atmosphere.

Power engineering will develop at a preferential rate in the 12th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years, and the republic's contribution to realization of the country's Energy Program will increase. It is planned raising the republic's power generation to 27 billion kilowatt-hours with an increase of more than one-third.

A further expansion of the Azerbaijan GRES and modernization of the "Severnaya" GRES and also the Kirovabad and Sumgait TETs is envisaged. The construction of a major TETs in Baku will make it possible to do away with 400 small boiler houses and improve the city's atmosphere considerably.

There is exceptional national economic importance in the construction of the Azerbaijan AES, with whose introduction the republic's power engineering will reach a qualitatively new frontier. The on-schedule construction of the station invests tremendous responsibility in all who are involved in the erection of this facility.

It is planned commissioning the Ebanlar GES and beginning work on the installation of the Tauz GES for the purpose of the comprehensive use of hydropower resources. A 500-kilovolt second line of the Azerbaijan GRES-Apsheron power line and power lines for the needs of agriculture 20,000 km long will be built.

It is essential that the "Azglavenergo" management (Comrade Imanov) in conjunction with the "Azenergostroy" (Comrade Gamidov) mobilize all forces for the successful realization of the scheduled program. Simultaneously a considerable amount of work has to be done on the removal of the serious shortcomings that still exist in the operation of power equipment, elimination of the extra-plan losses of power in the systems and reduction of the specific fuel-consumption norms and to ensure reliable and uninterrupted power supply for the national economy and the population.

The draft Basic Guidelines envisage the accelerated development of oil and gas deposits on land and the continental shelf and the formation of the necessary industrial engineering base for this. The party has set the republic's oil and gas industry the task of embarking on the industrial development of deep-seated oil deposits on land and in the shelf on the Caspian and raising oil production by 1990 to 14-15 million

tons, including 10-10.5 million tons for the "Kaspmorneftegazprom" Association. We have to increase drilling 40 percent thanks to an improvement in drilling techniques and its improved provision with equipment.

It is essential that the "Kaspmorneftegazprom" Association (Comrade Abasov) speed up the construction of facilities at promising deposits and reach an offshore depth of more than 200 meters. It is necessary for this to speed up the provision of the sector with modern floating resources, powerful ship cranes and also stationary platforms thanks to the accelerated development of the capacity of the deep-sea platforms plant.

The "Azneft" Association (Comrade Dzhaferov) must strive for a fundamental breakthrough in work and ensure steady plan fulfillment, for which it has to increase the drilling volume, step up the prospecting for and development of promising deposits in the central and western parts of the republic and make more extensive use of new methods of raising the oil recovery from the beds.

The CPSU Central Committee draft envisages in respect of petroleum-processing industry a further deepening of petroleum refining and an appreciable increase in the production of motor fuels and lubricants and also raw material for chemical and petrochemical industry.

A most important task for the Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry (Comrade N. Aliyev) and the leadership of the refineries, which, it has to be said plainly, worked well below their possibilities in the 11th 5-Year Plan, is an intensification of work in the retooling of the sector's enterprises, an intensification of petroleum-refining processes, the increased efficiency of the use of petroleum and a considerable improvement in the quality of petroleum products, particularly lubricants.

It is essential to complete on schedule the construction and assimilation of large-capacity complexes for the coking and catalytic cracking of raw material and introduce diesel fuel hydrotreating capacity. It is necessary to carry out a vast program of the modernization and renewal of operating heavy petroleum-refining and oil-production installations.

This will make it possible, given the current range of refined oils, to increase the manufacture of light petroleum products and raise refining intensity from 53 to 65 percent and the manufacture of products of the top quality category to 55 percent.

#### Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex and Realization of the Food Program

Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee draft provides for the consistent realization of the Food Program, which is aimed at fuller satisfaction of the country's agricultural product requirements, the accelerated and proportional development of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] and the transition of agriculture to an intensive development track based on the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of production, land reclamation, and the extensive introduction of industrial technology.

The material-technical base of the APK has strengthened, considerable economic and scientific potential has been created and large-scale organizational measures have been implemented in the republic in recent years, which made it possible to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas. Dozens of animal husbandry complexes and large-scale poultry factory capacity on Apsheron and in Stazan were built and more than 100,000 hectares of new irrigable land and other production and social facilities were commissioned.

At the same time it should be mentioned that full use is not being made of the available possibilities and potential. The returns from irrigable land are low, the yield of agricultural crops and the productiveness of animal husbandry are only rising slowly and losses of agricultural raw material in harvesting, shipment and processing remain high in a number of rayons. The planned yield of corn, potatoes, cucurbitaceous crops and fruit was not achieved owing to a slackening of attention and a failure to observe the demands of agricultural techniques.

Despite the overfulfillment of the quotas for purchases of animal husbandry products in the republic as a whole, 22 percent of farms failed to cope with the plan for live-stock and poultry requirements, 18 percent for milk and 11 percent for egg procurements. The animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories which were created, in which large resources have been invested, are not producing the due returns. Capacity has been assimilated at less than half the animal husbandry complexes, and the efficiency of its use is particularly low in Yevlakhskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Shamkhorskiy and Neftechalinskiy Rayons. The Karakashlinskaya Broiler and Pushkinskaya and Nakhichevanskaya poultry factories are using only 60-65 percent of capacity.

There are many complaints about the quality of the product of the food, meat, and dairy and canning industry. Work is being performed with insufficient energy on the reorientation of viticulture and wine making undertaken in the light of the demands of the party and government decree on combating drunkenness and alcoholism.

All this is the result of serious shortcomings in the work of the agricultural and processing organizations and enterprises and omissions on the part of the republic Council of Ministers Agrarian-Industrial Complex and Water Resources and Rural Construction departments and also the Gosplan.

It is essential that the leadership of the Gosagroprom and the rayon agrarian-industrial associations complete the organizational restructuring in all components of the complex as quickly as possible and concentrate attention on the speediest removal of the shortcomings which exist in the work of the sector, the rational use of the potential that has been created and acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience.

The draft Basic Guidelines of the republic's economic and social development envisage that the gross grain harvest will have been raised to 1.6 million tons by 1990, cotton fiber to 138,000 tons, grapes to 2.1 million tons, vegetables and cucurbitaceous crops to 1.2 million tons, meat to 221,000 tons, milk to 1.2 million tons, and eggs to 1.3 billion and that fodder production will have been improved considerably.

In the sphere of animal husbandry it is essential to pay particular attention to an improvement in selection-breeding work and strengthening the sector's material-technical and fodder facilities. The expansion of the Biniyskiy Hog-Raising Complex and the construction of the Siyazan and Novobakinskaya Broiler factories and 28 interfarm poultry factories will be completed. Double the 1985 amount of poultry, meat and eggs will have been produced at the state poultry factories by 1990. Sheep breeding, sericulture, agriculture, and pond farming will be developed at an accelerated pace.

In plant growing it is necessary to implement a set of measures for the intensification of the sector and assimilate crop rotation and introduce high-yield varieties and hybrids more energetically. The replanting of low-yield vineyards with table and seedless varieties will be carried out over considerable areas, which will make it possible to increase several times over supplies of fresh grapes for union stocks and the republic market.



There will be an increase in the production of vegetables, and their selection will broaden for the better satisfaction of demand. Fruit and potato growing will be further developed, and the harvesting of tea leaf and other crops will increase. Increased attention will be paid to the development of enterprise and organization subsidiary rural farms and collective horticulture and truck gardening.

It is planned continuing realization of the long-term land reclamation program. Approximately 81.5 billion of capital investments will be channeled to this end. The Vilyuchinskoye, Vaykhtskoye, and Vostokhskoye reservoirs and the Shakhmurovskiy Mechanical Canal will be commissioned, and work will be completed on land reclamation on the right of the Shyngys Vilyuchy and Vostokh-Shyngyskoye canals. The construction of reservoirs in Zhetysay, Kyzylskiy and Shakhmurovskiy rayons is planned. Work will be continued on a broad front on the development of the Dzheganzholskiy massif, the commissioning of new irrigable land and the modernization of the main trunk canals and drainage ditches.

Questions of an improvement in the provision of agriculture with equipment have been put at the center of attention, power- and capital-availability will increase, the machinery-tractor pool will be renewed and supplemented and the level of mechanization of operations will rise. Supplies of mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-production units will increase.

In the processing industry sectors the vast proportion of capital investments will be channeled into the modernization and expanding of operating enterprises and the construction of reproduction and infrastructure. New capacity will be introduced for the processing of oil seeds and the production of alcoholic products. A dairy in Gironavskiy, a two-milling factory in Baku, and two factories in Lenkormanskiy and Astaninskiy rayons, a furaria food plant in Astan, and a product works in Baku and Mavskinskiy and Shakhmurovskiy rayons and enterprises in Uchegskiy, Vaykhtskiy, Feliyskiy, Kyzylskiy, Gorkhayskiy, and other rayons will be commissioned.

Cannery capacity will increase by a factor of 1.5. As a whole, there will be a sharp increase in the 5-year plan in the production of nonalcoholic beverages and the manufacture of mineral waters, tea and canned fruit and vegetables.

#### Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere

Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee has advanced as a most important task an increase in the contribution of all sectors, republics and rayons without exception to the consistent realization of the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere. It is necessary not only to increase the manufacture of an extensive assortment of commodities but also to appreciably improve the quality of the products and their technical and aesthetic level and operating reliability. The services sphere must develop and the standard of service must rise at an accelerated pace.

A certain amount of work was done in the 11th 5-Year Plan in the republic in the area of an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods, new capacity was introduced and 98 enterprises of various sectors were enlisted in the production thereof, which made it possible to increase the manufacture of these commodities in the 5-year period by a factor of 1.3. The volume of consumer services increased by a factor of 1.2, including 1.2 in the countryside.

At the same time many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises failed to fulfill the set plans for consumer goods production and services. Nor was due persistence displayed in the solution of problem issues of the sector on the part of the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan.

The Ministry of Light Industry is being slow to reorganize its work. The orders of trade are being disrupted here, as before, the quality product mix is declining and one out of every three garments and one out of every five pairs of shoes are being returned for improvement. It is time Comrade Zhigalov and his deputies draw serious conclusions from the repeated criticism and adopted corrective measures to improve work.

Far from everything has yet been done in the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Akhmedov) for a rise in product quality and an increase in the equipment load. The proportion of products made from local raw material and waste is still low here.

There are also many gaps in consumer service (Comrades Manolov, Mayarov and others). One-third of the sector's enterprises fails annually to fulfill the set plans, and the service center capacity load is less than half.

It is essential that the leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises and Central Committee and Gosplan departments remove the existing shortcomings as quickly as possible since more special tasks have been advanced for the 17th 5-Year Plan. We have to increase the manufacture of consumer commodities and the volume of all types of services by a factor of 1.4. Cotton-spinning factories in Lenkay and Kazakh and a carpet works in Nakhichevan are to be redesigned and the modernization of the Baku Textile Works imeni V.I. Lenin and the construction of the dye-finishing factory of the Mingechaur Textile Works will be completed. The "turnkey" construction of a footwear factory in Baku and the modernization of operating enterprises are planned.

The selection and quality of consumer goods are to increase considerably. The manufacture of particularly fashionable items and improved-quality "B"-symbol products is to increase by a factor of no less than 2.5-3, and the annual replaceability of models is to be increased to 70-80 percent.

In timber and wood-processing industry (Comrade Ayriyan) the product is to increase by a factor of 1.4, and we have to undertake a fundamental modernization of the furniture factories, raise the quality and content of manufactured furniture and raise the assortment of furniture of the top quality category to 70 percent.

The production of cultural-everyday goods and housewares is to be increased by a factor of 1.5. Practically all enterprises of the heavy sectors of industry will be utilized in their production. The list of the principal commodities which are imported into the republic will be reduced markedly.

It is necessary to raise the technical level of local industry enterprises through the installation of highly productive equipment and the introduction of qualitatively new technology. As a whole, the ministry's product will increase by a factor of 1.4, including a 1.5-times increase in products made from local raw material and production waste. The construction of a mechanical toy enterprise in Baku, a wicker furniture enterprise in Firozabad and an aluminumware enterprise in Nakhichevan is planned. The network of plants for the production of bricks and other local construction materials will be expanded in Bardinskiy, Baku-Tashkent, Gostalskiy and a number of other districts.

Comrades: A consistent surmounting of the lag in the system of paid services and greater balance with the population's monetary income are envisaged. The volume of paid services by 1990 will constitute more than R1 billion, and R2 billion in the year 2000.

It has to be acknowledged that the local soviet and economic authorities are being slow to develop this important sphere. The republic still lags considerably behind the union average in terms of services per capita.

It is planned increasing consumer services by a factor of more than 1.6 in the 12th 5-Year Plan and increasing them per capita from R25 to R38. In accordance with the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree adopted last year, home improvement and construction services thanks to the population's resources are to increase by a factor of 7.4, and the construction of cooperative and individual garages is planned.

More persistence in the development of the base and the expansion and improvement of the quality of services must be displayed by the ministries of consumer services, housing-municipal services and other ministries and departments rendering consumer services fully in accordance with the growing demand for these services and the monetary income of the population.

Implementation of the outlined Comprehensive Program of the development of the production of commodities and the services sphere is a nationwide task. The party, soviet, and economic authorities must mobilize for its accomplishment the efforts of the collectives of all associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The draft Basic Guidelines set the task of a fundamental improvement in the work of the trading organizations and a rise in the standard of service. It has to be said that we still have many shortcomings in this sector. There is no persistent struggle for plan fulfillment. There was a shortfall in the sale to the population of more than R700 million of commodities in the 11th 5-Year Plan. There are still many negative phenomena here, as before. The Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak and other trading organizations are systematically failing to fulfill the plan and maneuvering commodity resources inadequately, and above-norm remnants in retail trade increased by a factor of 2.4. Despite repeated assurances, their leaders, Comrades Mamedov and Gasanov, have still not adopted the due measures to bring order to bear, and there is no perceived change for the better in the state of affairs.

It is envisaged in the 12th 5-Year Plan that commodity turnover will increase 26 percent, including public catering 29 percent. This is a taut target. It is essential that the Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak, and other organizations with a commodity turnover plan and also the local soviet ispolkoms adopt exhaustive measures for a fundamental improvement in the organization of trade and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans.

Particular attention should be paid to strengthening the material-technical base of trade and public catering in accordance with Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree adopted in December 1985.

#### Development of Transport and Communications

Freight shipments by all forms of transport in the 5-year plan will increase by 19.5 percent, passenger turnover by 17.6 percent.

A most important task in the sphere of railroad transport is an increase in the capacity of the Azerbaijan Railroad and a rise in the standard of passenger service. The further development and improvement of the technical condition of the line and enterprise and organization transport facilities is outlined for this. The new Yevlakh-Belokany Railroad Line must operate at full load. Electrification of the Norashen-Dzhulfa section, the installation of 80 km of secondary track and the construction of a number of stations are planned.

The commissioning of a large central service station for intercity traffic in Baku and service stations in Sumgait, Ali-Bayramly, Lenkoran, Zhdanovsk, Khachmas, Agdam and a number of other cities and rayon centers is envisaged in motor transport.

The highway system will be augmented by 3,300 km thanks to the modernization of the Rostov-Baku-Astara, Baku-Tbilisi, Alyaty-Dzhulfa and a number of other arteries. A large bridge across the Kura in Yenikend and overpasses and highway bridges in a number of cities and rayons of the republic will be built. Work will be carried out in stages on transferring local roads for maintenance to the republic Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, which will make it possible to maintain them in proper condition and decide questions of their development in a qualified manner.

Passenger air transportation will increase. The construction of an air terminal complex, one of the biggest in the country, has begun and the runways will be extended in Baku. All this will make it possible by the end of the 5-year plan to take in the capital of the republic all types of modern airliner and triple passenger transportation potential. The construction of a new runway in Lenkoran will enable us to double the volume of early vegetable shipments by powerful transport aircraft.

Maritime transport will be further developed.

The Baku Metro system will be extended. A new section 4.5 km long with the three stations which will link the large neighborhood of Akhmedly with the city center will be commissioned. The metro's capacity will increase considerably with the completion of work on the modernization of the "28 April" Station.

The volume of communications services will increase 26.5 percent. The installation of a radio-television transmitting station with a high tower in Baku will be completed and the construction of a number of television stations and radio relay lines to them will continue, which will make it possible to extend the first program in color to all of the population of the republic and the second program to 70 percent. The capacity of the ATS will increase by a factor of 1.5.

It is essential that the Railroad Administration, Ministry of Motor Transport, Caspian Shipping Company, Civil Aviation Administration and Ministry of Communications adopt measures to strengthen the material-technical base of the sector and furnish them with new equipment, for the fuller and more timely satisfaction of the national economy's and population's transportation and service requirements and for a rise in the standard of service and the efficiency and quality of work.

#### Development of Capital Construction

Comrades: The main task in the capital construction sphere is the accelerated renewal of the national economy's fixed capital designed for the development of social production and the accomplishment of social tasks and a cardinal rise in the efficiency of the sector's work.



The scale of construction in the republic grows with every succeeding year. More state capital investments for the development of the national economy were assimilated in the 11th 5-Year Plan than in the preceding one. Some 64 new industrial enterprises were commissioned.

At the same time, however, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of many ministries and departments and construction organizations and clients. They are to blame for the fact that there was a shortfall in the assimilation of capital investments in the 5-year plan, the plan for contract work was underfulfilled and resources for the construction of social facilities were assimilated particularly inadequately. The scheduled construction deadlines are not being adhered to, and the number of incomplete construction projects is declining only slowly.

The leaders of the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Aliyev), Glavbakstroy (Comrade Takhmazov), "Azenergostroy" (Comrade Gamidov) and "Aztransstroy" (Comrade Sharifov) trusts and the construction organizations of the Gosagroprom (Comrade Gasanov) are engaging inadequately in questions of the development of the base of the contract organizations and construction industry enterprises and displaying insufficient concern for a rise in the level of the mechanization and quality of construction.

Proceeding from the tasks ensuing from the draft Basic Guidelines, the overall ceiling of state capital investments in the 12th 5-Year Plan will rise by a factor of 1.4, and we have to commission fixed capital showing a growth of a factor of 1.5.

It is planned assimilating a large proportion of total state capital investments in the production sphere, and over half of these will be channeled into modernization and retooling. It is planned using more than 19 percent of total capital investments for the development of the social infrastructure compared with 15 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

More than 100 large-scale enterprises, installations and works and APK, transport, communications and socio-cultural facilities will be built. The volume of contract work will more than double compared with 1980 and by 1990 will be in excess of R2 billion.

In accordance with the recently adopted party and government decrees, the policy of an increase in the efficiency of capital investments and their concentration, a reduction in the duration of the construction and number of facilities being erected simultaneously and the reduction of the level of incomplete construction to the norm will be pursued more persistently.

It is essential that the republic Gosstroy, Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, Glavbakstroy, the construction subdivisions of the Gosagroprom and others mobilize all forces for the realization of the vast investment program and adopt measures for an improvement in planning and design, an improvement in the quality of the work, a strengthening and expansion of the production base of construction industry and the enterprises of construction materials industry and a considerable rise in the level of the machine-worker ratio of construction processes.

It is necessary to quickly carry out the retooling and modernization of the Karadagskiy Cement Plant, the Baku Asbestos-Cement Product Works and the Sumgait Polymer Construction Materials Works. The capacity of fully prefabricated house building is to double and the manufacture of lightweight structures and construction materials from local raw material is to be expanded.

Accomplishment of the big and complex tasks confronting the republic national economy in the new 5-year plan vests particular responsibility in the system of material-technical supply. It is essential that the Gosstab (Comrade Guseynov), State Committee for supply of Petroleum Products (Comrade Mustafayev), supply authorities of the Gosagroprom (Comrade Kerimov) and other ministries and departments improve the organization of supply, tackle promptly all questions of the rhythmic provision of the national economy with material resources, and keep a strict eye on their rational use and the enlistment of secondary raw material in production.

#### Social Development and a Rise in the Population's Well-Being

Comrades: Defining the party's attitude toward the social sphere, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum: "The party regards social policy as a powerful means of an acceleration of the country's economic development and an upsurge of the labor and public-potential assertiveness of the masses and as an important factor of the political stability of society, the formation of the new man and the establishment of the socialist way of life."

In this connection the draft Basic Guidelines of the country provide for the implementation of a system of measures for a further rise in the people's material and cultural living standard, a growth of per capita real income, fuller satisfaction of the population's consumer goods and services requirements, an expansion of the scale of housing construction and an acceleration of the social reorganization of the countryside.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government are paying great attention to questions of social development. In the 11th 5-Year Plan real income per capita increased 15.6 percent, and payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased. More than 850,000 persons improved their housing conditions. The pace of social construction accelerated. Twice as many resources were directed toward these ends in the last 3 years of the 5-year plan than in the preceding 15 years, which made it possible to reduce the number of children being taught in a second shift, increase kindergarten and nursery provisions for children and increase the provision of the people with medical establishments.

At the same time, however, despite the big changes in the development of the social sphere, we still have many unsolved problems here. We have not succeeded in fully overcoming the lag behind the union average in respect of many per capita indicators.

For this reason the draft Basic Guidelines of the republic pay particular attention to better use of the national income. Per capita real income in the 12th 5-Year Plan will increase 16 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees will increase 10-11 percent, and there will be an increase in kolkhoz members' pay. Housing construction will increase, and in the countryside it will grow by a factor of 2.5. It is planned introducing 12.5 million square meters of housing and that more than 1 million persons will improve their housing conditions.

Municipal services will develop at a high rate, water and gas supply to the population will improve and the construction of roads and trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises will be speeded up.

The construction of the second Kurinskiy water main will be completed and the installation of the third Baku main will be accelerated. Water mains will be built in Kirovabad, Astara, Kubatly, Naftalan, Wdzhary, Shemakha and Shusha. This will make it possible to increase daily water consumption per urban resident by a factor of 1.3 and

per the rural population by a factor of 1.5. The construction of sewer lines in many cities of the republic is planned.

Gas supply will be developed considerably, and natural gas will be received in Imishly, Zhdanovsk, Zardob, Kedabek, Shaumyanovsk, Kelbadzhary, Zakataly, Yardymly, Lerik and other rayons.

Public education, culture and health care and physical culture and sport will be further developed. Their material-technical facilities will be reinforced. In accordance with the requirements of the school reform, transition to the teaching of children as of age 6 will be effected. It is planned building general schools for 182,000 students and preschool establishments for 28,000 children. Hospitals with more than 8,000 beds and outpatient dispensaries for 10,000 visits per shift will be built. A republic oncological center and an ophthalmology institute in Baku and hospitals in Sumgait, Mingechaur, Zardob, Belokany and Ismailly and in a number of mountain areas will be commissioned.

It is essential that the leadership of the republic's contract organizations -- Ministry of Industrial Construction, Glavbakstroy and Gosagroprom construction subdivisions -- and other ministries and departments and the party, soviet, and economic authorities locally step up supervision of the progress of the construction of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, sports installations, and other social facilities and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for their construction. Responsibility for the accomplishment of these tasks should be shared fully by the republic Council of Ministers Presidium also.

Some 385,000 persons will be trained in the vocational-technical education system for providing the national economy with skilled worker personnel. The higher and secondary specialized educational institutions will graduate more than 213,000 skilled specialists. Approximately 800 young men and women of the republic will be sent annually to VUZ's in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of the country. The facilities of the higher school will be reinforced.

Work on the creation of a resort-tourist complex of union significance on the Caspian shore and the development of local resorts and sanatoriums and preventive clinics will be developed extensively.

In accordance with party and government directions, ministries, enterprises, and organizations of the republic will concentrate their efforts on the consistent solution of questions of environmental protection. It is planned implementing a set of measures to end the discharge of untreated effluent into the Caspian. The construction of water-conservation and circulating systems will be stepped up. The withdrawal of obsolescent and worn installations and processes will continue, and the tire plant stock-preparation shop and bulk petroleum products, in particular, will be transferred beyond Baku's residential zones. Some 3,500 gas- and dust-trapping installations will be installed at the republic's enterprises, which will reduce the discharge of substances into the atmosphere by a factor of 1.5. Implementation of a set of measures for land recultivation on Apsheron will begin.

#### Location of the Productive Forces

Comrades: The draft Basic Guidelines provide for a further refinement of the territorial structure of the national economy and an improvement in the location of the productive forces and the comprehensive economic and social development of all regions.

The industry of the city of Baku will develop mainly thanks to the modernization and retooling of operating machine-building, petroleum-refining and light industry enterprises, an increase in offshore oil and gas production and consumer goods manufacture and an improvement in their selection and quality.

The rate of the city's social development will accelerate in accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers decree approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Together with the city's construction organizations the forces and resources of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations will be enlisted more extensively in the development of the municipal services. It is necessary to increase by a factor of almost 1.5 the amount of housing construction thanks to the modernization of the operating and introduction of new house-building works with a total capacity of over 600,000 square meters a year. There will be a considerable expansion of the network of municipal facilities, roads, subways, streetcar and trolleybus lines and trade and consumer service enterprises. New schools, a sports palace and other social and cultural facilities will be built.

In the Nakhichevan Azerbaijan SSR, the development of the economy is envisaged in the direction of the accelerated growth of the APK, construction materials industry, machine building and light industry. It is planned introducing almost 230,000 square meters of housing, schools for 15,000 students, a republic hospital, a trading center, a new pedagogical institute building, and a number of consumer service facilities.

A road connecting Nakhichevan and Baku by the short southern route will be commissioned, and sewerage and water mains will be built.

Agricultural machine building, electrical engineering and food industry will be developed in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. Approximately 140,000 square meters of housing, schools for 7,000 students, a trading center, a number of consumer service enterprises, a service station, a children's sanatorium and the Mir-Bashir-Mardakhet gas pipeline will be built, and the construction of an oblast hospital will begin.

The cities of Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly, Yevlakh, Sheki, Kuba, Karakh, Lenkoran and other small and medium-sized cities of the republic will enjoy further economic and social development. A number of facilities of industry and the APK will be built here, as observed earlier. Work will be intensified on strengthening municipal services, the renewal of communications, the construction of trade and consumer service facilities and new roads and improved water, power and gas supply.

The comprehensive program for the accelerated socioeconomic development of the republic mountain areas, which was drawn up on the initiative of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and whose most important provisions are incorporated in the draft Basic Guidelines, is imbued with the republic party organization's great concern for the dynamic development of all regions of the republic.

#### Improvement of Control of the National Economy

**Conclusions:** The draft Basic Guidelines provide for a comprehensive improvement of management, better use of the advantages and possibilities of the socialist plan-based system and the increased operating independence and economic responsibility of the associations and enterprises.



A certain amount of work is being performed in the republic on a refinement of the organizational structure of management of sectors of the national economy and its transition to a two- and three-tier system. Measures are being adapted to intensify the integration of science and production. Some 89 production and scientific-production associations have been created at which more than one-third of the republic's industrial production personnel work. There has also been a fundamental reorganization in the structure of management of the MSB sectors. The land now has a single master, and this will undoubtedly contribute to the increased flexibility of management afford new opportunities for the rational maneuvering of material and financial resources both at the republic and rayon levels and, what is most important, increase the interest of all components of agrarian industry in the achievement of the highest end results.

Decisive significance is attached in the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee draft for an increase in social production efficiency in every possible way to the extensive introduction of the new methods of management and their increased impact on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Approximately 40 percent of associations and enterprises, which account for more than half the industrial product, are operating at the present time under the new management conditions in the republic, while all of industry will be working under these conditions as of the start of next year.

Experience has confirmed the considerable advantages of a broadening of the enterprises' operating independence, which has contributed to a higher rate of production and labor productivity growth, a strengthening of contract discipline, and an improvement in other technical-economic indicators. At the same time some managers are being slow to revise the style and methods of work, which is preventing the full use of the advantages contained in the management form and the initiative of the labor collectives.

It is essential that the ministries and departments and associations and enterprises provide for the introduction in every possible way of intraproduction cost accounting and the high efficacy of economic incentives and levers and intensify their influence on the development of production, an increase in product quality, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and stimulation in labor, materials, and energy.

Much has to be done in the sphere of an improvement of planning, a strengthening of the role therein of the 5-year plans, and an increase in the level of their balance and specific thrust. It is essential in the light of these demands that the republic Gosplan step up work, increase examination toward the activity of its subdivisions, and make fuller use of the potential of scientific research institutes of an economic profile.

It is essential that the Gosplan, Gosstat, Ministry of Finance, State Committee for Prices and republic Gosbank and Stroybank offices step up work on an analysis of the economic activity of the ministries and departments and associations and enterprises, paying particular attention to the rational use of material, financial, and labor resources and to comprehensive assistance to them in increasing production efficiency and work quality.

Comrades: Perfection of the forms, style and methods of the activity of the soviet and economic authorities in the light of the party's demands constitutes an inexhaustible reserve of an improvement in matters in each sector of economic and cultural building. As the party demands of us, it is essential to forecast better, expand plans, and

the adherence to extensive methods of management. In the light of these high demands the republic government will persistently perfect the style of work of the apparatus and ministries and departments and enhance the role of economic levers of influencing production for the purpose of securing the comprehensive development and increased efficiency of the economic potential of Azerbaijan.

The republic government will endeavor to ensure in its day-to-day activity the even more vigorous and consistent implementation of the party line, unswervingly observe state interests and resolutely combat manifestations of bureaucratism in work and departmental and local preference. In the light of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree pertaining to our republic on a strengthening of labor discipline the struggle for organization and order and a reduction in losses of work time is being stepped up.

On the basis of the all-around stimulation of the human factor, the development of people's creativity and initiative and enlistment of the broad working people's masses in the process of control of production it is necessary to impart even greater scope to socialist competition, the spread of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, intensification of the practice of economies and eradication of laxness and extravagance.

It is essential in tackling the tasks confronting the republic in the new 5-year plan to enhance the role and responsibility of the soviets and their deputies for the state of affairs locally and central questions of socioeconomic life. The Nakhichevan Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast deputies, and the city and rayon soviets must intensify their influence on the comprehensive development of the economy on the territory under their jurisdiction, the rational use of local raw material resources, the successful work of transport, trade and consumer service enterprises, and the timely introduction of social and cultural facilities.

In the course of the nationwide discussion of the draft Basic Guidelines, the republic's working people expressed many specific proposals and observations pertaining to the further improvement of all spheres of our life. They are all imbued with sincere concern for the republic's further development. Each of these proposals is being carefully studied and, in line with their practical value, will be taken into consideration at the time the AZER plan for the current 5-year period is formed.

Comrades: All the actions and thoughts of Azerbaijan's working people are united today in a fitting greeting of the impending birth of the country's communist. The program of our advance envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the Congress inspires us to new successes in the name of the flowering of our socialist motherland.

Permit me to express the confidence that the communists and all workers of the republic will under the leadership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee develop socialist competition even more extensively for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan and apply all their forces and energies to implement the decisions of the present Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the upcoming 25th CPSU Congress. [prolonged applause]

## DISCUSSION OF 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 February 1986 carries on page 2 reports on the contributions of republic officials to the debate on the report concerning the draft of "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR From 1986 to 1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000."

In his 500-word address, Z.S. Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Nakhichevan ASSR, reveals that in his autonomous republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan industrial production increased by a factor of 1.8, labor productivity by a factor of 1.3, and agricultural production by 36.3 percent. However, there remain shortcomings in agriculture, capital construction, and in commercial, municipal and transportation services. The projected economic growth of the autonomous republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan is to be used on the development of light industry, the food industry, construction materials industry, and all branches of the agroindustrial complex. A total increase in industrial production of 25 to 26 percent, in comparison with 1985, is planned. Among other things, this growth will depend on the upgrading of technical equipment, since in many enterprises no renovation has taken place for 20 or 25 years and most of the equipment is obsolete. Gadzhiyev also defines one of the main tasks of the day to be the development of design capability in industrial enterprises, but he notes that USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry have planned the development of this capability at a rate of only 66 percent.

In his 600-word speech, A.A. Aslanov, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast Executive Committee, also laments the outmoded state of equipment in oblast enterprises. "Under these conditions," he notes, "it is difficult to resolve tasks concerning the intensification of production. Unfortunately, we are not receiving the necessary assistance nor do we perceive decisive action on the part of the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Minister Ibragimov." Aslanov also notes that the lack of a unified oblast-wide supply and marketing organization has caused these problems to be handled by low-level subdivisions--the issue of creating such a unified organization has been raised more than once, but has yet to be resolved. Aslanov calls on the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Gossnab for active collaboration.

In his 500-word address, Kirovabad Gorkom First Secretary R.A. Bagirli asserts that the city party organization's political and economic tasks have been

basically fulfilled. The current 5-year plan calls for a capital investment total greater than that of the previous three 5-year plans combined. One of the main targets of this investment will be the rail system; for example, the freight throughput capacity of the Kirovabad station will be almost doubled. Bagirli also complains of outmoded equipment and the resulting poor quality of cloth products. Comrade Ibragimov, republic minister of light industry, is cited by name as having been negligent in dealing with this problem, as have republic CPC Central Committee departments and Council of Ministers organizations, as well as Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Comrade Shcheglov.

In his 400-word speech, G.Y. Isayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, notes that many branches of industry and agriculture have not had a significant influx of cadres during the 11th 5-Year Plan, and that their level of training does not always meet the requirements of base enterprises. Ministries and departments are at fault for devoting insufficient attention to school construction and renovation, but themselves do not receive enough resources from union ministries. A second problem is that vocational-technical schools are receiving from VUZ's either engineers or teachers, whereas today's vocational-technical educational system needs teaching engineers. Isayev believes that one of the republic higher pedagogical schools should be turned into an engineering-teaching institute.

In his 600-word address, Mingecheur Gorkom First Secretary E.D. Tariverdiyev is very upbeat in his assessment of his city's performance during the 11th 5-Year Plan. "Our city's industrial sector and construction industry have fulfilled all indicators of the 5-year plan on schedule. Its economic potential has increased by 75 percent. For its victory in the 1985 All-Union Socialist Competition, the city of Mingecheur was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Unions Council, and Komsomol Central Committee." The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and its Minister G.P. Veronovskiy, who was present during the debate, are singled out for thanks "for their active response to appeals from deputy's groups of two electrical equipment industry factories for the allocation of resources for housing, a pioneer camp, and recreation area." The only negative phenomena mentioned by Tariverdiyev are an unsatisfactory supply of natural gas and the poor technical state of a large-panel building construction factory.

In his 500-word speech, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Industrial Construction A.A. Aliyev says that the efforts of his ministry's construction organizations were concentrated on construction starts, in which emphasis was placed on machine building, electrical equipment, and ferrous metallurgy plants. However, construction tasks are being met in only one area--housing and socialist cultural facilities. Even here, the quality of construction does not correspond to the all-union norm. Aliyev accepts blame for the poor supply of local construction materials from quarries, but "this does not relieve the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and Minister R.D. Sadykov of responsibility."

In his 500-word address, Ye.G. Protokovets, director general of the Azerelektroterm production association, speaks about the training of engineers and technicians who will work for his association: "Our collective produces complex modern technology using microprocessor systems and robots, and succeeds



depends to a great extent on the cadres. We need technologists who are familiar with systems programming and a broad range of design engineers. We believe that the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education should improve the quality of its cadre training and should train more highly qualified engineers and technicians in the required areas of specialization who take a creative approach to their work."

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 7

[Report of commission chairman M.Ya. Kazyev: "Report From the Auditing Commission of the Azerbaijan Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrades! The 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party is taking place in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm inspired by preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which will go down in history as a notable milestone in the socioeconomic life of our country. Our party has put forth tasks pertaining to the speeding up of society's socioeconomic development, more complete utilization of our country's physical and spiritual potential, and a new impetus in the entire system of political and social life.

The auditing commission of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, guided by the principles contained in the party charter and the political guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee, concentrated its work during the accounting period on improvement of the organizational structure of party ranks and implementation of measures to further develop communists' activism and discipline and to increase their degree of responsibility for observance of their responsibilities, as set forth in the charter.

Planned monitoring of the flow of documents and the review of letters, petitions and complaints, as well as of reception of workers in the Central Committee apparatus, the editorial boards of republic newspapers and party organizations, were conducted. A systematic audit of the party budget was conducted, as were checks on the correctness of expenditures of cash and physical resources. Serious attention continued to be devoted to the organization which monitors the payment, collection and accounting for of party members' dues.

In carrying out its assigned tasks, the Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission cooperated actively with the auditing commissions of oblast, city and rayon party organizations.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP was a source of constant attention and assistance in the work of the auditing commission. During the accounting period, 14 different questions based on materials gathered during our checks were specially reviewed in the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat; concrete decisions were made on these questions. These were the following decisions by the Central Committee Bureau, decisions with which you are already familiar: on improvement of induction of citizens in party, soviet and public organizations; on regularization of schedule of operations of enterprises and institutions in the service sector; on shortcomings in the utilization of technical equipment for propaganda in houses and offices of political education; on increased control over adherence to the party budget and reinforcement of financial discipline in party committees; on more active work by the auditing commissions of party and public organizations in our republic; and others. The process of implementing these decisions has been supervised systematically by the Auditing Commission.

Unsurpassed! The results of our check on the correctness of adherence to the party budget, the handling of business and review of workers' letters permit us to report to this congress that on the whole the functioning of the majority of party organizations is characterized by a high degree of organization and businesslike operations, as well as unyielding observance of budget and estimate discipline.

Work with citizens' letters and verbal suggestions was regarded by the republic party organization as one of the important component parts of its organizational and political work.

In numerous letters workers fervently approved the domestic and foreign policy course of the party. Representing a brilliant demonstration of workers' sociopolitical activism, these letters pointed out the problems which require urgent attention and allow us to see these problems through the eyes of the masses and better understand people's needs, evaluate the work of our cadres, and appraise their working style. As V. I. Lenin underscored: "We can only lead when we correctly express that which is in the consciousness of the people."

Over the five-year period, approximately 250,000 letters were received by the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP, and over 18,000 persons received personal interviews. One letter in three was subsequently followed up on, and 35,000. Approximately 29,000 letters were examined under direct supervision by the Central Committee secretaries. One person in six who delivered a message to the Central Committee in person was received by the secretaries.

Our republic party organization has accumulated a wealth of experience in work with letters and interviews with the public. Regular meetings between republican leaders and blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and kolkhoz members have become a good tradition. Open letter days and unified political days have become an effective form of vital communication with workers.

A new impetus to the improvement of work with letters and interviews with workers was given by consideration of these questions at the Central Committee Plenum and at plenums of the majority of party committees. Hundreds

of questions raised in letters and during personal meetings were reflected in the decisions made at these plenums.

One can judge the positive results of all this by the fact that during these years the number of complaints received by the majority of party committees decreased by one-third.

At the same time, as our checks showed, an inattentive and at times formalistic, bureaucratic attitude toward this important matter is permitted within the ranks of party gorkoms and raykoms. This leads to dissatisfaction and complaints. Therefore it often happens that in matters which are fully keeping with party committees' competence and responsibilities, citizens are forced to appeal to higher ranking organizations.

One in three letters from the residents of Agdzhahedinskiy Rayon (first secretary: Comrade Abbasov), Sabirabadskiy Rayon (former first secretary: Comrade Mamedov) and Mir-Bashirskiy Rayon (Comrade Mamedov) were received by the raykoms by way of higher authorities.

The Central Committee and other high-level organizations are still receiving a large number of petitions and complaints on matters which should be resolved by Azerittifak [Azerbaijan Union of Consumer Societies], the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Communications and other ministries and departments in the service sector.

In connection with this the Auditing Commission has conducted a thorough analysis and on-the-spot check of the causes for citizens' complaints. It was revealed that the CPSU resolution pertaining to restructuring of the operations of the service sector is by no means being implemented in all areas. Many stores, studios, polyclinics and household service shops and other enterprises and institutions in this area were found to be operating at times when workers are at their jobs, and thus use of these services has led to lost work time. Thanks to certain measures taken, in the time since our check the losses of work time for this reason have decreased by a factor of 2.5, but nevertheless remain considerable. There remains serious work to be done to regularize the operations of domestic and municipal services (Comrade Mayorov), to bring various types of household services closer to workers' workplaces (Comrade Mamedov A.) and to reduce citizen's time off from work due to the activities of the military commissariats (Comrade Kasimov) and investigative and administrative organs (Orudzhev, Ismaylov and Veliyev).

There are still many complaints about the lack of quality and rudeness in public services. This matter, according to the Auditing Commission's report, was also the subject of special consideration in the Central Committee Bureau. The work done thus far has helped to eliminate many shortcomings and to reduce by one-third the number of complaints about these institutions' work.

However, as is indicated by our check, not all administrators have taken the appropriate action on the basis of this criticism. Many reproaches and complaints are still being received concerning the lack of the necessary attention to the meeting of citizens' needs by enterprises in the service sector. Workers' complaints rightfully raise the matter of the need for



intensified struggle against cases of hoarding of scarce goods by stores, payment for services without a receipt being given and overcharging of the public. Our attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory functioning of city transportation and communications.

Furthermore, the communists in charge of these departments, comrades Mamedov, Usmanov, Mamedov Aydyn, Akhundov and Kerimov, and their deputies and the heads of administrations seldom meet with the public and do not adhere to the set schedule for meetings with citizens locally.

The heads of the Baku administrations of public trade, housing and domestic and medical services almost never meet with citizens in their labor collectives and at service locations.

Each administrator and each communist is obliged to consider a sensitive, attentive attitude toward people's requests and complaints as his duty to the party. This was seriously discussed at an assembly of the republic party aktiv and in the pages of the republic press.

One significant shortcoming in work with letters on the part of many party committees, ministries and departments is the fact that they do not study in depth the causes for complaints and do not take effective measures to eliminate these causes. It is no coincidence that the number of complaints received by the Central Committee from Lachinskiy, Zangelanskiy, Kelbadzharskiy and Yardymliński rayons is two to three times higher than from other rayons.

Many complaints concerning a lack of attention locally to action on people's legitimate requests continue to be received by party organs. In Shakhbuzskiy, Mardakertskiy, Akhsuinskiy and Divichinskiy rayons almost one-third of all complaints are attended to only after intervention by party organs.

One appeal in six to the Central Committee from Fizulinskiy, Agdamskiy and Kasum-Ismailovskiy rayons is in connection with a complaint concerning unjustified firing or a formalistic attitude toward investigation of labor disputes locally.

V. I. Lenin regarded bureaucracy and red tape as dangerous enemies of Soviet power. We must in each specific case deal harshly with those who have created red tape, who are responsible for the fact that people are forced to expend time, effort and nervous energy for naught.

At the same time, one should not remain silent when complaints are of an obviously slanderous nature. We cannot remain indifferent to fabrications which tarnish a worker's good name. And it is fitting that party committees and administrative organs look into this. A number of slanderers and bearers of falsehoods have been exposed and condemned.

As for reaction to anonymous letters, although this cannot be an exhaustive answer, the methods of consideration and means of studying the facts obviously require greater flexibility and more party-spiritedness and humaneness.

Experience shows that open and frank information to the public concerning shortcomings and the measures being taken to eliminate them does not cause greater dissension, but rather calms the situation. In addition, it provides less opportunities for hasty judgements. In recent years our press organs have begun to go more energetically in the other direction, rousing people to discussion of topics which are important to society, aiding in the formation of public opinion. We hope that the mass informational media will also continue to summarize and disseminate positive experience gathered in work with letters and the organization of meetings with workers.

It is a well-known fact that the effectiveness of the work of party organs is to a significant degree determined by good organization of work with party documents and good monitoring of their implementation. Every party document plays a tremendous mobilizing role and defines the ways and means of achieving the goals and tasks set by the party. The majority of party organs in our republic have managed to achieve the requisite level of organization and precision in this work. However, the CPSU Central Committee is directing party committees toward radical changes in the style and methods of their work, not substituting compilation of numerous decisions and various guides and reports for organizational work which has a real effect.

During the past year the number of inquiries addressed to the Central Committee concerning various purely administrative and financial questions decreased by a factor of two. Nevertheless, the number of such inquiries remains large; we have not overcome attempts by some administrative officials to saddle party organs with the solution of matters which fall under the purview of ministries, departments and organs for supply and financing.

By ignoring this, some party committees become overloaded with documents which they have received on administrative matters. Such committees are particularly numerous under the Kirovabad Gorkom and in Kirovskiy, Agdamiy and Pushkinskiy raykoms.

We must free ourselves from superfluous correspondence on matters which should be handled by administrative organizations.

Comrades! Our republic party organizations possess growing physical and financial resources, which have been allocated for improvement of party organizational, political and ideological work, cadre training and advanced training, and capital construction.

The primary source of funds for the party budget, members' dues, grew by 5.5 million rubles and reached the sum of 16.7 million rubles during this past year.

It is a well-known fact that regular and on-time payment of party dues is a precondition for party membership and is a highly important charter responsibility of each communist.

As a result of increasing activism in intraparty affairs and a reinforcement of discipline, the number of communists who do not pay dues commensurate with

their full salary has decreased by a factor of 2.5. However, there continue to be rises of underpayment and late payment of membership dues.

It would not seem worthwhile to mention underpayment, which amounts to nine checks of every 100 rubles of membership dues. But the issue here is not the amount, but rather party discipline, the honor of a communist and precise organization of intraparty affairs at all levels.

The cases of violation of charter discipline, i.e. of payment of dues, which continue to occur, even if only in isolated cases, in party organizations under the Writers' Union, in a number of scientific research institutions and among workers in education, transportation and communication are incompatible with all moral criteria. The moral right to educate others and to lead the mass of non-party members is given only to those who demonstrate a high standard of discipline with themselves first of all. We must see that cases of underpayment and late payment are reviewed thoroughly by the party. Can we expect the necessary effectiveness when, for example, the Sabirabadskiy, Aslanabedinskiy and Mardakertskiy raykoms, with the silent consent of their auditing commissions, reviewed the results of a check which had been conducted on the payment of membership dues and were content to merely note individual cases of nonpayment and expound on the need to step up checks. And so it goes from one region to the next. A great deal of paper is produced, but little action. Evidently the new secretaries Comrades Seidov and Vartanyan need to take into account the mistakes of their predecessors, and Comrade Abbasov needs to restructure his style and methods of reviewing and resolving these matters.

It is well known, to what ridiculous consequences repeated nonpayment of membership dues can lead. Although expulsion from the party for this reason has decreased significantly, it still is worthy of note that in Shamkhorskiy, Shakhmurskiy, Nasiminskiy, Vartashenskiy and a number of other rayons 28 persons were expelled during the period of their candidate memberships alone. This should be regarded as the extreme case in the operations of party organizations which permit a lack of selectivity when choosing candidates for party membership and serious shortcomings in intraparty and educational work. At the same time, this is evidence of an irresponsible attitude on the part of the communists who are in charge of those entering the party. The most serious action must be taken on the basis of each such incident.

Another word about discipline. We have noted on more than one occasion that some secretaries of primary party organizations, with the acquiescence of party raykoms and auditing commissions, submit reports detailing sums collected and the placing of these sums in savings accounts not every 10 days, but rather at an interval of months. Such a lack of discipline is most often permitted to occur in Geokchayskiy Rayon (secretary: Comrade Velimamedov; chairman of the auditing commission: Aliyarov), Saatliinskiy Rayon (Comrade Guliyeva and former chairman Comrade Dzhaifarov) and Kubinskiy Rayon (Comrades Akhmedov and Abdulov). This calls for strict accounting not only from the secretaries of primary organizations, but also from the heads of party organization departments and the financial employees in party organs who, as part of their jobs, are required to monitor and compare the amounts in savings accounts with party accounts each month.

It is completely inadmissible for party committees and auditing commissions to conceal instances of violations, and at times to conduct auditing and commissions formalistically and superficially. This has been the case in Nizamiyskiy, Sushinskiy, Babekskiy and Kelbadzharskiy rayons.

In violation of currently valid guidelines, in Karagadskiy, Kubinskiy and Pushkinskiy rayons the operation of only one-fifth of all party organizations were checked out by the party committee apparatus.

And what about the auditing commissions? Some of them not only did not care for the establishment of control by party committees, but themselves did not meet requirements for volume and quality of checks. For example, the auditing commissions of the party organizations in Kedabek (former chairman: Comrade Gasanov), Kuba (Comrade Abdulov), Kutkashen (Comrade Kurbanov), and Lachin (former chairman: Comrade Guseynov), instead of two audits, did not even check up on all primary party organizations once in the course of a year. We must also demand a serious accounting from communists who are members of the auditing commissions which settled for such a passive attitude toward their job. It is lack of control and formalistic conducting of audits which explain the scandalous instances of misappropriation of members' dues by some secretaries of party organizations in Dzhaliilabadskiy Rayon (first secretary of the raykom: Comrade Kurtanov), Girevskiy Rayon (former secretary: Comrade Stepanov), Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon (Comrade Tretyakova) and Sabirabadskiy Rayon (former secretary: Comrade Mamedov) and in the city of Nakhichevan (Comrade Khanbabayev).

Comrades! During the accounting period expenditures from the party budget were under systematic audit by the Auditing Commission. The results of several audits allow us to state to this congress that in the Central Committee and in the majority of party committees, estimate discipline and financial discipline are being maintained.

However, in the course of audits our attention was drawn to the Zangilan, Udzharskiy, Kakhskiy and Kyurdamirskiy raykoms as the result of the instances of violation of financial discipline and overexpenditure of allocated funds which were observed there.

The Narimanovskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Bakenovskiy and Zakatalskiy raykoms received furniture, equipment, motor fuels and oils and spare parts for automobiles from various organizations without paying for these items.

In accordance with an order from the Central Committee, all equipment which had been borrowed by party committees without recompense was returned to the original owners or its cost repaid. By way of self-criticism we should add that the Auditing Commission has also not always demonstrated the proper adherence to party principles and intolerance of such instances.

During the accounting period attention was drawn repeatedly to the insufficient utilization of the funds provided for in the republic party budget for the purpose of party organizational and ideological work and for cadre education.



Over the five-year period, 12 percent of the funds allocated for cadre training and advanced training remained unutilized, and almost 2,000 persons less than the number envisioned in the plan received instruction. Each year the funds allocated for party propaganda remain underutilized.

Each year considerable sums allocated for research work which should be conducted by the Institute for Party History go unused. Many vacant posts on party committees remain unfilled for long periods of time.

An important source of funds for the party budget is a percentage of the profits made by the Kommunist Publishing House, which increased by a factor of 1.5 over the past five years.

During the 1981-1983 audits our attention was attracted by the frequent idleness of vehicles and equipment, the exceeding of planned production overhead, the great waste of paper and cardboard and the nonfulfillment of publication schedules for newspapers and magazines.

Steps taken by the Central Committee Secretariat have resulted in some improvement in the economic and administrative operation of the publishing house; some shortcomings have been eliminated.

Over the past two years the entire increase in amount of goods produced was achieved as a result of increases in labor productivity. Technical waste was reduced, permitting a savings of 138 metric tons of paper.

Nevertheless, there remain shortcomings: the production capacities of the typographic and offset presses remain underutilized; above-quota stocks of physical goods assets are being accumulated, and this is having a negative effect on the enterprise's economic operation.

Comrades! I must report to this congress that the absolute majority of the members of the republic auditing commission and the many local auditing commissions participated most effectively in the work of their organizations. Worthy of special note is the work of auditing commissions within the Sumgait Party Organization (Comrade Shammedov), the Narimanovskiy Rayon Party Organization (Comrade Agayev), the 26 Baku Commissars Party Organization (Comrade Kaznacheyeva), the Bardinskiy Rayon Party Organization (Comrade Aliyev) and many others.

At the same time we did not reach our goal that each commission member should participate with the proper degree of activism in the fulfillment of an important party assignment: we were unable to ensure broader interaction with the auditing commissions of oblast, city and rayon party organizations; little organizational and methodological assistance was extended to them. We conducted some checks and audits too superficially, which to a certain degree decreased the effectiveness of our work.

Poor work was done by the auditing commissions within party organizations in Agdashskiy Rayon (Comrade Bayramov), Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayon (Comrade

Talibova), Yevlakhskaya Rayon (Comrade Suleymanov) and some others, the work of which commissions did little to strengthen party discipline.

Comrades! Our party is approaching its regular 27th Party Congress with a mobilizing program, developed in accordance with the political guidelines set by the April and October Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Under conditions in which party organs must resolve complex and large-scale tasks, the party is increasing its demands on each communist with regard to his attitude toward public duty, with regard to implementation of party decisions, and with regard to the honest and pure image of a party member.

Auditing commissions must take an ever more active position in the fulfillment of these tasks. This obliges every one of the 1,250 members of our auditing commissions, endowed with the great trust of communists, to combat shortcomings with even greater activism, adherence to party principles and implacability, to improve their working style and methods.

And there is no doubt that the communists and all the workers of our republic, in close ranks around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will redouble their efforts in the struggle to carry out the new large and weighty tasks of communist construction. (Applause)

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Report of commission chairman N.A. Mamedov: "Report by the Chairman of the Congress Credentials Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party is taking place under the profound influence of the decisions made at the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, in an atmosphere of struggle on a broad front to speed up the socioeconomic development and qualitative transformation of the most important aspects of our society, and under the banner of mobilization of all forces and opportunities of the republic party organization to prepare a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress and to successfully achieve the goals of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The newness, large scale and complexity of the tasks set by the party and the increasing demands made with regard to the level of party leadership are the source of the businesslike, party-mindedly thorough and demanding mood which characterizes the work of this congress, and of the critical and strict stance of each delegate.

The 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party is the culmination of the accounting and election campaign in the republic party organization, which was conducted in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. This campaign encompassed all branches of the party organization, from party groups to oblast party organizations. Accounting and elections proceeded on the whole in an organized fashion, in an atmosphere of broad and open exchange of opinions, and had a great effect on further increases in the activism of communists and intensification of the engagement of party organizations.

At party assemblies and conferences, communists unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU as well as the course, proposed and consistently implemented by the party, toward speeding up of the socioeconomic development of our country, toward profound changes in the style and methods of party and state leadership and decisive elimination of various types of negative phenomena from our lives.

The plans for a new redaction of the CPSU Program, changes in the CPSU Charter, and the Basic Directions for the economic and social development of the USSR during 1986-1990 and the period extending until the year 2000 were discussed with a great deal of interest. Expressing high esteem for and approval of these pre-congress documents, our republic communists and workers linked discussion of them with the practical tasks which face party organizations and labor collectives, and made specific proposals, remarks and requests.

Communists critically analyzed and stringently evaluated the work of elected party organs, chose politically mature, competent, authoritative and innovative party members to serve on them, and sent their best representatives to serve as delegates to the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Those chosen as delegates to our congress are communists whose attitude toward life is characterized by creative enthusiasm, complete self-sacrifice and the desire to make the greatest possible contribution to the common good and to constantly correlate their work with the party's new requirements.

A total of 1,501 delegates were chosen to attend the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan CP. Of these, 1,048, or 69.8 percent, were chosen for the first time.

The credentials commission is pleased to report that in all party organizations the selection of delegates to the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan CP took place in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, in strict accordance with the CPSU Charter, the CPSU Central Committee instruction entitled "On the Conducting of Elections in Leading Party Organs," approved by a plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held on 18 May 1985, and the standard of representation: one delegate per 250 party members.

The credentials commission has examined and declared valid the authorization of all congress delegates.

The Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh oblast party organizations are represented at this congress by 106 delegates. Delegations from city party organizations account for a total of 791 delegates, delegations from village party organizations 604 delegates. The largest of these delegations are those from the Baku Party Organization with 585 delegates, Kirovabad with 58, Sumgait with 46, Lenkoran with 29, the Kazakhskiy Rayon Party Organization with 24, and the Shemakhinskiy Rayon Party Organization with 21.

At this congress the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and all social strata and groups in the populace of our republic are represented by delegates. Among the delegates are 533 workers and 152 kolkhoz members, totaling a total of 45.6 percent of all delegates.

The majority of delegates are employed in production, which objectively reflects the distribution of party membership. A total of 486 delegates, or 32.

percent, are employed in the field of physical culture and sports. 15.6 percent are employees of socialist enterprises and organizations.



industry; 120 of these work in the machine building industry, which plays a key role in the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, and 57 are employed in other progressive industrial sectors. Our glorious oilfield workers are represented by 61 delegates. A total of 104 delegates are employed in industries which produce consumer goods, 73 work in construction, and 48 work in the fields of transportation and communications.

It is noteworthy that three-quarters of the delegates representing industrial employees are blue-collar workers. They have come from many of the oldest and most renowned labor collectives and from new enterprises, directly from their machine tools and automated production lines, from construction sites and well-drilling sites, technical facilities and rolling mills. All working class delegates fulfilled the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. A total of 276 completed their five-year plans in three or four years' time, and 49 completed two personal five-year plans.

The majority of delegates representing the working class have been either the initiators of or among the first supporters of the patriotic undertakings of pre-congress socialist competition; they give their personal examples in labor and community service and are inventors, rationalizers of production and mentors of young people.

A large group of persons employed in the agro-industrial complex have been selected as congress delegates. A total of 357 delegates are directly involved with agriculture, a number equal to 23.8 percent of the delegate total. These people are recognized masters from the grain and cotton fields, grape and vegetables plantations; they are skilled equipment operators, brigade and section leaders, specialists and employees of interfarm enterprises and agro-industrial associations.

A total of 84 delegates labor on the shock front of agricultural production: livestock breeding. At this congress fodder producers are represented for the first time.

A total of 151 financial administrators who are directly in charge of the organization of labor collectives' work were selected as delegates. Among these are 87 directors of associations, industrial enterprises, and enterprises in the fields of construction, transportation and communication. There are 64 heads of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural associations.

An important role in accelerating the transition of the economy to an intensive track of development, intensifying the integration of science in production and developing and enriching culture is played by the people's intelligentsia. Among congress delegates there are 168 scientists, engineering and technical workers, doctors, teachers and specialists in various branches of the national economy. A total of 23 active members and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, its branch academies and the AESSR Academy of Sciences were chosen as delegates. Writers, artists, composers, performers, journalists and other persons employed in creative labor are represented by 51 delegates.

The fact that among congress delegates there are 127 persons with the degrees of doctor or candidate of science bespeaks the growing cultural and educational level of communists in our republic party organization. Approximately 93 percent of all delegates have higher education, incomplete higher education, or secondary education.

Participating in the work of this congress are 186 party functionaries from the most diverse branches. Of these, 95 are secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; 61 are full-time secretaries of party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations.

The elite party aktiv is well represented at this congress. A total of 288 delegates are secretaries of primary and shop-level party organizations or organizers of party groups; 904 are members of the leadership organs of rayon, city and oblast party organizations. They operate close in the midst of the people, where party policy is transferred to the plane of practical action.

The composition of delegates to the 31st Congress graphically illustrates the role of our party as a nucleus of the political system in Soviet society. A total of 236 workers in soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations were selected as delegates; 31 delegates are deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet; 281 are deputies in the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, and 659 are members of local soviets of people's deputies.

The personnel of the Soviet Army, Navy, border troops and internal forces are properly represented at this congress. Many of them have demonstrated personal courage and valor in the execution of their military duty and give evidence of outstanding military training and mastery. They dependably protect the southern borders of our Motherland and the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

Comrades!

With each passing year the social and political activism of women in our republic increases. More delegates to the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan CP are women than at any previous congress. Among the delegates are 515 women, or 34.3 percent of those attending.

Among our women delegates are the best female workers in industry and agriculture; 45 are leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol functionaries; 15 are heads of labor collectives; and 65 others are well-known scientists, specialists, prominent figures in literature and the arts, and workers in the fields of education and health care.

The composition of congress delegates personifies the living embodiment of the indestructible fraternal friendship which exists between the peoples of the USSR, and is brilliant testimony to the notable internationalist traditions of the Azerbaijan Party Organization. Among the delegates are 1,176 Azerbaijanis, 167 Russians, 90 Armenians, 21 Ukrainians and 47 representatives of other nations and nationalities.

Divided according to age, delegates under the age of 35 account for 19.6 percent of all congress delegates, from 36 to 40 -- 9.5 percent, from 41 to 50 -- 35.2 percent, from 51 to 60 -- 25 percent, and those older than 60 years old -- 10.7 percent. This expresses the indissoluble bond between all generations of communists.

According to length of party membership, the following breakdown is obtained: two delegates joined the ranks of the CPSU before the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, 19 joined during the period from May 1920 to 1941, 66 during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and 1,414 during the postwar period. Of these latter, 632 have been accepted into the party during the past 15 years.

One delegate in five at our congress is a party, war and labor veteran.

The credentials commission reports that the labor achievements and military valor of congress delegates have been properly noted by the party and the government. A total of 1,049 delegates have been awarded USSR orders and medals, 8 have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 61 are Heroes of Socialist Labor.

There are 91 delegates who bear the title of Laureate of the Lenin Prize and the State Prizes of the USSR and the AzSSR.

And so, comrades, the composition of delegates at our congress permits us to draw the conclusion that party organizations have sent as delegates to the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan CP their best representatives, the most active party members, those who are capable of leading communists and all working people in the struggle to fulfill the new, large and weighty tasks set forth by the party. This gives us confidence that the decisions which will be made by our congress will be successfully implemented.

The credentials commission submits this report for the consideration and approval of congress delegates. (Applause)

## DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian carries on 2 and 4 February 1986 reports on speeches made by delegates to the Azerbaijan CP republic congress during the debate following the accountability reports delivered by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee first secretary and Auditing Commission chairman.

In his 900-word speech, carried on 2 February on page 2, Baku Gorkom First Secretary F.F. Musayev praises the "positive changes in the country" that have "had a profound influence on accountability sessions and elections in party organizations, which were carried out in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, in accordance with new demands." Musayev also acknowledges, however, that the organizational, political, and economic level of party organization activity in the city did not fully meet CPSU Central Committee directives, citing antiquated approaches to upgrading production technology, inadequate effort in decreasing materials consumption, and shortcomings in improving delivery reliability. He adds that the specific program for industrial intensification in Baku is not fully reflected in the planning process, especially in the petroleum machine-building, underwater oil extraction, oil refining, and light industries. As an example, Musayev cites the "baffling" position of the Azerbvinprom association, which despite the sharp decline in demand for alcoholic beverages foresees a 15-percent increase in wine and distilled liquor production for the current year. The speaker also addresses the issue of demographics and labor resources, emphasizing that "an unused pool of labor has been created in our city; an especially large number of women are unemployed. In addition, the situation is aggravated by a lack of control over specialist training planning and the deployment of graduates in the national educational system, on the part of the Gosplan, Minvuz, Minpros, and Gosprofobra as well as of city, party and Soviet organs."

In his 800-word speech, also carried on 2 February on page 2, Nakhichevan Obkom First Secretary N.E. Mustafayev discusses the tasks facing the Nakhichevan ASSR Agroindustrial Committee in the new 5-year plan and appeals to the Azerbaijan State Agroindustrial Committee for help, noting the lack of past assistance from this quarter: "It is no secret that the now reorganized agricultural ministries and departments did not devote serious attention to the problems of local farms and in practice did not



provide them with the necessary assistance." Mustafayev also criticizes the recent track record on the republic Gosplan in the area of planning, citing in particular the agrarian sector, and Comrade Mamedov by name, for frequently acting not in the interest of the state but on the basis of favoritism. He also criticizes the Nakhichevan party's cadre policy, asserting that for years personnel assignments were made not according to professional and personal qualities but on the basis of loyalty, kinship, and patronage: "Even now we are not always successful in avoiding these errors, and we believe that the fault therein lies primarily with the oblast party committee, bureau members, secretaries, and most of all me, as the obkom first secretary. We are taking steps to put an end to this. The party obkom has worked out a precise system for checking the activity of leaders at all levels, and no one will be excused for their shortcomings, regardless of their current position or past service."

In his 800-word speech, also carried on 2 February on page 2, Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom First Secretary B.S. Kevorkov mentions the possible creation of an oblast television center: "The question of the establishment of an oblast telecenter in Stepanakert has been raised more than once. There is certainly no need to demonstrate the enormous significance of television as one of the most effective means of providing information to the workers and as a powerful force in the ideopolitical and cultural-aesthetic education of the masses. This issue would have been resolved long ago if it had been taken seriously by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, and Central Committee Secretary Comrade Mekhtiyev." Kevorkov also complains of the excessive amount of paperwork involved in party decisionmaking, claiming that the process of passing documentation down through raykoms and gorkoms to basic party organizations is deleterious to "vital organizational work." He calls for strict regulation of the "never-ending whirl of paper."

In her 500-word speech, carried on 2 February on page 3, Saatlinskiy Raykom First Secretary A.A. Gadzhiyeva dwells on problems connected with the intensification of agricultural production in her rayon, the solution of which is seen to depend on assistance from republic-level ministries, departments, and research institutes. However, this help has not been forthcoming: "In 1982 the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee approved an initiative to broaden the scope of land improvement work in our region. However, the Az SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, headed by Comrade Gadzhiyev, has done practically nothing. A total of 23 percent of the arable land area is in need of capital improvement, as a result of which we suffer annual losses of up to 10,000 tons of cotton, 10,000 tons of grain, 700 tons of meat, and 3,000 tons of milk."

In his 700-word address, carried on 4 February on page 4, M.S. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic State Agroindustrial Committee, notes that the

newly created agencies for managing the republic's agroindustrial complex have been given full responsibility for increasing agricultural production, providing the population with a stable supply of food products, and providing industry with a steady supply of raw materials. In this context, he specifies his view of what must be done in the near term: "We regard our task, in the current 5-year plan, to be the complete reorientation to scientifically based zonal agricultural systems, to introduce into production industrial and intensive technologies for the yield of planned harvests, to achieve a significant increase in the yield of mineral and organic fertilizers, and to increase soil fertility." The success of these endeavors will depend to a great extent on land reclamation efforts: "A great help in this regard would be the switch from open to closed drainage networks, which specialists estimate would increase the arable land area by more than 20,000 hectares. These questions will be tackled jointly by the State Agroindustrial Committee and the Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, and we also expect a great deal of assistance from the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources." Mamedov also acknowledges that, despite improvement, the needs of the populace for food products are not being fully met: "In branches of the food industry not only secondary but often primary raw materials are used for technical needs."

In his 500-word speech, also carried on 4 February on page 4, R.I. Makhmudov, editor for the Azeri-language party daily KOMMUNIST, acknowledges the "just" criticism leveled against the mass media during the congress proceedings. Many publications, he says, "are slow to reorient themselves in the face of party demands, do not take part in the resolution of difficult contemporary problems, and do not know how to influence the masses. Many items in the press are cliché-ridden and unsystematic, and there is a lack of aggressiveness in counter- and atheist propaganda." Makhmudov cites the poor attitude of many officials toward press criticism: "Many ministries and departments do not react to newspaper articles dealing with their work, and their replies to editorial offices are often made only on a pro forma basis. Editorial staffs and writers are sometimes met with hostility after the publication of a critical piece, even if the criticism is justified. Certain management employees have not appeared in print, on the radio or television for years." He also cites problems that the media have in reaching listeners and readers, especially those living in remote villages: newspaper and magazine delivery is sporadic and late, radio reception poor, and book sales terrible. The regional printing base is also unsatisfactory.

In his 700-word address, also on page 4 of the 4 February issue, Azerbaijan SSR Procurator I.A. Ismailov reports on the detection of managers who have engaged in deception, squandering of public property, and bribe-taking: "In particular, we had such a case in the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry. Minister Salamanov has been arrested, and the matter is under investigation." Many illegal activities have been uncovered in industry, in the social services sector, in cultural and educational institutions, and in construction, transportation and communications enterprises.

Ismailov cites a specific instance: a group of thieves at the parent enterprise of the Local Industry Ministry's Promgalanterey Association was uncovered through the joint efforts of law enforcement agencies. They had been operating for a long time, having stolen several million rubles' worth of goods, and had recruited not only officials but also several ordinary workers. "This," says Ismailov, "was the direct result of a lack of control, an atmosphere of illegality, collective guarantee, and neglected preventive and educational work." The procurator then singles out light industry enterprises for criticism based on shoddy production, citing a figure of 45 million rubles' worth of inoperative and unused wares in their stockpiles. Nevertheless, "ministry leaders (Comrade Ibragimov and others) have not only taken no action against poor workers, but have taken it upon themselves to act as their defenders."

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM082045 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 1

[Azerinform "Information Report on Plenum of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress was held 1 February.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

K.M. Bagirov was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

V.N. Konovalov was elected second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

I.A. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, S.Ch. Kasumova, and G.A. Gasanov were elected secretaries of the Central Committee.

K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, M.M. Zaytsev, S.Ch. Kasumov, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, M.S. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, F.E. Musayev, A.T. Rasi-Zade, L.Kh. Rasulova, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, and Z.M. Yusif-Zade were elected members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. S.N. Alekperov, Sh.M. Aliyev, R.V. Akhundov, B.S. Kevorkov, N.A. Mamedov, and N.E. Mustafayev were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.

The appointments of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs were confirmed as follows:

N.A. Mamedov--Party Organizational Work Department;

A.F. Dashdamirov--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

R.D. Mamedov--Science and Education Institutions Department;

V.M. Gulizade--Culture Department;



Sh.M. Farzaliyev--Machine Building Department;  
N.S. Sadykh-Zade--Chemical and Petroleum Industry Department;  
Ya.I. Karakhanov--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;  
A.I. Mamedov--Transport and Communications Department;  
G.A. Gasanov--Construction and Municipal Services Department;  
S.I. Tagi-Zade--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;  
Z.F. Musayev--Water Resources and Rural Construction Department;  
M.A. Nazarov--Trade and Consumer Services Department;  
Z.A. Samed-Zade--Economic Department;  
S.M. Guseynov--Administrative Organs Department;  
N.A. Akhundov--Foreign Relations Department;  
Ya.M. Kirsanov--General Department.

The appointments of B.A. Mirzadzhanov as Central Committee administrator of affairs and of R.V. Akhundov as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee were confirmed.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of the following newspaper editors:

R.I. Makhmudov--KOMMUNIST;  
M.A. Okulov--BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY;  
E.Ye. Grigoryan--KOMMUNIST (in Armenian);  
G.G. Glushkov--VYSHKA;  
N.N. Zeynalov--SOVET KENDI;

I.S. Muslyumov--chief editor of the journal AZERBAYDZHAN KOMMUNISTI (KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA).

Taking part in the work of the plenum were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee V.A. Kondratyev and V.I. Romanov.

## BELORUSSIAN SSR

### SLYUNKOV REPORT

PM161200 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 pp 2-4

[Report delivered to the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress in Minsk on 30 January by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee: "Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Accountability Report to 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Comrades! The period under review was filled with intensive labor by the party and people. Following the 26th CPSU Congress' course, our motherland has made substantial progress along the path of communist building. New heights have been scaled in developing the economy and culture. Working people's prosperity has increased, and their spiritual life has been enriched. The Soviet Union's defense might has strengthened. The friendship of the USSR's fraternal peoples has strengthened, and their ideological-political unity and cohesion around the Leninist party have become even more unbreakable. The Land of the Soviets' prestige in the international arena has risen even higher.

The leading and directing role of the Communist Party as the nucleus of our society's political system has grown. The CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums filled the forms and methods of its multifaceted activity with new content. They advanced and substantiated the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and achieving on this basis the qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life.

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 were most important documents which enriched Marxist-Leninist theory, the strategy and tactics of communist building, and the foreign policy activity of the Soviet state.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program — a document of tremendous theoretical and political significance — contains a Marxist-Leninist assessment of the modern age and provides an in-depth analysis of the trends and characteristics of world development. It reveals our society's historic achievements and socialism's indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages.

The CPSU Program in its current edition is, in Lenin's words, "a concise, clear, and precise statement of **everything for which the party is striving and struggling**" (V.I. Lenin, *Complete Collected Works*, Vol 7 p 166). As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, it is a program for the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for further progress by Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program of struggle for peace and social progress and an expression of the working people's most radiant ideals and aspirations of which mankind's best minds have dreamed for centuries.

The 27th CPSU Congress' adoption of the new edition of the party Program will be a very major historic... landmark marking a new page in Soviet society's life and its onward progress toward the cherished goal — communism.

The CPSU Program is a party document. But the party's links with the masses are so strong and their unity is so unbreakable and monolithic that the party's cause has always been, remains, and always will be a truly nationwide cause. This is why Soviet people ardently approve and wholly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. This is why they firmly and unanimously state: "Everything that the party has planned will be fulfilled."

I Increasing Production in Every Way by Relying on What Has Been Achieved and Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress

I The Results of the Republic Party Organization's Work To Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions Form a Firm Foundation for the Belorussian Economy To Scale New Heights

Comrades! During the period under review, the efforts of Communists and all of Belorussia's working people were concentrated on implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is well known that the 11th 5-Year Plan turned out to be difficult in both the country and the republic. During the first 2 years our average annual economic development rates were lower than those envisaged for the 5-year plan period. Industry, agriculture, trade, and consumer services for the population lagged behind. There were various reasons, but the main ones were the lack of a persistent and consistent struggle to fulfill targets and shortcomings in work to mobilize people to implement what had been planned.

On the basis of in-depth analysis, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo uncovered in a principled and bold fashion the objective and subjective factors retarding progress and adopted resolute measures to rectify the situation. The party adopted a course aimed at developing initiative and a creative approach and at increasing responsibility and strengthening discipline and order.

The republic's Communists and working people supported this course through actions. In addition to organizational and political measures to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee formulated and implemented a number of measures to improve the style and methods of activity of party committees, soviet and economic organs, and social organizations. A severe assessment was made of those who were slow to restructure their work, rested on their laurels, and could not be bothered to seek new solutions and unused reserves. Our cadres underwent a good schooling in the systems approach to matters and the mobilization of people and acquired experience of leadership and management under present-day conditions. All this helped to increase people's activeness, accelerate economic development rates, improve the moral and psychological climate, and spur collectives to work more intensively and fulfill the 5-year plan for the main indicators.

The gross social product increased by 26.5 percent and national income by 32.5 percent as against a target of 23.3 percent. The average annual rate of national income growth totaled 5.8 percent as against 5.1 percent in the previous 5-year plan. Social labor productivity increased 30 percent. The materials-intensiveness of the gross social product fell 3.4 percent. Industrial workers coped with their 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. The volume of production increased by 29.6 percent and labor productivity by 21.4 percent. An appreciable change for the better was observed in capital construction. The 5-year plan was fulfilled. Some 25 percent more fixed capital was commissioned than during the previous 5-year period. The time taken to erect installations was reduced by 20 percent.

Positive changes are occurring in the agrarian sector of the economy, although the results here are more modest. The last 3 years were a turning point, with milk production increasing by an average of 232,000 metric tons and meat production by an average of 83,000 metric tons every year. The plans for the sale of all basic types of agricultural products to the state were fulfilled during these years. For most of these products the arrears which had built up at the beginning of the 5-year plan were eliminated or reduced. In terms of milk purchases the republic reached the Food Program targets; it also got close to them for meat procurements.

The Belorussian Communist Party's attention is constantly centered on questions of increasing people's living standards. Per capita real incomes increased 12 percent. Worker and employee wages increased by 15 percent and kolkhoz members' earnings by more than 50 percent. Appropriations for medical assistance, the payment of pensions, allowances, and additional benefits for the disabled and war veterans, and pension provision for kolkhoz members improved. Social consumption funds grew by 26 percent, totaling R508 per inhabitant of the republic. The provision of food and industrial products for the population improved. The volume of retail trade turnover increased by 18.3 percent and consumer service sales by 43.7 percent. More than 23 million square meters of housing was commissioned. Every fifth inhabitant of Belorussia improved his housing conditions. Education, public health, and culture developed further.

The factors behind the successes achieved by Soviet Belorussia during the last 5-year plan include the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia and the multifaceted activity of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all our cadres. These successes are also the result of consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and its constant concern for the harmonious development of all the fraternal republics.

People grow and the ranks of production front-runners and innovators increase in heroic and inspired labor. As always, the Communists lead the way. And this is natural. Being a Communist means first and foremost placing the socialist motherland's interests above everything and setting an example of a creative attitude, discipline, and a high degree of organization.

The very best of the republic's Communists have been elected delegates to our party congress. They include: Yevgeniy Ivanovich Klimchenko, leader of a team of machine tool operators at the V.I. Lenin Minsk tractor plant association, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hero of Socialist Labor; Vladimir Vasilyevich Seroukiy, tunneling combine operator at the "Belorusskalliy" association and Belorussian Supreme Soviet deputy; Nina Ivanovna Denisenko, weaver at the Mogilev ribbon factory; Leonid Afanasyevich Tozik, leader of an integrated team at the "Minskpromstroy" association and Hero of Socialist Labor; Vasily Ilyich Gornak, leader of a team of drivers at Gomel's No. 1 motor vehicle combine and USSR State Prize winner; Svetlana Mikhaylovna Dmitrenko, worker at Vitebsk's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" footwear factory; Lidiya Dmitriyevna Bryzga, milking machine operator at Brestskiy Rayon's "Pamyat Ilyicha" kolkhoz-combine, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and Hero of Socialist labor; Ivan Grigoryevich Sinitskiy, team leader at Lyubanskiy Rayon's Zagalskiy sovkhov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and full holder of the Order of Labor Glory; Anna Semenovna Shchetko, cattle fattening operative at Stolbtsovskiy Rayon's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" kolkhoz and Hero of Socialist Labor; Ivan Ivanovich Kurovskiy, tractor driver at Voronovskiy Rayon's "Pogorodno" experimental base and full holder of the Order of Labor Glory; Lidiya Mikhaylovna Dimenkova, senior sales clerk at Mogilev's No. 4 City Food Trade Organization; Lyubov Vladimirovna Khotyleva, director of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology, meritorious figure of science of the republic, and academician of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences; Alla Petrovna Ogarkova, teacher at Kamenetskiy

Rayon's Vysokoye secondary school and meritorious teacher of the Belorussian SSR; and many, many others.

Allow me, comrades, to express heartfelt gratitude and recognition on behalf of our congress to all who, sparing neither effort nor energy, are making a worthy contribution through conscientious labor to augmenting the motherland's economic and spiritual potential.

The last 5-year plan provided many examples of how it is necessary to work in order to achieve high results for the least expenditure. It revealed more fully our opportunities and reserves and ways to utilize them. The republic party organization was enriched with experience of leadership of the economy under the new conditions. At the same time our shortcomings stood out in sharp relief.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and the Belorussian Council of Ministers failed to secure the achievement by the republic's national economy of a qualitatively new scientific, technical, and organizational-economic level. The republic failed to achieve a decisive improvement in intensifying production and increasing its efficiency.

The resources invested in economic development are yielding a low return. Labor productivity growth rates are lagging behind the rates of growth of the capital-labor ratio. The Belorussian Council of Ministers and Gosplan did not analyze fixed capital utilization in depth for a long time and failed to adopt effective measures to improve the situation. A system which would spur enterprise and sector leaders on a plan basis to increase the return on capital was not elaborated. When elaborating annual and 5-year plans the Gosplan fails to coordinate the allocation of resources and establishment of new capacities with the utilization of already-existing capacities. It must become an immutable rule that capital investments should be allocated for new construction only if the potential of existing capital has been fully utilized, including by reconstruction and modernization.

In industry 5-7 percent of enterprises and associations failed every year to cope with their output sales and labor productivity plans, and 1 in almost every 6 violated contract discipline. Only 50 percent of labor productivity growth is attributable to scientific and technical measures. The technical standard and quality of many products is low. The Food Program targets for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, potatoes, flax, and sugar beet were not fulfilled. In construction the time taken to install projects exceeds the normative time by an average of 50 percent.

Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and I as first secretary are largely to blame here. The Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat, and departments failed to get all oblast, city, rayon, and primary party organizations to restructure their work style and methods and were unable to concentrate their efforts fully on the leading avenues of intensification of the economy — the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the reconstruction and retooling of production, the modification of investment policy, and the resolution of social questions.

The correct conclusions will have to be drawn and the necessary lessons learned from the shortcomings which have been allowed to occur. The style and methods of organizational and ideological education work, management of the economy and social development, and economic management practice must be brought into line with the party's demands. And this restructuring must begin with the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers leadership, their departments and apparatus, and the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments.

A special role in implementing the party's economic strategy is assigned to the current 5-year plan and the year 1986. They must become turning points. We must ensure the transition of the republic's national economy to the tracks of intensive development. During the 5-year plan it is planned to increase industrial output by 22-25 percent and ensure the preferential development of the sectors determining scientific and technical progress — machine building, instrument making, and the radio engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering industries.

Our plans in agriculture are geared to the unconditional fulfillment of the Food Program. Average annual gross output is to increase 12-14 percent. By the end of the 5-year plan, it is envisaged that 1.2-1.3 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight) and 7.1-7.3 million metric tons of milk will be obtained. The grain crop must be increased to 8-8.2 million metric tons.

The entire increase in industrial and agricultural output, transport shipments, and construction work is to be obtained by increasing labor productivity.

## 2. The Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress Is the Key Problem

Comrades! The cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the fundamental question of the party's economic strategy. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted important decisions to encourage creative activity on the part of scientists and engineering and technical workers and to strengthen the link between science and practical work.

The program of our actions in this area was determined by the republic party-economic aktiv meeting on the results of the June (1985) CPSU Central Committee conference.

The republic possesses a solid scientific potential. Many collectives are solving scientific and technical problems at the level of world achievements and have to their credit developments capable of substantially raising production efficiency and product quality. Approximately 1,000 new types of machines, equipment, and instruments were created, and production of more than 1,700 types of products was started up. Great opportunities are being opened up by research into biotechnology and genetic engineering, microelectronics, and the widespread introduction of robot and microprocessor technology.

The utilization of scientific ideas and applied developments in creating the latest equipment and technology depends decisively on the practical zeal of ministries, departments, and association



and enterprise leaders and specialists. They must be more vigorous in eliminating the factors retarding the large-scale introduction of scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience. Manifestations of irresponsibility and red tape must receive a strict party assessment. Boldness of thought and intolerance of routine and stagnation must become the immutable norm.

In critically assessing science's link with production, it should be acknowledged that scientific establishments are lax in taking account of the requests and requirements of leading sectors of the republic's economy. The prime culprits here are Belorussian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Comrade Kritskiy, the Gosplan, and Belorussian Academy of Sciences President Comrade N.A. Borisevich.

It is necessary to impart a great technical and technological thrust to fundamental research and applied development work, narrow the gap between the topics covered in this field and the solution of the most important regional problems, and coordinate them more closely with the specifics of the development of priority sectors, primarily machine building, radio-electronics, and the chemical and petrochemical industry. It is from precisely these positions that the Gosplan and Belorussian Academy of Sciences Presidium must approach the shaping of scientific research plans. In the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to double the volume of work carried out by academy institutes for the needs of the republic's national economy.

It is very important to enhance the Belorussian Academy of Sciences' coordinating role; ensure the harmonious joint activity of academy, VUZ, and plant-level science; eliminate parallelism and duplication in their work; and eradicate departmental barriers. Science must not only offer the national economy individual innovations but also must actively promote the fundamental retooling of production. It must determine — dictate, if you like — the technical standard of production and be as responsible as sectors for its correspondence to current requirements.

This task must be resolved through the joint efforts of scientists and practical workers. Science must resolutely address production's needs and vice versa. The first steps have been taken. The "Intensification" comprehensive republic program has been elaborated and approved by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The successful implementation of this, and likewise of other most-important national economic programs, is a reliable guarantee of fulfilling the 5-year plan. A systems approach and effective party control are required here.

It is necessary to make more active use of proven forms for integrating science with production and at the same time to seek new ones taking account of regional characteristics and conditions. An important step could be the creation, on the basis of leading academy technical institutes, of scientific and technical complexes and associations with an "institute-design bureau-experimental production facility-experimental plant" structure, engineering centers, and also temporary creative collectives.

The network of science-and-production associations must be expanded. Their effectiveness has been confirmed by practical experience. In the "Planar" science-and-production association, development and assimilation of the most complex equipment

takes 12-18 months. In 10 years the productivity of the equipment it produces has increased between 5 and 6 times, its precision has increased 3 times, and 25-30 percent of the product range has been renewed every year.

However, we have only 27 science-and-production associations. And only four of them have been formed on the basis of scientific research institutes and union-level ministries' design bureaus and enterprises. The republic government should accelerate the examination of existing proposals and display more persistence in implementing them. The main need is not purely formal association beneath a single signboard as a gesture to fashion, but an effective merging of the efforts of equipment development workers and manufacturers and a reduction in the time taken for scientific ideas to get from laboratory to production shop.

Sector science must become a real implementor of scientific and technical progress. As yet it is not always based on leading scientific ideas or the results of fundamental research and does not give specific orders for development projects linked with sectors' development prospects. Cadre staffing is also poor. The number of doctors of science here is 50-75 percent lower than in academy institutes and VUZes. The plant-level sector of science also requires considerable reinforcement with cadres.

The correct thing would be for the republic government to organize the certification of sector scientific research, planning, and design and technological organizations and, where expedient, to merge small scientific research institutes, design bureaus, subsidiaries, and departments and incorporate them into science-and-production and production associations.

Sector scientific research laboratories or the dual-jurisdiction laboratories being created in the VUZ and academy system are called upon to become a more fruitful link in the "science and production" chain. They are the logical continuation of plant-level science, as it were, while remaining the plenipotentiary representative of academy or VUZ science in production.

The experimental base of scientific establishments and VUZes must be substantially strengthened. In the current 5-year plan period a considerable proportion of the capital investments allocated for the construction of scientific facilities must be channeled into these objectives.

The role of engineering and technical personnel and workers in accelerating scientific and technical progress must be increased. Effective proposals from them do not always meet with support. Recent years have seen a decline in the effectiveness of invention and rationalization work at enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Communications, and Ministry of the Fuel Industry. In Minsk Oblast, for example, almost one proposal in every six remains unsubmitted. This is not good management.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must improve the activity of scientific and technical society and the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society organizations, improve the scientific and technical information system, develop in every working person an aspiration to participate in improving equipment and technology, and enlist young men and women in this more actively. There is now an urgent

need to create in the republic a comprehensive system of work to develop the scientific and technical creativity of young people.

Questions linked with accelerating scientific and technical progress and galvanizing the activity of all its components must be key matters in the work of party committees and organizations. More vigorous and persistent efforts are needed from the Central Committee Bureau and republic Council of Ministers, secretaries and all sections of the Belorussian Communist Party, and Belorussian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen.

### 3. Intensive Development for the Republic's Industry

Comrades! The republic's industrial workers are persistently seeking effective ways to resolve the tasks set by the party. It is important to consolidate our cadres' keenness for the dynamic development of industry and ensure high and stable average rates of industrial growth. In terms of both production volume and labor productivity, these rates must total approximately 5 percent in the current 5-year plan. This requires a resolute turnabout in the direction of production intensification.

The main avenue is steady labor productivity growth on the basis of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of technological processes, the widespread application of industrial robots and manipulators, the creation of flexible production systems, the introduction of labor- and resource-saving technologies, and the acceleration of enterprise retooling.

A leading role belongs to machine building, which accounts for a large proportion of the republic's industry. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary not only to increase machine building and metal working output by 45-50 percent but also to make the transition to the mass manufacture of new generations of equipment capable of securing a manifold increase in labor productivity. This work will require the restructuring of the work of scientific establishments, design bureaus, production collectives, and party, soviet, and economic organs.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum moved questions of raising the technical standard and quality of output to the forefront of our practical activity. In present-day conditions it is important not only to do more but, most importantly, to do it better and achieve the best world level of quality. This is a task of tremendous economic and political significance.

The negative trend toward a decline in the production of products in the top-quality category observed in the republic at the beginning of the 5-year plan was overcome through the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs. Production of such products increased and accounted for 26.4 percent of total production in 1985. The technical parameters of many products improved.

In this respect the collectives of the "Integral" association, the Krasnyy Borets plant in Orsha, the semiconductor power rectifier plant in Molodechno, the Strommash plant in Mogilev, the Krasnyy Pishchevik confectionery factory in Bobruysk, and others deserve a positive assessment.

However, the low quality and technical and esthetic standard of many products remains one of the weak spots in our economy and the cause of the retardation of rates of technical progress and of

many difficulties in production and everyday life. Only one-third of the republic's enterprises produce output in the top-quality category. An effective quality control and product certification system has not been organized at many plants and associations. Only 12 percent of new products put into production in the last 5-year plan period received the Seal of Quality. Production of machines which went into production more than 10 years ago is growing at enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

The combines produced by Gomselmash are heavy, unreliable, and difficult to operate. Let me say bluntly: The association's engineering services and General Director Comrade N.I. Afanasyev have not coped with the problem of improving these machines' technical standard and quality. The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production also deserves serious criticism. The attention of the Gomel Obkom and Gorkom Bureaus, the Zheleznodorozhnyy Raykom in Gomel, and the association party committee was not centered on these questions. The influence of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department (former department chief Comrade A.B. Zuyev) on improving the technical standard and quality of machines and mechanisms was poor.

Other central committee departments, obkoms, many Belorussian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms, and enterprise party organizations are not actively enough concerning themselves with this most important question.

The CPSU Central Committee has set the following task: A sharp breakthrough in solving this problem must be effected in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Labor collectives must become the center of the struggle for quality. In every one of them it is important to uncover all opportunities and reserves and determine specific ways to utilize them. This will require new approaches. The human factor, scientific and technical progress, production itself, economic measures, and the improvement of the economic mechanism must all be set in motion here.

But it is necessary to start by imposing exemplary order in all sectors of work and changing people's attitude to their obligations. Excellently done work increases our common wealth, whereas, by contrast, poor and unconscientious work reduces it. We are all both manufacturers and consumers of products, and the circle of unprincipledness in assessing work results must be broken in the interests of everybody. The worker's conscience must become the controller of quality. The creation of conditions for high-quality labor is the primary obligation of enterprise leaders, specialists, foremen, and all organizers of production.

The improvement of quality is a party matter, a state matter, a nationwide matter. Product quality must determine the level of all our work; the level of organization and management, discipline and responsibility, and overall culture; and the pace of scientific and technical progress.

On the basis of existing experience, in the very near future the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and

party obkoms and gorkoms should elaborate a precise quality control mechanism and create a harmonious and effective system for the work of party, soviet, and economic organs at enterprises and in sectors, rayons, cities, oblasts, and the republic.

A substantial increase in party influence on intensifying the policy of thrift and ensuring the rational utilization of all types of resources is required. It is a question of observing the immutable economic management practice which socialist ownership presupposes. Its essence involves displaying a solicitous attitude to nationwide property and vigorously augmenting it.

Thrifty management has still not become the rule in the work of many ministries, departments, and enterprises.

The slow decline in the materials-intensiveness of output is explained primarily by insufficiently active implementation of materials-saving measures. The Belorussian Council of Ministers should create in the very near future a unified system for planning, recording, and analyzing resource expenditures. It must be a nondepartmental system and operate at every enterprise and in every sector, every region, and the republic as a whole. It is necessary to determine precisely which organ and which department will be responsible for a given avenue of the work to make rational use of resources and reduce materials-intensiveness.

It is necessary to ensure the implementation of the measures we have elaborated for the rational utilization of secondary resources and to achieve by the end of the 5-year plan period the practically total processing of waste within the system of the Belorussian SSR Ministries of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Forestry Industry, and Light Industry, and the 90-95 percent processing of waste at chemical and petrochemical industry enterprises. It is important to bring secondary fuel and energy resources more actively into economic circulation, and also to make extensive use of the experience of the "Polimir," "Novopolotsknefteorgsintez," and "Azot" associations and the Minsk gear and tractor plants.

The intensification of production cannot be accelerated without updating the productive [aktivnyy] part of fixed assets and developing our own base for machine tool building and means of mechanization for this purpose. This is precisely what is being done at Vitebsk's "Monolit" association, the Minsk motor vehicle, clock and watch, and bearing plants, and some other enterprises.

Virtually all enterprises must participate in the elaboration and manufacture of means of mechanization and automation and specialized technological equipment. Active work instead of waiting — this is what is demanded today from every production collective and every leader. Specific tasks for this purpose have been set for ministries, enterprises, and associations in the recently adopted Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on machine building.

Certification of the organizational and technical standard of production has been carried out in the republic on the initiative of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Measures have been elaborated for reequipping enterprises and

reducing manual labor from 28 to 22 percent. Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministries and departments, and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must strictly monitor their implementation.

While ensuring that the total growth of industrial output results from increased labor productivity, it is very important, in parallel with the technical modernization of production, to persistently improve labor organization and norm-setting and the training and retraining of cadres.

Practice confirms that success in the solution of tasks in economic and cultural building depends on the competence and specific attitudes of leadership and the style of party leadership of all aspects of labor collectives' vital work. The Minsk city party organization has accumulated positive experience in this work. Last year the city's industry ensured the entire growth of production output — which, incidentally, was quite high (7 percent) — while reducing the amount of manpower and not increasing the consumption of rolled metals. It must be ensured that everything valuable from the Minsk workers' practice is widely disseminated.

More intensive use must be made of production potential. The normative deadline for starting up capacities is not observed in virtually every second project scheduled for commissioning in the republic. About 60 percent of production units produce less output than envisaged in the design plans. We have the potential to raise the equipment shift index to 1.6-1.7 by the end of the 5-year plan.

Organizational and political education work must be subordinated to the implementation of tasks of increasing industrial production efficiency and the moral and material levers, financial autonomy incentives, and socialist competition must become fully operational.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, its departments, Central Committee Secretary Comrade V.A. Lepeshkin, the republic government, and Comrade A.A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, must define new approaches toward the leadership of industry. These approaches must be mastered primarily by party, soviet, and economic workers. When evaluating their businesslike qualities we must take into account not only the fulfillment of plan indicators but also the efficiency of the utilization of fixed assets, all types of resources, and work time, and the extent to which technical standards and output quality match the best world examples.

#### 4. Augmenting the Contribution to the Food Program's Implementation

Comrades! During the period under review, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee directed the efforts of party committees, primary party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and all rural working people toward the Food Program's implementation.



The sum of capital investments channeled into the development of agriculture during the 11th 5-Year Plan was R9.7 billion, which was 16 percent more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The capital-labor ratio increased 1.5 times, the availability of capital on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 40 percent, and power availability per worker on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 46 percent. The quantity of mineral fertilizers applied per hectare of field area increased by 14 percent. The level of mechanization in crop farming and stockraising rose.

The conditions of rural working people's labor and daily life have improved, and the volume of construction of housing and other social projects has increased. Expenditure for these purposes amounted to R2 billion, which is 73 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan period. The volume of consumer services increased by 47 percent.

Nevertheless, a comparison of achievement against the funds that were invested shows that the results do not match expenditures. Even though the return on investments increased somewhat during the last 5-year plan period, we cannot be satisfied with the pace of development in agricultural production. The average annual volume of gross output increased by only 8.3 percent; grain production comprised 89 percent of the planned figure, while potato and meat production comprised 92 percent and milk production 95 percent. The 5-year plan for sales to the state was underfulfilled by 69,000 metric tons of potatoes, 390,000 metric tons of meat, and 64,000 metric tons of milk.

This lag can be explained by shortcomings in the work not only of oblast, rayon, and farm cadres, but also of the leadership of the republic Council of Ministers, its apparatus, and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee departments. They did not always take prompt measures to accelerate the intensification of production, the improvement of management, and the amelioration of the activity of ministries and departments.

By no means all oblasts produce the same results in their work. Grodno Oblast (Obkom First Secretary Comrade L.G. Kletsikov) made more efficient use of material and labor resources during the last 5-year plan period. Its party organization has instituted more effective forms and methods for mobilizing people to raise crop farming standards and intensify stockraising. The oblast fulfilled its 5-year plan for the sale of all types of output to the state, with the exception of livestock and poultry.

The Brest Oblast party organization (Obkom First Secretary Comrade Ye Ye. Sokolov) is skillfully directing collectives toward accelerating the pace of agriculture's development and transferring stockraising to intensive technology. Average annual gross output on the oblast's kolkhozes and state farms increased by 16 percent. The highest growth of meat production and procurement was secured. Brest Oblast is close to Grodno Oblast in terms of milk yield per cow. The 5-year plan targets were fulfilled for the sale of all types of produce to the state, with the exception of sugar beet.

The restructuring of work in the Mogilev Oblast party organization (Obkom First Secretary Comrade V.S. Leonov) is dragging on. There still are quite a few leaders there who apply outdated methods to the solution of the new and more complex tasks. The oblast failed to fulfill its 5-year plan for the procurement of potatoes, flax fiber, livestock and poultry, milk, and wool.

Comrades! As a result of the persistent and purposeful work done by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and party, soviet, and economic organs over the last few years, the lag that developed at the start of the 5-year plan period has been basically overcome. Technological and executive discipline have been enhanced, the structure of crop farming has been clarified, and material and financial means are being concentrated more on the main avenues of greater efficiency. This made it possible to reach in 1984 the 5-year plan levels for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet, milk, and eggs. The target for meat was not met.

The measures that have been taken, coupled with the great assistance rendered by the state, helped to consolidate the financial and economic position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and 1,471 loss-making farms have become profitable.

Our cadres have overcome the psychological barrier of lack of faith in self-reliance, and have seen for themselves that it is actually possible to make more efficient use of the production and scientific potential. This is a great achievement by the republic party organization. Faith in our people's strength, common sense, talent, and industry, together with reliance on the masses, have been, are, and must always be a fundamental principle of the activity of every party organization.

It is important to consolidate the incipient positive trends and, relying on what has already been achieved, to ensure higher output growth rates. Harvest yields on every farm must be brought into line with the farm's natural and economic conditions, and yields must be no less than one quintal of grain per plowland hectare indexation point [ballogektar]. This demands an active transition to intensive technology resulting by the end of the 5-year plan period in the cultivation of 2 million hectares sown to grain crops yielding 35 quintals per hectare and 300,000 hectares sown to potatoes yielding 250 quintals per hectare. Flax fiber harvest yields should reach 7-8 quintals per hectare. This will make it possible for the republic as a whole to ensure the following harvest yields [per hectare]: 30 quintals of grain crops, 200 quintals of potatoes, and 200-210 quintals of vegetables. Milk yield per cow is to increase to 3,500-4,000 kg, and the average daily weight gain should reach 660-650 grams for cattle for rearing and fattening purposes, and 400-450 grams for hogs.

It goes without saying that these tasks are far from easy and far from simple. They are, however, realistic. The material base for this has been created in our republic, and we have skilled and experienced cadres capable of engaging in economic activity in line with present-day standards. We have people to emulate, people whose experience should be followed. Last year there were 9 rayons which harvested over 30 quintals of grain per hectare: Grodnenskiy, Berestovitskiy, Volkovysskiy, Shchuchinskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Slutskiy, Molodechnenskiy, Kletskiy, and Minskii. There were 47 farms which produced 40 or more quintals of grain and 300 quintals of potatoes, while 93 farms harvested 8 or more quintals of flax fiber. There were 25 kolkhozes and sovkhozes which achieved milk yields of more than 4,000 kg per cow. Milk yields of between 4,000 and 6,000 kg per cow were achieved by 844 mechanized milking operators, and 32 achieved yields in excess of 6,000 kg. These are the indicators for which every farm and every rayon must aim.



The experience of the frontrankers and of the best kolkhozes and sovkhozes proves convincingly that the main point is to utilize land and assets thriftily, to improve the organization of affairs, and to strictly observe technological demands. Party committees and organizations must work persistently to ensure that all kolkhozes and sovkhozes take the path of intensive development more quickly. It is important to introduce energetically the new and progressive forms of production and labor organization and to seek the best ways to stable high results under any weather conditions.

A high return can and must be produced by drained fields, which represent an area of 2.5 million hectares. Their productivity does not exceed 27 quintals of feed units per hectare compared with the planned 34 quintals. An additional area of 518,000 hectares of fields is to be reclaimed during the 12th 5-Year Plan. The enhancement of the efficiency of the utilization of drained and irrigated fields to planned levels and the unconditional fulfillment of the long-term land reclamation program approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum must provide the main avenue of work by the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Main Administration for Land Drainage and Construction of State Farms in the Belorussian Polesye.

The further development and strengthening of the feed base is one of the most important tasks for workers in the agro-industrial complex. Feed crop productivity must be raised to 50-60 quintals of feed units per hectare of plowland and 30-35 quintals of feed units per hectare of pastureland.

Stockraising is to be raised to a qualitatively new level. It is developing extensively on most farms. The intensification of this sector can be achieved only on the basis of the comprehensive solution of feed base questions and the utilization of the achievements of genetic engineering and breeding and of advanced biological methods for the qualitative improvement of the herd.

The transition to the flowline-shop system of milk production must be achieved everywhere during the next 1-2 years, and scientifically substantiated upkeep and feeding of cows must be organized with due consideration for their physiological condition and productivity. It is necessary to clarify intrafarm specialization and to reconstruct stockraising premises. There must be a change in attitude toward the reproduction of the dairy herd, and the rearing of calves in specialized stock units must be organized.

An increase in animal weight gains must be achieved on the basis of the widespread introduction of advanced fattening technology, observance of the requirements of veterinary science, and utilization of frontranking experience. Fuller use must be made of the potential of stockraising specialization and concentration. Many complexes have not yet reached the level of their design indicators; yet they must become models of highly efficient stockraising production on an industrial basis.

During the current 5-year plan period vegetable production must be raised to a level that makes it possible to satisfy the population's vegetable requirements according to scientifically sub-

stantiated norms. This requires more vigorous development of the material and technical base of produce storage and processing and a fuller use of the potential of industrial enterprises and other organizations.

While consolidating the public sector in agriculture, it is necessary to build up the output of produce on subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, to show constant concern for the personal subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, and to develop collective orcharding and market gardening.

Party committees and organizations must draw the attention of leaders and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in agro-industrial committees and associations to economic questions. It must be ensured that every farm works on the principle of recouping its own expenditure and guarantees expanded reproduction on the basis of its own funds. It is impossible to tolerate the fact that expenditure on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes is in excess of income. The previous 5-year plan period saw increases in the production costs of milk, potatoes, sugar beet, and cattle weight gain. Economic analysis is still not the determining factor of economic decisionmaking everywhere.

It is necessary to institute party monitoring of the question of farm income distribution between accumulation and consumption funds and of the correlation between the rate of labor productivity growth and labor remuneration. All mass political work in team, shop, and stock unit collectives must be closely coordinated with their activity to fulfill financial autonomy targets. Labor remuneration must be made directly dependent on end results.

Lagging farms require unflagging attention. Some of their leaders, while receiving state supplements to procurement prices, make no effort to seek out internal reserves. It is important to ensure that by the end of the 5-year plan period all kolkhozes and sovkhozes show at least 25 percent profitability. Extensive use for this purpose must be made of the initiative and valuable experience of Brest Oblast's frontranking farms in helping economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Party committees, soviets of people's deputies, and the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee must devote more attention to processing sectors. They still constitute a bottleneck, and their material and technical base is weak. It is necessary to build up capacities for the more comprehensive processing of agricultural raw materials and the production of foodstuffs based on potatoes and vegetables, and to increase the production of products from every processed metric ton of meat and milk.

Increased efficiency in agricultural production demands the stepping up of scientific backup for it and the intensification of agrarian science. The most immediate practical task is to develop varieties and hybrids of cereal crops producing harvest yields of 60-90 quintals, and to create a dairy herd with an annual productivity potential of 6,000-7,500 kg of milk, together with a new type of beef cattle and a new line of hogs ensuring an average daily animal weight gain of 1,300 and 800 grams respectively. It is necessary to aim for closer integration of agricultural science and production and consolidation of its experimental sector.

We are entitled to expect effective actions from the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local organs. They bear the entire responsibility for high end results from the work of the sectors in this complex, for the rational utilization of production potential and all types of resources, and for the expansion of the range and improvement of the quality of foodstuffs.

The task of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and of party committees and organizations is, without allowing petty supervision or supplanting of agro-industrial complex cadres, to help them concentrate their efforts along the main avenues and assist in affirming everywhere an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and lofty responsibility.

The Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature and the State Agro-Industrial Committee must elaborate and implement measures for a fundamental improvement in the protection of the environment.

#### 5. Improving the Structure of Capital Investments, Reducing Construction Times, and Improving Construction Quality

Comrades! The draft Basic Guidelines note that the central task of capital construction is the creation and accelerated renovation of the national economy's fixed assets and the fundamental improvement of the construction industry's efficiency. Its implementation is inseparable from the improvement of investment policy. Output growth must be secured not so much through the construction of new projects but via the technical renovation of existing enterprises. Capital investments channeled in this direction during the 12th 5-Year Plan must be no less than 50 percent of the total.

Many ministries and departments and enterprises under union jurisdiction are still using a large proportion of their appropriations for new construction. Expenditure on reconstruction and retooling in 1985 represented only 35 percent in the republic as a whole, 17 percent in the Ministry of Grain Products (Comrade N.S. Yakushev), 18 percent in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade V.I. Pavlyuchuk), and 28 percent in the Ministry of Communications (Comrade I.M. Gritsuk).

Comrades, drastic changes are needed in investment policy. It is also not possible to tolerate the fact that direct expansion of production disguised as retooling is undertaken. The relative share of construction and installation work as a proportion of total reconstruction expenditure is growing. Presently it stands at 72 percent, including 93 percent in machine building, 89 percent in the construction materials industry, 85 percent in local industry, and 83 percent in light industry.

Substantial improvement is also needed in the technological structure of investments. Construction and installation work accounts for more than half of all capital investment. Even greater expenditure on the creation of nonproductive fixed production assets is planned by a number of ministries, departments, and enterprises for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This demands intervention by the republic government and strict party exactingness.

The dissipation of capital investments has not yet been fully overcome. It must be ensured that the construction and commissioning of projects during the current 5-year plan period take place within the normative deadlines. These are the demands of the draft Basic Guidelines, and we must fulfill them unconditionally. The starting point must be projects whose construction starts this year. Stocks of uninstalled equipment must be brought to normative levels during the next 2 years. The Belorussian SSR Gosplan and Gosstroy, the republic offices of the USSR Sroybank and Gosbank, and the party and soviet organs must adopt a painstaking approach toward the justification of new construction projects.

There must be fundamental improvements in the organization of affairs at all stages and in all links of the construction industry production line. First and foremost, design organizations must shoulder greater responsibility for the soundness of documentation. They must aim to bring down the estimated cost of construction through the use of efficient technological processes, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and advanced layout and structural solutions and to reduce future operating costs.

There is a need for the broader introduction of automated design systems. As yet only 12 percent of documentation is prepared in this way. This indicator must double during the current 5-year plan period, and this will require that design organizations be supplied with the appropriate equipment and that designers improve their skills. The solution of these questions is up to the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy and Gosplan.

The industrialization of construction work and the strengthening of technological groundwork for production facilities must be raised to a higher level. The question of the further development and better utilization of the construction industry has remained as topical as ever. It is necessary to introduce a truly rational attitude toward the utilization of equipment. It has become a matter of habit for construction industry workers to constantly complain about shortages of machines, fittings, and accessories. There is, of course, still a shortage of some instruments, much equipment, and many means of mechanization. Technical supplies to the sector need further improvement. It is, however, appropriate to recall that, for many years on end, the growth rate of fixed assets for construction purposes has considerably outpaced the growth of the volume of work performed. Machines and devices are used for virtually single shift work. There is considerable waste on construction sites. What is needed is better economic management, improved organization of affairs, and stronger discipline and order. The Belorussian SSR Gosstroy must expand the experiment which encourages the reduction of material, labor, and financial costs. It is necessary to transfer to new conditions of design and construction for all projects as of 1987.

It is imperative to enhance the quality of construction output everywhere. There still are frequent deviations from designs and breaches of norms and regulations for the acceptance, commissioning of production, social, and cultural projects and so on. One apartment block in five is classified "satisfactory" and handed over. It seems that the time has come to get rid of mediocre construction work.

The republic's Gosstroy, Gosplan, Gossnab, and construction ministries and departments must step up their organizational work to fulfill the Comprehensive Program for Enhancing the Efficiency and Quality of Construction Work During the 12th 5-Year Plan. The Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, and Central Committee Secretary Comrade Yu.B. Kolokolov personally, must monitor more strictly the implementation of this program.

#### 6. A Precise Rhythm in Transportation Work

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program provides for further development, retooling, and enhanced efficiency in all sectors of the production infrastructure. Particular attention is devoted to the improvement of the transportation network and the creation of a ramified network of good roads.

The operations of the republic's national economic complex were repeatedly hindered during the past 5-year period because of unreliable work by the transportation services. The measures taken in the last few years made it possible to repair the situation somewhat.

Much was done by workers from the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department (Comrade I.V. Filatchenkov) to mobilize Communists and labor collectives to eliminate the shortcomings. They must continue to apply the objective approach. The Central Committee department and the leaders of transportation ministries and departments must focus their attention on the main issue: the stable fulfillment of transportation plans by each enterprise and in terms of all freight categories, and the reduction of delivery costs.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the growth of freight carrying operations in transport must be achieved with reduced numbers of workers. This means that a resolute offensive must be launched against manual labor.

The Belorussian Railroad's experiment deserves approval. It was planned to increase labor productivity by 18 percent during the course of this experiment in 1985-86 on the basis of people doing more than one job operating more machines, mechanization and automation, and improved organization of labor. About 12,000 people — 11.4 percent of the personnel — have already been released. Labor productivity increased by almost 11 percent last year. At the same time, the Belorussian Railroad failed to achieve any substantial acceleration in railcar turnaround time. There has been virtually no increase in the average speed of freight trains. The proportion of empty runs by the rolling stock has increased. The utilization of trucks has deteriorated.

The elimination of transportation's lagging behind the national economy's requirements is a matter not only for transportation departments but also for all economic organs, enterprises and organizations, and soviets of people's deputies. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must elaborate measures for the rational utilization of transport. The distribution of shipments must be determined by the lowest possible material expenditure, and primarily by fuel and energy expenditure. It is important to introduce continuous and new specialized types of transportation, such as pipelines, pneumatic containers, conveyors, and others.

It is important to make better use of departmental motor vehicle transport. Relying on existing experience, more resolute steps should be taken toward transferring it to the system of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport. As yet this work is being done timidly, unsystematically, and with a lack of purpose.

The accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress must provide the basis for the development of all types of transport — rail, motor, river, and air — and communications. Of course, one of the paramount tasks of workers in transport and communications is to improve the standard of services for the population. It is very important to ensure trouble-free and uninterrupted transport operations and to make railroad stations, bus stations, and airports more comfortable.

#### 7. Improving the Management of the Economy and Optimizing the Economic Management Machinery

Comrades! During the period under review, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers implemented a number of measures to improve the leadership of the economy. A master scheme for managing the republic's national economy is being prepared.

Work is continuing to further deepen specialization and increase the concentration of production on the basis of the establishment of associations. The targeted program method of planning is being applied on a broader scale.

Nevertheless, many pressing questions concerning the improvement of economic management are still awaiting a solution. The organizational structure of management requires improvement. Its apparatus increased by 28 percent over the last two 5-year plan periods. The number of management personnel in virtually all sectors is rising faster than the total number of workers. Almost half of this growth stems from the introduction of new positions and the creation of additional offices in existing enterprises, organizations, and institutions.

Various intermediate links, such as trusts and administrations, which are essentially appendages of the central apparatus, are functioning in many ministries and departments. There are numerous petty subdivisions, quite often duplicating one another.

The republic Council of Ministers must elaborate and implement a program to improve the organizational structure of the economy's management, to abolish intermediate links, and to effect a transfer to a two-tier system, to management of national economic complexes.

It is necessary to constantly improve associations' operational machinery and to make full use of the advantages of concentration and specialization in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve production organization and technology. It is by no means everywhere that rights and obligations are distributed on a sufficiently substantiated basis between umbrella enterprises and their subordinate enterprises. What is needed are further centralization of planning, accounting, and material and technical supplies and consolidation of associations' scientific and technical subdivisions. There is a need to create and develop intersector associations, which have proved to be a highly efficient form of economic activity.



It is necessary to further enhance the role played by the basic production link — associations and enterprises — and to expand their economic autonomy and their potential in retooling and improving production and in planning, and also to step up economic responsibility for the end results of work.

These questions are being worked out in the process of the economic experiment. At present the enterprises working under these conditions account for about 70 percent of the republic's industrial output. All sectors of the economy are due to be transferred to new conditions in the current 5-year plan period.

Using the experience accumulated in the course of the experiment, it is necessary to develop the methods of economic management that have proved themselves and to seek ways to step up the influence of the economic machinery on the enhancement of production efficiency and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The main point is to make fuller use of the normative approach, introduce complete financial autonomy more energetically, and transfer more quickly to the system of recouping expenditure.

The Belorussian SSR Gosplan and Council of Ministers are dragging out preparations for the creation of an integral machinery of economic management. It is necessary to speed up the elaboration of proposals on this matter. Constant work must be done to improve the economic machinery. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department (Comrade G.N. Vecherko) must display more exactingness in ensuring precise and coordinated actions by the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and other economic departments.

The transition to team forms of economic management in industry is due to be basically completed during the current 5-year plan period. In this process efforts must be concentrated on enhancing the efficiency of teams' work. It is necessary to restructure more actively the planning and accounting of their activity, to organize reliable engineering, material, and technical backup services, and to introduce financial autonomy. As yet these questions are being resolved slowly. Only one-third of workers employed in teams are working under conditions of financial autonomy in industry. This work is particularly unsatisfactory in enterprises under the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade L.S. Kravtsov) and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade V.I. Bildyukevich) and in the meat and dairy industry sector (former Minister Comrade A.F. Kryukov). It is necessary to expand the team contract system in agriculture, the construction industry, transport, and other sectors of the national economy.

Planning work must be raised to a qualitatively new level. The republic Gosplan, which must become a scientific economic center, must concentrate its attention on resolving key long-term questions and determining the best possible intersector and territorial ratios. The scientific substantiation and balanced nature of plans and their accurate elaboration and coordination from the territorial-sectorial viewpoint are not yet always ensured. There are still instances of downward revision of indicators by individual ministries, departments, or enterprises.

The improvement of planning must be subordinated to the main objective — the achievement of high end results. When finalizing

the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Gosplan and ministries and departments must ensure proper balance between all its sections, take maximum account of reserves, and make provision for the rational utilization of labor, material, and financial resources and for tight indicators of production efficiency.

Particular attention must be devoted to the even spread of targets over the 5-year plan period. There must be no repetition of past mistakes, when lower plan figures were set for the initial years, quarters, and months, and higher ones for the closing periods. These instances must be evaluated from a principled party position.

Paramount importance must be attached to the elaboration of plans to introduce the achievements of science and technology. It is necessary to shift from the planning of uncoordinated measures to the plan-based comprehensive technical improvement of production. This part of the plan must provide the basis for the elaboration of all its remaining sections.

More efficient use must be made of computers in management and planning. The 195 computer centers with 28,000 employees operating in the republic have not yet reduced the costs of the management apparatus. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must define measures to improve the work of these subdivisions and make provision for the preferential development of multi-user computer centers.

The improvement of the machinery of management and economic activity persistently demands a fundamental change in the content, style, and methods of work and a psychological reorientation of management cadres. Party committees and organizations must aim to ensure that every leader has a good mastery of fundamental scientific, technical, and organizational elements of production and is capable of analyzing economic processes in depth and finding ways to achieve high end results. It is necessary to ensure everywhere the unity of political and economic leadership, high standards of organization, businesslike efficiency, competence, discipline, and personal responsibility for entrusted work.

## II. Actively Implementing the Party Program in the Sphere of Social Policy and the Shaping of the New Man

### 1. The Enhancement of People's Prosperity and the Improvement of Their Working and Living Conditions Must Be a Daily Party Concern

The party's pregress documents set the task of raising people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level and ensuring a level and pattern of the consumption of material, social, and cultural goods corresponding most fully to the goals of shaping a harmoniously developed and spiritually rich individual. The volume of resources channeled into the satisfaction of the people's needs is due to double over the next 15 years.

Real per capita incomes and the average monthly wages of workers and employees in the republic are planned to increase by 13.5 percent, and kolkhoz members' earnings are planned to increase by 17-19 percent during the current 5-year plan period. Social consumption funds per capita will increase by 20 percent



The problem of supplying the population with high-quality commodities and services has acquired urgency in connection with the rapid growth of working people's money incomes. The Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000 envisages a 29-percent increase in output of nonfood commodities by the end of the 5-year plan period, including a 50-percent increase in output of articles for cultural, consumer domestic, and household purposes.

Soviet, economic, and planning organs must make maximum use of reserves for consumer goods production, accelerate the retooling of enterprises, and introduce more actively flexible production processes making it possible to switch production more quickly in line with changes in consumer demand.

Specialized sectors and enterprises are called upon to play the main role in supplying the market with the necessary goods. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry must organize the output of high-quality textiles, advanced construction materials, and furniture and must substantially improve the work of design services.

Local industry enterprises must make better use of their potential. Approximately 40 percent of this sector's output is still sold to nonmarket consumers [vnerynochnyy potrebitel]. Local raw materials and industrial waste must be brought into play. At present the share of the output produced from them does not exceed 12 percent. As you can see, reserves do exist; it is only a matter of mobilizing them. The task of enterprises not specializing in consumer goods output is to increase their production to the level of the annual wages fund.

As before, paramount attention must be devoted to improving supplies of foodstuffs to the population. Meat and dairy product sales increased during the 5-year plan period. It is necessary to substantially raise the quality and expand the range of foodstuffs, and shift primarily to factory packaging and prepacked deliveries. In order to resolve these important tasks, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee must pool the efforts of ministries and departments and of transportation and trading organizations.

Trade and public catering were further developed during the last 5-year plan period. At the same time, quite a few complaints are still made against them. Standards of service are poor. Commodity turnover plans are fulfilled with great difficulty. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers have elaborated measures for the further development of the material and technical base of trade and public catering. The trade network needs specialization and comprehensive rationalization. Technological progress must spread to the sector's backup services — warehousing, refrigeration facilities, and transport and loading operations. Public catering must be brought as closely as possible to the places where working people work, study, and relax, and the network of fast-service enterprises must be developed.

Much remains to be done to create a modern and highly developed services sphere. The volume of services is to increase by 50 percent during the current 5-year plan period, and their quality is to improve substantially. People's growing demands for various

types of housing, municipal, transportation, consumer, and cultural services must be satisfied more fully. Every enterprise and every organization must provide paid services. This year, all major plants and associations must complete the setting up of consumer service reception desks and, wherever expedient, repair workshops and hairdressing salons. Comprehensive municipal service facilities must be created more quickly in the countryside.

The Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods and Trade and Consumer Services Departments and Belorussian Communist Party obkoms must analyze more deeply and more specifically the work of party committees and soviet and economic organs and must more energetically seek ways to step up party influence on the solution of all these vitally important problems.

A task of particular social importance has been set by the draft new edition of the CPSU Program: to ensure separate housing — be it an apartment or an individual home — for virtually every family by the year 2000. It is planned to commission 24 million square meters of housing in the republic during the current 5-year plan period. More rational use must be made of state funds for housing construction; cooperative and private construction must develop more broadly; the housing stock must be renovated and its maintenance improved; and there must be stricter monitoring of its distribution and use.

The problems of the countryside's social development remain as topical as ever. About 6 million square meters of housing and 9,400 km of hard-surface roads were built there during the last 5-year plan period. The pace that has been set must be not only consolidated but also accelerated. The volume of housing construction in the countryside must increase by more than 20 percent. At least 10 well-appointed apartments per farm must be commissioned on an annual average. Better roads must be laid to all population centers and stock units. A task on the agenda is to complete the comprehensive development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz central precincts with a full complement of social and cultural service projects.

The material base of medical institutions has strengthened over the last few years. Their network will continue to expand in the current 5-year plan period. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health and its local organs must improve the provision of universal clinical checkups for the population and the prevention of diseases and must decisively enhance the quality of medical services. The role of physical culture and sports in improving people's health must be enhanced. It is important to ensure that they become a daily need for everyone from an early age.

It is necessary to further improve social security and to show more concern for war and labor veterans, invalids, families of dead servicemen and partisans, and the elderly. Party, soviet, and economic organs must constantly keep in view questions concerning the further improvement of the position of mothers and mother and child protection. The population's needs for preschool institutions must be fully satisfied in the most immediate future, and the network of Young Pioneer, work, and sports camps must be expanded.

All these are matters of daily concern for local soviets of people's deputies, labor collectives, trade unions, and other public organizations. But not a single aspect of our people's life must remain outside the focus of attention of party organizations.

## 2. Linking Ideological Work Closely With Life and Making It Specific and Effective

Comrades! Our most important task is to make full use of the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology in order to accelerate socioeconomic development and fundamentally improve work on working people's ideological and political, labor, and moral education.

The paramount concern of party committees and organizations is the further development of the ideological conviction of Communists and all working people and of their political culture, initiative, and creativity in the struggle to implement the party's plans. To this end it is necessary to make fuller use of the entire arsenal of forms and methods of ideological influence, and above all the system of political studies and economic education, which embraces about 2.5 million people in the republic.

It is necessary to increase the return on studies and to strengthen their educational and mobilizing influence. They must develop in people a sense of personal involvement in the affairs and concerns of the party and the state and the sense of being the thrifty masters of the country. It is important for propagandists — and there are about 100,000 of them in our republic — to be educators and organizers and together with students to seek and find efficient ways of resolving vital tasks.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and party committees must straighten out the structure of political and economic education, reduce the proliferation of subjects, and strengthen the continuity of studies. And, most importantly, they must bring them closer to labor collectives' practical problems — as the party organizations of the cities of Minsk and Baranovichi do — by creating schools for the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Practice attests that success in education is ensured by the unity of economic, ideological, and organizational work. The measures adopted recently to increase the economy's efficiency and strengthen its social orientation have had a favorable influence on enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and political education. However, not all our cadres have yet acquired the ability to perceive and take into account the economic, social, and moral and political aspects of management. This was shown by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau's examination of the activity of Vitebsk and Mogilev Obkoms, Dzerzhinsk and Kalinkovichi Gorkoms, and other party committees.

The CPSU Central Committee's guideline that ideological work is a matter for the whole party and for every Communist must be more persistently and consistently fulfilled. Unfortunately, this guideline is more often proclaimed than put into practice. Measures to implement the Law on Labor Collectives, integrated political days, open letter days, and regular reports to the population by the personnel of sectors linked with serving people have

helped to change the situation. But the potential for improving this work has by no means been exhausted.

A healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective, a businesslike style of work, competence, and decency on the part of the leader, and his ability not to lose sight of the political implications of economic management, that is, of what offers the opportunity to conduct propaganda, persuade people, and conduct agitation not by means of general truisms but by means of work, order, and organization, are effective educational factors.

One of the key lines in education is the consistent assertion of social justice. Party and public organizations have reliable means in this regard. There is irreproachable compliance with Soviet laws and with the norms of the socialist way of life. There is rigorous monitoring of the extent of labor and the extent of consumption. There is publicity in assessing each person's labor contribution. The party demands that every leader and every Communist ensure by his deeds and by his attitude toward people unswerving compliance with the principles of social justice. The peculiarities of the present period oblige us to deal better with the education of working people, especially young people, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and with the inculcation of readiness to defend the homeland. Labor collectives and party and public organizations must still more closely strengthen their links with troop units, improve the work of DOSAAF organizations, and instill in young people love for the USSR Armed Forces.

Urgent questions such as the inculcation of high culture in inter-nation relations and of a sense of the Belorussian people's indissoluble unity with the great Russian people and the other fraternal peoples of our multinational motherland must not escape the attention of party committees and organizations. Active participation by the representatives of all nationalities living in the republic in production management and the work of organs of power must be ensured.

Our main patriotic and international duty is to constantly increase the republic's contribution to developing the country's unified national economic complex and the Soviet people's culture.

In order to improve patriotic, class education it is necessary to more vigorously affirm communist ideals, propagandize the Soviet state's historic path, and at the same time step up the denunciation of imperialism and its ideology, policy, and morality. Work in this direction by lecturers, propagandists, scientific staffers, writers, cultural figures, artists, and journalists must be stepped up.

The role of secondary and higher education in educating and training conscious, educated people capable of highly productive labor and of the defense of the homeland should be increased. Comprehensive targeted programs for improving the quality of the educational process, the training of cadres, and the ideological and political, labor, moral, and aesthetic education of young people have been elaborated and are being implemented in the republic. Work to ensure computer literacy on the part of pupils and students is being developed. The conditions for every secondary school graduate to master one of the mass trades are systematically being created. To this end wide use is being made

the network of production and study combines established in the republic and of the material base of vocational and technical schools.

However, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, party committees and organizations, and public education organs are still not showing due persistence in implementing the measures elaborated in connection with school reform. No serious changes have occurred in the content of the educational process. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Education, and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, local public education organs, and party committees must focus their efforts on its all-around improvement and consolidation.

The most important thing is to mold in the rising generations, while they are still at school or at a VUZ, high political culture, a creative aspiration toward the new, and the desire and readiness to work conscientiously and highly professionally. As well as acquiring a broad technical outlook, the future specialists and young workers must master modern methods of creating and manufacturing high-quality output.

Together with the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education, and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must in the very near future elaborate a system for the regional and sectorial planning of the training and utilization of mass-scale cadres and specialists. It is necessary to introduce more widely targeted forms of instruction and scientifically based methods of assessing the professional suitability of applicants during admission to educational establishments and the assignment of their graduates. Life also demands the creation in the republic of an integrated system for improving the qualifications of and retraining cadres on the basis of the leading VUZs.

Literature and art play a growing role in shaping Soviet people's spiritual world, lofty civic stance, and esthetic tastes. A number of works of literature, music, painting, and cinematography have been created in the republic during the last few years which have gained recognition by the people. The subject of heroism is being successfully developed. Creative young people are making themselves known with increasing confidence. The ties between literature and art and social practice are strengthening. Nevertheless, they do not always provide an in-depth reflection of whatever perturbs their contemporaries. Quite a few artistically weak works still appear. This is a matter of serious concern for us.

What is needed today are talented works using living and memorable imagery to reveal the moral and political sources of Soviet people's innovative aspirations and actions. We are talking about the creative intelligentsia's active participation in people's education, in the reorientation of their mentality toward working in the new style, and in the development of everyone's sense of duty and responsibility.

Great importance here is attached to class perspicacity, implacability toward bourgeois ideology, politics, and morals, impeccable mastery of the methods of socialist realism, and high standards of political and philosophical thinking by creative workers.

Great reserves for economic and moral advancement lie in the sensible use of free time. Our people's leisure is becoming more interesting and more diverse. However, today there are only a few isolated examples of the application of the new forms of mass-cultural and health-oriented physical culture work. What is needed is a qualitative restructuring of the entire leisure sphere and the strengthening of its material base. This, in turn, demands the pooling of the potential and energy of culture and sports institutions and of economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The increased tasks of ideological, political, and moral education must be resolved in the new fashion. It is necessary to free mass political and cultural enlightenment work more rapidly from formalism, declamation, and the substitution of bureaucratic administration for living work with people.

The fruitfulness of education depends largely on the acuteness of our reaction to any violations of our moral norms. It is necessary to ensure that the experience of people in Novopolotsk in strengthening the moral-political climate in labor collectives and involving unemployed people [nezanyatyie lyudi] in socially useful labor—experience approved by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee—is introduced everywhere.

Following the passing of the new anti-alcohol laws, party committees and organizations, labor collectives, and mass news organs launched a more objective and more resolute struggle against the ugly phenomenon of drunkenness. This enjoys our people's approval and support and has a positive effect on the moral climate in society, in production, and in daily life. But the attention devoted to these matters is slack in many places. The force of law and measures of disciplinary, administrative, and social influence are not always used against drunkards. There must be consistent and firm implementation of the line of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, eliminating the shortcomings existing in this work, and firmly establishing the healthy and sober way of life. It is necessary to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of party, soviet, and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations for the unconditional execution of the party and government directives on struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and for the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order.

More attention must be devoted to questions such as strengthening the family and enhancing its role in and responsibility for the upbringing of children. Sensible use must be made here of existing socioeconomic potential, public opinion, literature, and art. Of course, Communist parents must be held more strictly to task for the moral climate within the family and children's upbringing.

We expect more from social scientists when it comes to interpreting the theoretical and practical problems of our society's development at the present stage, the shaping of personality, and the organization of educational work. Quite a few works appear in print, but by no means are all of them distinguished by profound analysis, fresh thinking, and substantiated conclusions. There is too much description and scholastic deliberation. It is necessary to raise the theoretical standard of research work and strengthen the ties between social scientists and production collectives.



People's consciousness is increasingly affected by the mass news media. Their base has strengthened over the last few years. The construction of a new television center is approaching completion and television transmitters have been boosted. A republic television program has been established. The contents of newspapers, journals, and books are improving. The mass news media must concentrate their efforts on the main avenues of social life and must enhance the effect they have on people through political clarity, purposefulness of statements, depth of meaning, greater flexibility, extensive news coverage, vividness, and accessibility.

Experienced and knowledgeable workers must staff all sectors of propaganda and agitation, education, culture, and mass news. There must be further improvements in the system for their training and retraining on the basis of the enhanced demands made by the party in terms of their ideological and theoretical standard, professional skill, and ability to lead people.

To put it briefly, extensive, painstaking, and responsible work lies ahead along all avenues of ideological, political, labor, and moral education. In the process of improving this work, it must be borne in mind that the basic criterion of the efficiency of educational efforts is the enhanced consciousness of people and their readiness to resolve persistently and skillfully the tasks set by the party.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade S. Ye. Pavlov) must analyze in greater depth the processes occurring in the socioeconomic, spiritual, and moral life of labor collectives, must display greater initiative in restructuring propaganda and mass political work, must be more exacting toward ideological departments and services, and must intensify its monitoring of their activity. Comrade A. T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, must be more persistent in the implementation of measures to improve ideological work and enhance its efficiency.

Comrades! The situation in the world remains tense through the fault of imperialist circles and primarily the United States. The CPSU, expressing the will of the Soviet people, firmly and purposefully follows a principled course of averting the nuclear threat and of developing international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. The attention of peoples from all continents is focused on the profoundly well-argued Soviet peace initiatives set out in the statement by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In this document, which is a landmark in the struggle for lasting and universal peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state have put forward a program for totally eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000 and ensuring reliable security for present and future generations. Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement encountered ardent approval and universal support in the republic.

Life imperatively demands that each of us augment with our shock labor our contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic and defense potential and its lofty international prestige. Questions of participation in international cooperation must be resolved effectively and from clear-cut class positions; targets within the framework of socialist economic integration must be fulfilled promptly; and friendly ties with the fraternal socialist countries must be deepened.

### III. Party Organizational Work Must Be Equal to the New Tasks

#### 1. Improving Party Leadership of All Spheres of Life

Soviet society's entry into a new stage marking a turning point in its development makes higher demands on the standard of political leadership and organizational activity on the part of all party components. Lenin's words that the new situation demands not just a simple repetition of memorized formulas and slogans but also "initiatives, mental flexibility, inventiveness and independent work on an original historical task" (V. I. Lenin, *Complete Collected Works*, Vol 19, p 82) have a particularly topical ring today.

The Leninist style of work is a reliable means for achieving the set goal. This is emphasized with renewed force in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and in all recent party documents. The components of this style -- specificity and businesslike efficiency, objectivity in evaluating achievements and in determining ways to overcome shortcomings, purposefulness and consistency, and organization and extensive publicity -- are being established with increasing persistence in the activity of all Belorussian Communist Party components. This was promoted to a large extent by Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums and party meetings in all organs of management and in the republic's labor collectives devoted to this issue.

Some time ago the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee voiced serious complaints against the Brest party obkom because of omissions in the utilization of production potential. It is to the oblast party organization's credit that, as has already been noted, it managed to restructure its organizational and political work to a large extent, which made it possible to encourage people to make better use of reserves and potential. The oblast has taken a significant step forward.

A systematic and creative approach toward the solution of problems distinguishes the Grodno Obkom, the Volkovysk Gorkom (First Secretary Comrade M. V. Zhebrak), the Baranovichskiy Raykom (Comrade N. V. Domenikan), the Dokshitskiy Raykom (Comrade N. I. Ustin), and the Stoltsovskiy Raykom (Comrade M. I. Rovdo). Recently this approach became more clearly noticeable in the activity of the Minsk and Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkoms.

But restructuring has not occurred everywhere. Not all party committees are persistent in improving the forms and methods of work. There is an unjustifiable lack of attention to this matter at the Tolochinskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom (First Secretary Comrade V. P. Minin). The rayon's natural and economic conditions are among the best in the Vitebsk region, and earlier it occupied front-ranking positions in the oblast and the republic. The last few years, however, have seen a serious drop in the development of agricultural production. In comparison with 1976, harvest yields have fallen for grain crops (from 31.3 to 25.5 quintals), flax fiber (from 8.6 to 6.2 quintals), and potatoes (from 137 to 130 quintals). Milk yields have fallen, animal weight gains have declined, and production costs have risen. During the last 5-year plan period the rayon failed to fulfill its plans for sales to the state of potatoes, flax fiber, meat, and milk.



There is no clear-cut system in the party raykom's work, which is dominated by a superficial and not always competent approach to the utilization of existing potential to boost the output of agricultural produce. Responsibility for this lies with the Vitebsk party obkom and its secretaries, Comrades Ye.I. Radetskiy and T.I. Misuno, who failed to analyze the rayon's affairs in depth and in practice tolerated its lagging.

Some Belorussian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms lack a self-critical attitude toward achieved results, overemphasize their successes, and obscure omissions. They are slow to overcome the supplanting of soviet and economic organs, conservatism in thinking, inertia, stereotyped approaches toward leadership, and obsolete methods of leadership. To a greater or lesser extent this is typical of the Drogichinskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom (First Secretary Comrade B.V. Osov-tsov), Svislochskiy Raykom (Comrade I.K. Yarmoshchuk), Smolevichskiy Raykom (Comrade V.S. Chechko), Khotimskiy Raykom (Comrade V.A. Prudnikov), Sennenskiy Raykom (Comrade N.F. Domashkevich), and Gomel's Zheleznodorozhnyy Raykom (former First Secretary Comrade I.V. Astraukh).

It is necessary to shift from "general" leadership to specific leadership. Particular emphasis must be placed on work with people and on the ability to organize and run affairs. Fewer words, assurances, and promises; more weighty and tangible results!

During the period under review, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee enhanced the role and responsibility of state and public organizations and strove to ensure that every one of them — be they soviet, trade union, or Komsomol organizations — tackled its own affairs and made full use of the rights and powers vested in it.

The soviets of people's deputies now bear greater responsibility for the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for economic and social development. The trade unions have improved the working people's involvement in the solution of economic and management tasks. The work of Komsomol organizations has been galvanized.

However, many state organs and public organizations are still functioning sluggishly and without initiative. They often hide behind the backs of party committees and shift on to them their direct responsibilities.

Many rayispolkoms, primarily Beshenkovichskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, Myadelskiy, and Oshmyanskiy, have yet to overcome the superficial approach to the resolution of tasks in economic and cultural building.

The soviets of people's deputies must find their position in the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises and must ensure that changes for the better occur not only in the technical nature of production but also in the employees' working and living conditions. There must be unflagging monitoring by deputies of the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, other projects for social and cultural purposes, and roads. The soviets must make a greater contribution to the organization of consumer goods production, the Food Program's fulfillment, and the restructuring of the countryside.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must channel the efforts of local soviets and economic organs more objectively toward the prompt discovery and utilization of existing reserves and potential for the republic's socioeconomic development. Not all ministries and departments have fully abandoned administrative-bureaucratic methods of leadership. For example, many staffers of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry cannot see important problems of the sector's development from behind piles of paperwork.

Life persistently demands improvements in the work of people's control organs. They must be more efficient in verifying the execution of party and state directives, preventing shortcomings, and taking a resolute stance against everything that harms the cause. Party committees and organizations must give constant assistance and support to people's control organs.

During the period under review, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee took resolute measures to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order and to eliminate serious shortcomings in the activity of some law enforcement organs. Comrade G.N. Zhabitskiy was relieved of his duties as Belorussian SSR minister of internal affairs, and Comrade A.I. Mogilnitskiy was relieved of his duties as republic prosecutor.

At the same time, law enforcement organs are still inadequately efficient in the struggle against criminal behavior. The political sections of internal affairs organs have still not found their place in this work. Militia, prosecutor's office, court, and administration of justice staffers must vigilantly guard Soviet laws, the interests of the state, and the rights of the working people. Party committees must show constant concern for the expansion of ties between law enforcement organs and the public and labor collectives.

The Belorussian Trade Union Council Presidium, oblast trade union councils, and many sector trade union committees still look only superficially into the affairs of grassroots organizations. They often perform only inspection functions with regard to these organizations and give them little specific assistance. Trade union organizations must enhance the efficiency of socialist competition and free it of the habits of formalism and bureaucracy. Labor rivalry must be channeled toward labor productivity growth and improved output quality, prompt performance of contractual obligations, introduction and assimilation of new equipment, and rational utilization of work time and all types of resources. Moral incentives must be more fully applied. The trade unions, together with soviet and economic organs, must show daily concern for the satisfaction of people's social and cultural needs and for their health, rest, and leisure.

The activity of many Komsomol committees and organizations is being restructured only slowly. The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee Bureau is largely to blame for this. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work, Propaganda and Agitation, Science and Education Establishments, and Culture Departments also bear responsibility for this.

In improving leadership of Komsomol organizations, it is important not to allow excessive tutelage of them and to encourage initiative and independent action. The energy and ardent intellect

of young men and women must be oriented toward the resolution of specific national economic tasks. There should be more effective concern with the school Komsomol and Young Pioneer and other organizations of pupils and young students.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee inseparably links the improvement of the standard of leadership of state, economic, and cultural building with the further improvement of work with cadres. This key problem was discussed in detail at the 3d and 22d Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenums and is constantly examined by the Bureau and Secretariat. Party committees have elaborated and are implementing long-term plans for training and retraining cadres at every level. Reports from Communist leaders and conversations with them on the fulfillment of statutory and professional obligations and party decisions and assignments have become a rule. The role of certification of specialists is growing and the significance of testimonials is intensifying.

In implementing the Leninist principles of the selection, deployment, and education of cadres it is necessary to take account of their political outlook, business and moral qualities, professionalism and practical experience, ability to ensure effective management and harmonious work by collectives in the sector entrusted to them, and ability to match what has been done to the tasks to be resolved.

The slightest manifestations of complacency and negligence must not be tolerated. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate what V.I. Lenin described as dereliction, negligence, shoddiness, laxness, nervous precipitateness, and a tendency to substitute discussion for action and talk for work. The question is being posed today in the following way: People who cannot reorient themselves and are incapable of following the dialectics of present-day life in all its depth and complexity must make way for more vigorous workers with solid knowledge and good organizational abilities.

The republic party organization is concerned with ensuring that promising young workers work, gain experience, and acquire the necessary political and business tempering alongside tested cadres. The leadership of individual oblasts, a number of cities and rayons, and many labor collectives has been strengthened recently. More women are being promoted to responsible sectors. They account for more than one-third of party gorkom and raykom secretaries.

It is well known that the creation of a reliable reserve is the fundamental basis in work with cadres. However there are still considerable shortcomings and mistakes in shaping such a reserve. Random people are often added to the reserve. The result is that it exists on paper, but sometimes there is no one to promote. Such shortcomings are inherent in the Brianskiy, Brestskiy, Kirovskiy, Lioznenskiy, and Smorgonskiy Raykoms.

Great specificity and a systematic approach is required in work with cadres. The questionnaire [anketnyy] approach is intolerable when appointing a person to a given post. What is important is not a general knowledge of what the worker is like but a detailed clarification of how suitable he is for precisely the position in question and how knowledgeable and authoritative he is in the field being entrusted to him.

It is important to step up the attention devoted to management cadres. People lacking adequate experience or competence often find their way into ministries, departments, and their subdivisions. Party organizations must display more concern for middle-level cadres. It is disquieting that every fourth team and livestock unit on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is headed by people without specialized education. There is a particularly high proportion of such people in Mogilev and Minsk Oblasts. This is also a topical problem for industry, construction, and the services sphere. Its solution should be tackled more persistently and consistently.

It is necessary to display a totally principled approach to assessing leaders' moral makeup and get rid of people who embark on the path of deception of the state and money-grubbing, who are disrespectful toward people, and who flout our moral norms. The following raykom secretaries were fired for these reasons: P.S. Bagino in Mozyrskiy Rayon, D.P. Krasovskiy in Polotskiy Rayon, Yu.V. Meshcherov in Dvinskoy Rayon, and A.I. Setevnits in Shchuchinskiy Rayon. Every Communist must bear a dual responsibility for misdemeanors he commits—to the law and to his party comrades. The shielding of leaders from their criticism and instances of this kind do occur—is intolerable. Liberalism must not be displayed toward people who are out of step with discipline or abuse their position. The Party Organizational Work Department and Comrade G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, must display a more profound and principled approach to the selection, deployment, and education of cadres.

Cadres are a key element in party work. The attention of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms has been and must remain centered on this question.

## 2. Strengthening the Party Ranks and Developing Intraparty Relations

Relying on statutory norms and the CPSU's demands, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has achieved an increase in party organizations' militancy and has developed and deepened intraparty relations.

The new edition of the Program and the amendments being made to the CPSU Statutes will promote the intensification of the party's leading and directing role. Their essence lies, on the one hand, in further expanding intraparty democracy and developing the initiative and activeness of Communists and all party organizations, and first and foremost primary organizations, and, on the other, in increasing their responsibility for the resolution of common matters. These changes serve to increase the CPSU member's prestige, title, and significance. They take account of time-tested party building practice. At the same time they enrich the statutes with new provisions in keeping with the demands of the times and Communists' wishes. Some formulations have been made more specific.

The Belorussian Communist Party—one of the CPSU's militant detachments—includes 668,000 Communists. More than three-fourths of them work in the sphere of material production. In the last 5 years over 100,000 people have been admitted to the party. Some 57.5 percent of them are workers.

The approach to admissions to the CPSU must be strict and exacting. Haste and superficiality are sometimes tolerated, however. This was shown, in part, by the recent Central Committee Bureau discussion of the Svetlogorsk Gorkom's work to increase and strengthen party ranks. There, as in a number of other places, the qualitative aspect is overlooked and consideration is not always given to the specific characteristics of labor collectives, particularly those where the intensification of party influence is particularly necessary.

Concern for the purity and strength of party ranks is our prime duty. Communists' responsibility for the objectivity of recommendations [for admission to the party] must be increased and new recruits must be helped in their ideological and political growth. It is important to make fuller use of the educational potential of the period as a candidate member and schools for young Communists and of the tremendous life experience of party veterans.

It is necessary to enhance in every possible way primary party organizations' role in molding high ideological and political and moral qualities in party members. There are over 15,000 such organizations in the Belorussian Communist Party. Fruitful work is carried out by the party organizations of the Minsk electrical equipment plant, Vitebsk's special design bureau for gear-cutting, polishing, and grinding machine tools, the Mogilev ribbon factory, the "Gomelpromstroy" construction and installation association, the "Progress" kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the "Parakhonskiy" sovkhos in Pinskiy Rayon, Minsk's "Belarus" department store, Secondary School No 10 in the city of Gomel, and many others.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has displayed constant concern for strengthening primary party organizations' influence on resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building and people's education. During the period under review, the activity of 28 of them was analyzed in the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. The implementation of the adopted resolutions helped to improve their work.

However, certain party organizations poorly influence affairs in labor collectives and make insufficient use of the right granted to them to monitor the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus. As yet not all production subunits have party formations. There are no party groups in one in three teams in industry and one in five in construction. There are no Communists in one in seven livestock units.

Certain party committees are lax in helping primary party organizations to restructure their work and resort to the over-regulation of work, which fetters initiative and reduces Communists' activeness. This is characteristic of Ivyeveskiy, Petrikovskiy, Chauskiy, and Chashnikskiy party raykoms.

Central Committee departments and Belorussian Communist Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must improve leadership of primary party organizations, whose range of rights and functional duties is considerably expanded by the changes being made to the CPSU Statutes.

Communists' meetings and party committee plenums must be a real platform for collective opinion and a school of education.

There is still much formalism in holding them. Criticism is often one-sided. There is plenty of it from above and almost none from below — of Bureau members and party committee secretaries. Many plenums of Polotsk Gorkom and Zhabinkovskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Kormyanskiy, and Minsk's Tsentralnyy Raykoms are held in that kind of atmosphere.

It is necessary to seek to ensure that critical analysis of activity is established everywhere and that any lack of objectivity in assessments of what has been achieved is totally eliminated. Cadres are correctly educated only in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, bolshevik frankness, and a universal orientation toward constantly seeking potential and reserves for increasing production efficiency. Criticism must be businesslike, specific, and constructive and must help people to get rid of shortcomings. This can be achieved only if every criticism and useful proposal is immediately followed by a response. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must struggle more resolutely against those who do not brook criticism and persecute people for it. The possibility envisaged by the CPSU Statutes of criticizing not only any Communist but also any party organ at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and committee plenums will help improve matters.

The party teaches us to closely and carefully heed the opinions and mood of Communists and all working people. Letters are one source of such information. In the last 5 years the republic's party committees received 370,000 letters. They contained many valuable proposals, pieces of advice, and wishes. Many of them prompted the adoption of appropriate decisions. At the same time slanderers must be unmasked and brought to book.

All omissions, wherever they are discovered, have a common denominator: the absence of monitoring and precise verification of execution. Each year Bobruysk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom heard reports from the party committee and leadership of the "Bobruyskshina" association. But the resolutions that were adopted were not backed up with specific organizational work. There is still much mismanagement at the enterprise, and labor discipline is faltering. The 5-year plan target for production volume was not fulfilled. It is necessary to ensure that monitoring is preventive, exacting, and profound and is carried out systematically and in a timely fashion, from above and below simultaneously. The role of the secretariats of the Central Committee and of Belorussian Communist Party obkoms and also of party commissions must be enhanced here.

The system of party information needs to be restructured. Information must be accurate and must totally rule out self-praise and window dressing. Anodyne and laudatory reports prompt incorrect assessments and erroneous judgments. Correct decision-making requires specific and objective analysis of events.

The creation of an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and lofty exactingness depends on all members of an elected organ, and particularly on the party committee's first secretary. He must be modest, fair, and smart, must skillfully organize people for the solution of complex tasks, and must honestly and openly admit defects and mistakes if they occur.

Comrades! The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has rigorously adhered to the principle of collective leadership. There were 25 Central Committee plenums and 22 republic aktiv meetings during the period under review. The Central Committee Bureau examined various aspects of the activity of all obkoms, 24 party gorkoms and raykoms, and a number of ministries and departments and public organizations. The best experience of party organizations was continuously generalized. The Central Committee Secretariat concentrated its efforts on monitoring the execution of adopted decisions.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat strove to ensure that the Central Committee apparatus and departments established a party-minded analytical and creative approach toward problems of economic and cultural building and people's education. This line must be continued even more persistently in the future.

The report and election campaign held on the eve of the congress demonstrated the lofty organization and cohesion of Communists, the militancy of party organizations, and their mood for the successful implementation of the course set by the party. There was considerable renovation of elected party organs. Workers, kolkhoz members, and women are represented more broadly on them, and the national composition of party organizations has been taken more fully into account.

The CPSU's pregress documents had an enormous effect on the course of the report and election campaign and on the republic's entire sociopolitical life. The widespread and keen discussion of these documents everywhere was of a creative nature. The discussion was closely linked with the solution of

current and long-term tasks and helped to boost working people's initiative and activeness.

More than 4 million people took part in the discussion of the pregress documents. They submitted almost 13,000 proposals and suggestions. Party committees and the editorial offices of republic newspapers and journals received about 4,000 letters expressing unanimous support for the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the CPSU Statute, and the Basic Guidelines.

On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, common concerns and identical aspirations with the party and the country characterize the life and work of the republic's working people. Eloquent proof of this is provided by the weighty results of the pregress strike labor vigil. We must consolidate and augment the labor eagerness and ardent enthusiasm of the masses. The talent, skills, experience, and knowledge of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia must be made to serve the new 5-year plan.

Allow me, on behalf of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress delegates and all Communists to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee that the Belorussian Communist Party and all working people in the republic will make a worthy contribution to the acceleration of our socialist motherland's socioeconomic development.



## SLYUNKOV CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA211127 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 5

["Concluding Speech by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov on the Report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee to the 30th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party and on the Draft Versions of the New Edition of the CPSU Program and Amendments to the CPSU Statutes"]

[Text] Comrades! In summing up the results of the discussion that has just ended, I would like to mention the chief peculiarities of discussing the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the party's pre-congress documents. Those peculiarities are, first of all, the complete analysis of the activity of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the critical interpretation of the path we have traveled, demandingness and adherence to firm principles, and the search for new forms and methods of providing party and political support to the tasks that have been advanced by the party at the present-day stage of communist construction.

The delegates who spoke supplemented and developed the principles stated in the report, adding new ideas and enriching its conclusions with collective experience. They expressed critical comments and made constructive proposals for improving the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and the local party and Soviet agencies. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the government, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments will examine carefully all the comments and recommendations. The appropriate decisions will be made with regard to each of them.

The discussion of the report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to the CPSU Statutes indicated that the republic's party organization sees clearly the paths for resolving the strategic task of accelerating our country's social and economic development. We are also well aware that we shall have to double or triple our efforts.

The party, Soviet, and economic agencies, the social organizations, and all our cadres must reorganize more quickly. It is necessary to assure that all our work is more meaningful, is executed from a systems point of view, is purposeful, and has a high rate of results.

It is necessary to take an innovator's approach to the resolution of the problems that are arising, and to show even greater persistence and consistency in carrying

out the course taken by the party, which is aimed at the complete confirmation of organizational spirit, discipline, and order, and the increasing of responsibility for the job that has been assigned.

Today each of us must demonstrate decisiveness and boldness in overcoming obsolete habits and stereotypes, in eliminating everything that is hindering our forward movement.

Today it is necessary to have a true breakthrough along the entire front in our work: in thought processes, in psychology, in style of organizing and political-indoctrinational activity, in one's attitude toward the job at hand and toward one's social duty.

Today each of us must strain as hard as possible in our efforts, must work with the greatest application, in a creative, initiatory, and purposeful manner.

Only this will enable us to cope successfully with the tasks confronting the republic's party organization and all the workers of Belorussia in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Industry, agriculture, and capital construction -- we must bring these and all spheres of the economy to new and higher goals.

It is our duty to do everything to assure that our republic's contribution to the reinforcement of our motherland's economic and defensive might becomes both more important and multiplies with every passing year.

I shall probably be expressing the unanimous opinion of all the delegates to this congress if I say that the Communist Party members and all the workers of our republic will do everything to assure that the stupendous concepts of our party, the highest goal of which is the welfare and happiness of Soviet citizens, will be completely implemented.

We shall do everything to assure that the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is marked with new labor achievements.

## SLYUNKOV CLOSING SPEECH

WA190130 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Speech by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, at the 31 January closing session of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The agenda of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress is completed, and its work has come to an end.

Permit me on behalf of the members and candidates of the newly elected Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the members of the Belorussian Communist Party Auditing Commission to express to the congress delegates cordial gratitude for the high trust shown us.

We value this trust highly and understand the entire extent of the responsibility entrusted to us; we will spare no forces or energy for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

The atmosphere in which the congress was held fully reflects the positive changes which have occurred in the country and the atmosphere of efficiency, exactingness, frank and constructive exchange of opinions, and orientation toward the achievement of outstanding results which in accordance with the will of the party is becoming established increasingly firmly in our society.

The congress demonstrated with full force the monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all working people of the republic around the party's Leninist Central Committee, their ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, their readiness for major new tasks and accomplishments, and their inexorable wish to multiply the contribution to nationwide property.

The congress unanimously approved the drafts of the new version of the program and the changes to the rules of the CPSU and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

These documents of tremendous political and theoretical significance strikingly and convincingly embody the party's highest goal: All in the name of man, all for the good of man.

Having exactly and self-critically analyzed the results of the republic party organization's work in the period under review, on the basis of the program documents

and principles of the CPSU Central Committee the congress outlined the main directions of its practical activity for the coming 5-year period, the main paths of the struggle for implementation of the course advanced by the Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the achievement on this basis of a new qualitative state of Soviet society.

The congress has given all of us a new creative charge. Returning to the labor collectives, it is necessary to transmit this charge to one's work comrades and join actively together with them in the struggle to implement the adopted decisions and to give a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A great deal of difficult work lies ahead of us. Accomplishment of the tasks which will be determined by the 27th party congress will require of each Communist, each party organization, and each labor collective of the republic a tireless quest for new approaches to the problems which arise, ever increasing initiative, high responsibility for the general results of work and precise organization and firm discipline.

And we delegates to our congress must set an example in all of this, each of us being especially responsible for the successful realization of the party's far-reaching designs and plans.

The congress received many letters and telegrams. The production collectives report the labor victories won in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. Wishes for the success of our congress are expressed by workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the people's intelligentsia, and war and labor veterans.

These letters are eloquent testimony to the indestructible unity of party and people, our people's devoted love for the motherland and their patriotic endeavor to make it even more beautiful and rich.

I believe I express the general opinion when I reply to all who wrote to our congress: Cordial thanks, comrades! New success to you in work for the good of the beloved motherland!

The congress received greetings telegrams from the union republic Communist Party central committees and the party organizations of a number of the country's oblasts and cities.

We perceive this as a manifestation of the fraternal feelings toward the Communists and working people of Belorussia.

We express to them our sincere gratitude and acknowledgments.

Enriched by the experience of organizing and political work in the masses, the Belorussian Republic party organization will, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, continue to struggle tirelessly to implement the party's general line and achieve new victories on the path of communist creation.

Long live the CPSU, the guiding and directing force of our society!

Long live the heroic Soviet people, the creator people!



## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA191201 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Report by M.V. Kovalev, chairman of Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, at 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress: "The CPSU Central Committee 'Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Dear delegates!

Our party is approaching its 27th congress with the scientifically tested, profoundly substantiated concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It concentrates, focuses on, the interests and will of our people. It is aimed at ensuring that the economic and defense might of the motherland grow stronger and that Soviet Man will live and work even better.

This concept is the core of all three of the party's precongress documents -- the new Draft CPSU Program, the draft party statutes with the proposed changes and the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, the draft of the Basic Guidelines "is intended to materialize, as it were, the propositions of the CPSU Program and to translate them into the language of specific plan quotas as applied to such a crucial stage of its realization as the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000."

It is highly significant in this connection that the working people of the republic and the Communists are paying special attention as they discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines to ways and means to carry out the tasks put forward in the draft. Thus they are submitting proposals on how to reach the frontiers charted for the coming period more rapidly and fruitfully.

That which is new, which has become a part of our life since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, shows convincingly what huge potential forces and inexhaustible possibilities are contained in the socialist system.

The measures adopted recently for switching the economy onto the tracks of intensive development, raising the efficiency of national economic control, enforcing order, strengthening labor and state discipline, and for observance of the practice of the strictest economies, as well as the measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism,

have led to a change for the better here and to better results in the use of our tremendous potential.

The statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on ensuring lasting and general peace in the world also corresponds to people's innermost aspirations.

The active support for the party's domestic and foreign policy serves as a source of confidence and optimism and a guarantee that what has been planned will be fulfilled.

The speaker went on to analyze the main results of the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The national income considerably exceeded the amount envisaged by the plan. Some R25 billion more was produced in the past 5 years than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The increase in the industrial product constituted R7.4 billion. Almost R2 billion of consumer goods in addition to the annual plans were produced.

In the agrarian sector of the economy we were able to eliminate or appreciably improve on the lag which had been allowed to occur at the start of the 5-Year-Plan and to achieve steady production growth. The products increased by more than R4 billion compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Capital construction was carried out in a large volume. The commissioning of practically all the capacity as well as the sociocultural facilities envisaged by the 11th 5-Year Plan was secured.

The efficiency of the economy increased. Social labor productivity increased 30 percent. Some 95 percent of the increase in the national income was secured thanks to this factor. A trend toward a reduction in its material- and energy-intensiveness was discerned.

These results are testimony to our people's profound understanding of party policy and their endeavor to support in deeds its course toward an increase in the rate and efficiency of the economy's development. They also embodied the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee measures for a reorganization of the style and methods of the work of the party, soviet, and economic authorities, and an increase in the purposefulness and systemic approach in the leadership and control of the republic's national economy.

The social program was implemented consistently in the past 5-year period. Approximately 80 percent of the national income was channeled directly into satisfaction of public requirements. The payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by more than R1 billion. The addition per capita constituted almost R100.

Much was done to improve housing conditions. Some 2.5 million square meters more housing were built than outlined by the 5-year plan. Trade and consumer services improved. The network of schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and cultural establishments, and sports installations expanded.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the leadership of economic and cultural building. The republic's achievements could have been even more impressive had full use been made of the available potential.

An inadequate level of organizing work and slowness in overcoming lagging and the transition to intensive methods of management are being manifested in a number of sectors of the national economy.

The Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Kostikov, minister) and Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril, minister) were unable to achieve a steady buildup of the manufacture of products and failed to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, pertaining to the rate of increase in production. Enterprises of the former meat and dairy industry failed to reach the targets for labor productivity growth.

Many associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Timber and Wood Processing (Comrade Kravtsov, minister) and Fuel Industry (Comrade Filippov, minister) and Mogilev Oblast allowed disruptions in the fulfillment of contractual supply commitments.

New equipment and progressive technology are only being introduced slowly in a number of sectors. The technical level and quality of many products, including consumer goods, lag behind modern requirements.

The 5-year plan quotas for the production of potash fertilizer, chemical fibers and yarn, tires, wood-particle board and fiber board tiles, wall materials, cotton and woollen cloth, knitwear products, and certain other types of industrial product were underfulfilled.

It was not possible to reach the targets of the Food Program in a number of important indicators. A large number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses failed to cope with the plan quotas.

Exhaustive measures were not always adopted for the timely commissioning and assimilation of production capacity at new and modernized enterprises. The duration of the construction of many facilities is considerably in excess of the norm.

There is still much unactivated potential for economies in raw material, intermediate products, and energy.

The unsatisfactory work of many enterprises and organizations in the services sphere is giving rise to the public's justified complaints.

All this testifies that the soviet and economic authorities and the government of the republic have as yet fallen far short of doing everything possible for the highly efficient functioning of the economy and better solution of social questions.

In the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee report Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov revealed with all party-minded straightforwardness the shortcomings and omissions in our work. We must draw serious conclusions from this and ensure an abrupt turnabout toward an intensification of production and reorient each enterprise, each sector, toward the full and priority use of qualitative factors of economic growth.

M.V. Kovalev then turned to an exposition of the main tasks of economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

The Draft Basic Guidelines set the task of creating by the year 2000 economic potential equal in scale to all that was accumulated in all preceding years of Soviet power. Proceeding from this, it is essential that we secure an annual increase in the republic's national income of 4.5-5 percent and labor productivity growth of no less than 5.7 percent.

A most important role in the accomplishment of the strategic long-term tasks belongs to the 12th 5-Year Plan, which is to be pivotal in all areas of economic and social development.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the further economic and social development of all the union republics. A great new step forward is to be taken in the country's single national economic complex by our republic, too.

The most important parameters of the 5-year plan have already been determined. And although some of them will possibly be clarified upon confirmation of the new 5-year plan, it should be said that they correspond, in the main, to the party's demands concerning an acceleration of economic growth.

It is planned that in the 5 years national income will increase in the republic 24 percent and the industrial product 22-25 percent. The average annual gross agricultural product is to increase 12-14 percent compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan, or by no less than R1.5 billion.

These indicators should be regarded as the minimum. A work rhythm has to be set from the very start of the 5-year plan which will ensure a high rate for the entire coming period. It is to this that the republic's pledges adopted for the present year are geared.

The main criterion of economic development now is the achievement of high results with the best use of resources.

Unfortunately, until recently neither Soviet workers nor business managers had provided the results of their activity with such an evaluation. Consequently, the annual growth of production was accompanied by a constant growth of material and energy outlays per unit product.

Only in the last years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, thanks to the energetic measures adopted by the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, did this factor come to be strictly monitored. As a result, the material-intensiveness of the gross social product declined 3.4 percent in the republic in 1985 compared with 1980 against the planned target of 0.9 percent.

And we are virtually merely at the start of this great work. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan we must have secured a reduction in material-intensiveness of the gross social product of no less than 4.3 percent, in energy-intensiveness of the national income of 9 percent, and in metal-intensiveness of 14 percent.

The increase in the fuel, energy, raw material, and intermediate product requirement is to be met 75-80 percent thanks to economies therein. It is necessary to make the practice of economies the basis of management and to conduct a resolute struggle against extravagance and lax management.

Work is being completed in the republic on the comprehensive "Intensification" program. It contains stringent indicators. It is now important to elaborate and implement measures designed to accomplish what has been outlined.

Our economic activity in the 12th 5-Year Plan will develop practically without an increase in labor resources. Consequently, it is essential to obtain the entire national income increase thanks to increased labor productivity. It will be necessary



in industry in the 5-year plan to raise it by no less than 23 percent, in agriculture 22 percent and in construction 17 percent.

The main lever here is scientific-technical progress. As is known, in the last 5-year plan even the not very stringent quotas for the introduction of new equipment were regularly unfulfilled. We can no longer be reconciled to such a situation. Introduction of the achievements of science and technology must now become the load-bearing structure of all our plans and be at the center of the attention of all our personnel.

The accelerated renewal of production machinery -- primarily thanks to speedier replacement of inefficient equipment by progressive, highly productive equipment -- is required. The process of the renewal of equipment and fixed production capital has hitherto moved slowly. No more than 6,000 units of equipment are perfected annually, while more than 100,000 need to be renewed.

The proportion of automated equipment in the total mass of tools of labor is not as yet great. Little more than 2 percent of workers are employed in automated work in industry here. The proportion of machine tools with numerical programmed control in the republic's machine building constitutes 1.7 percent.

One out of every three workers is currently employed in manual labor in industry, one out of every two in construction, and approximately 70 percent in agriculture. However, the reduction in the proportion of workers employed in manual work is proceeding extremely slowly. This applies primarily to enterprises of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and Bel'sel'stroy, Timber and Wood-Processing, and Local Industry.

Decisive measures are needed here. It is essential in the current 5-year plan to even more than double the rate of renewal of the active part of fixed capital and introduce over 600 transfer machines and 122 flexible production systems.

It is planned to have reduced the number of workers employed in manual labor by 208,000 or 14.3 percent compared with 1985.

It is perfectly obvious that for the modernization and retooling of production as quickly as possible we cannot count exclusively on the centralized supply of equipment.

The government is adopting measures for the development of the base of the "Kompleks" Scientific-Production Association, which is oriented toward the manufacture of means of mechanization. Together with this we must register and activate the possibilities of all enterprises.

The catalyst of scientific-technical progress is, as is known, microelectronics, computers and computer technology, and instrument-making and the entire industry of information science. Some 330 automated control systems function in the republic. They embrace practically all levels of control of the national economy.

At the same time it has to be said plainly: Many ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations are as yet making inadequate use of the possibilities of computer equipment.

Frequently it is not fully loaded.

Thus at the Gomel Chemical Plant (Comrade Strelchenok, director) the computer center load in the latter half of 1985 constituted only 6.3 hours and in the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association (Comrade Uvarov, director) 9.5 hours a day. As a result the active part of the computer centers' fixed capital is exerting no appreciable influence on economic activity.

It is essential that we enforce order here as quickly as possible. Computer equipment must be used actively for controlling production processes and in the preparation of production.

A number of our ministries and departments -- primarily of local and light industry -- and the Belkoopsoyuz have not yet taken an active stance in the business of a decisive improvement in product quality. At many enterprises the level of organization of labor and production fails to ensure the steady manufacture of high-quality products.

Last year the sale of substandard products was banned on almost 400 occasions. Products in a sum total of over R14 million were excluded from the plan-fulfillment reports. Much defective work is being permitted by the Minsk "Gorizont" Association (Comrade Kalinkin, director), the Gomel "Trud" Footwear Association (Comrade Gudkov, director), the "Zenit" Plant in Vileyka (Comrade Sinelnikov, director), the Volkovysk Roofing and Construction-Finishing Machinery Plant (Comrade Kudryachov, director) and others.

Nor can we fail to be alarmed by the fact that in 4 years of the 5-year plan supplies from the republic of machinery, equipment, and means of transport for export declined.

The CPSU Central Committee demands in the 12th 5-Year Plan even a fundamental rise in the quality, reliability, service life, and economy of all manufactured products. It is planned to increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category in the republic by a factor of 1.4 and to raise their share of products subject to certification to 65-70 percent.

It is essential to raise the demands on the certification of products and strive to ensure that products bearing the official Emblem of Quality correspond to the best world models and to accelerate the development and organization of the production of new generations of highly efficient equipment. In the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole we have to assimilate the manufacture of more than 1,100 most important types of machinery, products and equipment.

We can and must obtain considerably greater returns from the tremendous production potential that the republic possesses. We have not yet succeeded, as the Central Committee report observed, in halting the trend toward a decline in the output-capital ratio.

This is connected to a considerable extent with inadequate use of production capacity. Of the 354 industrial facilities commissioned in the past 9 years, 212, or 60 percent, are not operating at the level of rated capacity. On account of this alone we are experiencing a product shortfall annually of hundreds of millions of rubles. Extremely unsatisfactory use is being made of capacity in flax-processing industry and at enterprises of construction industry.

This potential needs to be activated more fully and the shift-work coefficient of equipment, highly productive equipment particularly, to be increased. The task in industry as a whole in the present 5-year plan is not only to stabilize but also to increase the output-capital ratio by no less than 1 percent, which will make it possible to produce approximately an additional R400 million of products.

A leading role in increasing production efficiency belongs to science. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is essential that we ensure a decisive turn thereof toward the needs of social production. The program of work in this direction was determined, as is known, at a republic meeting of party-economic activists on the results of the June (1985) meeting in the CPSU Central Committee and in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee report for the 30th congress.

More resources are being invested in the development of science, but they are not as yet producing the returns they should. Certain scientific organizations are idling.

Take, for example, the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of the Reliability and Service Life of Machinery (Comrade Berestnev, director). It should be calling the tune, seemingly, in all the work on an improvement in the quality of the machine-building product. However, the work being performed here is of an individual, local nature. Last year not one of the developments submitted by the institute was completed and for this reason not one was accepted for introduction.

For many years the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy's Institute of Construction and Architecture (Comrade Bleshchik, acting director) has been engaged in the creation of fiberglass fittings for concrete structures. More than R1.5 million have been spent to this end, but there have been practically no results.

There are also examples of another kind, in which completed scientific developments which could produce a considerable savings are not introduced in production for a long time.

The republic Council of Ministers and also the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, ministries, and enterprise managers are primarily to blame for such shortcomings. The coordinating role of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and the Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Scientific-Technical Progress must be intensified here. The formulation and implementation of additional measures providing for the speediest realization of scientific developments are required of the republic government.

The speaker then dwelt on the development prospects of individual sectors of the national economy.

In the republic's industry we have to provide as a priority for the fundamental modernization and preferential development of the machine-building complex. It is planned that the machine-building and metalworking product will increase by a factor of 1.5 in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The manufacture of the machine-tool-building product and computer facilities will increase at a preferential pace, primarily thanks to an increase in the production of the latest types of multipurpose machine tools and fourth-generation computers.

We have to emphatically raise the technical level and dependability of the tractors and trucks manufactured in the republic, including the largest-capacity open pit dump trucks.

An urgent task is completion of the modernization of the "Gomselmash" and the raising of the manufacture of fodder-harvesting combines to 40,000 a year -- and to produce the combines with a more accomplished design and reliable operation, moreover. We also have to expand considerably the capacity of the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association.

The construction in the city of Stolin of a rolled-metal component mill with a capacity of 50,000 tons of merchant-bar products and 50,000 tons of steel and iron castings a year is envisaged for the purpose of eliminating the disproportions in products of intersectorial use -- castings, forge work and stamping -- and also the introduction of resource-saving technology. By 1990 it is necessary to have increased the manufacture of metal powder products by a factor of 3.6 and raised it to 11,000 tons.

It is planned to channel R212 million of capital investments into the development of intersectorial works altogether.

Next year, even, the Belorussian Foundry must provide for the introduction of capacity for the production of metal cord and bead wire, which will make it possible to meet fully the needs of the republic's tire industry. We have to complete the modernization of the Mogilev Foundry, where capacity for the construction of steel pipes is being created.

The manufacture of chemical fibers and filaments and mineral fertilizer will be increased in the chemical and petrochemical industry. New capacity for the production of carbamide in the "Azot" Association, potash fertilizer in the "Beloruskaliy" Association, and chemical fibers and filaments in the "Polimir" and Grodno and Mogilev "Khimvolokno" associations, and for the manufacture of tires in the "Bobruyskshina" Association, will be commissioned.

In the petroleum-refining industry we have to intensify petroleum refining considerably and as a result of this increase the manufacture of light petroleum products, liquid paraffins, and benzene.

It is essential to sharply increase efficiency in the work of the timber, wood-processing, and pulp and paper industry. It should develop on the basis of the comprehensive chemical-mechanical and chemical processing of the timber raw material.

In the construction materials industry it is essential to adopt measures for the on-schedule commissioning of the first stage of the "Kommunary" Cement Plant in Kostyukovichskiy Rayon and a silica products plant in Bereza and the expansion of capacity in the "Volkovysktsementnoshifer" and "Krichevtsementnoshifer" associations and at the Gorynskiy, Bobruysk and Grodno construction materials works.

Life demands of us particular concern for the development of the fuel-energy base. In the 12th 5-Year Plan even a considerable proportion of the increase in electrical capacity is to be obtained thanks to AES. For this we have to provide for the introduction of the first power unit of 1 million kilowatt capacity at the Minsk Nuclear TETs; complete the construction of a system of high-voltage power lines and substations for the intake of power from the Ignalina and Smolensk AES; and begin preparatory work for the construction of the Belorussian AES.

In addition, we have to provide for the commissioning of new capacity at the Minsk and Gomel TETs. Thus by the end of the 5-year plan the capacity of Belorussia's power system will have increased by almost one-third.

We have to implement a set of measures to increase the economical operation of the power stations and reduce the unit consumption of fuel spent on the generation of electric power.



Measures will be implemented to increase the reliability of power supply to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, particularly the animal husbandry complexes and livestock units; the power-worker ratio in the agrarian sector of the economy will also increase considerably.

By 1990 we can and must have doubled the use of natural gas. Its consumption in agricultural production will increase more than fivefold. It is planned to build gas mains and branch pipes of a total length of more than 1,500 kilometers and also 27 automotive gas-filling compressor stations.

The Belorussian SSR Power and Electrification Main Production Administration (Comrade Khartanovich, chief), Belorussian SSR State Committee for Gas Supply (Comrade Dubovik, chairman of the committee), and Belorussian SSR State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products (Comrade Chaykovskiy, chairman) must display more persistence and exactingness in the solution of these questions and, particularly, the rational use of energy resources. Comrade Firisanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, must coordinate this entire work better.

A big place in the report was assigned to a further increase in the efficiency of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] and the unconditional arrival at the indicators determined by the Food Program. The strategic task here is, as before, an increase in grain production. We have to have raised its gross harvest by 1990 to 8-8.2 million tons or have increased it by a factor of no less than 1.3 compared with the average annual level of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to raise the production of potatoes to 13 million tons compared with the 11.6 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan, sugar beet to 1,425,000 tons (a growth of 41,000 tons), and flax fiber to 112,000 tons (a growth of 12,000 tons).

The appropriate material-technical resources are allocated for the attainment of these frontiers. It is planned channeling almost R10 billion into the APK. Some R7.3 billion of these will go on the development of agricultural production, including R2.2 billion on reclamation. Supplies of equipment, mineral fertilizer, and plant-protection agents will increase.

It is the duty of the workers of the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and its local authorities and farm leaders and specialists to use the allocated resources and production potential as a whole skillfully and with the greatest efficiency.

A most important condition of this is, as the Belorussian CP Central Committee report pointed out, the extensive introduction of intensive techniques. Even in the current year it is planned to cultivate using these techniques, cereals over an area of 1.72 million hectares, potatoes over an area of 200,000 hectares, flax over an area of 100,000 hectares, and sugar beet on almost the entire sown area.

The intensification of fodder production must, as before, be kept in view. In accordance with the adopted program, it is necessary by the end of the present 5-year plan to have raised fodder procurement on all categories of farms to 27-28 million tons of feed units.

As already mentioned at the congress, serious, large-scale tasks have to be tackled in animal husbandry. It is essential to have raised the production of meat (dressed) in 1990 to 1.2-1.3 million tons and milk to 7.1-7.3 million tons.

In animal husbandry, too, we need to actively introduce intensive techniques for rearing and fattening animals and for milk production. We need to achieve an annual increase in the per-cow milk yield of 260-300 kilos and reduce the livestock-fattening time by a factor of 1.5-2.

Ensuring the necessary conditions for the stockbreeders' highly productive work is urgent together with the creation of a strong fodder base. It is planned to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization at the cattle farms to 70 percent, at the hog-raising farms to 90 percent, and at the poultry-breeding farms to 96 percent.

The construction of a number of large-scale animal husbandry complexes in Grodno, Vitebsk, and Minsk Oblasts will be completed. Simultaneously there will be an expansion of the extent of reconstruction and modernization of the existing livestock units.

The production and procurement of vegetables and fruit have increased and the material-technical base of fruit and vegetable industry has strengthened in the republic recently. However, there has been no appreciable improvement in the supply of these products to the population. Insufficient vegetables and fruit are being cultivated, and the selection is very limited. There is a shortage of repositories for fruit and vegetable products and potatoes.

By the end of the 5-year plan we have to secure the production of vegetables in a volume of 930,000 tons, including no less than 110,000 tons of hothouse and 70,000 tons of early vegetables. It is necessary from all sources of financing and given the active participation of industrial enterprises to build repositories to hold 360,000 tons of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes or to increase their storage capacity by a factor of 1.5.

In agricultural production it is important that the correct correlation between the growth rate of labor productivity and its remuneration, not to exceed a factor of 0.8 is ensured.

It is planned to increase food industry products by a factor of 1.2 in the 5-year plan, including meat and dairy products by a factor of 1.3. Here also particular attention should be paid to introducing progressive techniques; increasing the manufacture of prepared foods and child, dietetic and diet therapy food, and to producing a broad selection of products in packaged and wrapped form.

It is planned to channel R777 million of capital investments into the development of all sectors of processing industry.

Enterprise and construction organization leaders have to provide for the full assimilation of the allocated resources and commission all facilities of the APK on schedule. The latter include a dairy in Borisov; a confectionary factory in Minsk; bakeries in Zhodino, Kobrin, and Braslav; grain product works in Lida and Klimovichy; a formula food plant at Gomel Oblast's Uza Station, Vasilevich, Dzerzhinsk, and Slavgorod; plants for potato product production; the Khoyniki Cannery; and others.

The Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and the soviet ispolkoms have to accelerate work on reprofiling a number of food industry enterprises for the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages, ice cream, and other types of foodstuffs which are in demand.

It is necessary in increasing food resources to make more extensive use of the possibilities of enterprise and organization subsidiary rural farms. By the end of the 5-year plan the volume of production on them has to have been increased by a factor of 1.5-2.

However, some business managers have not yet been imbued with an understanding of the importance of this matter. Production is growing too slowly on a number of subsidiary rural farms, while some enterprises like the Minsk Instrument (Comrade Yermolitskiy, director) and car-repair (Comrade Kalyuko, director), Brest electric lamp (Comrade Sologub, director), and other plants have not yet organized a production increase.

The local organs of power must display more concern for the citizens' private farms and the development of horticulture and truck gardening.

Recently, as is known, there was a fundamental reorganization of the management of the APK, and the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee was created, headed by Comrade Khusalnov, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers. It has to display even greater efforts for the introduction of the new approaches to the solution of urgent problems, emphatically sweep aside sluggishness and ordinary routine, and organize the work of the Agrarian-Industrial Committee machinery in fighting fashion. The Agrarian-Industrial Committee must assume the entire responsibility for an increase in agricultural production, an acceleration of the development of the processing sectors of industry, an increase in the manufacture of food commodities, and an improvement in the related supply to the population.

In the current, 5-year period a task of paramount importance is, as before, catering for Soviet people's growing need for high-quality consumer goods, paid services, and satisfaction of effective demand. Specific economic and organizational measures in this important area are determined, as is known, by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the years 1986-2000, which is an integral part of the Basic Guidelines.

It is planned to increase the total manufacture of nonfood commodities in the republic 29 percent in the 5-year plan.

The light industry product will increase 17.5 percent.

It is planned to raise the manufacture of products of improved quality and at agreed prices by a factor of 1.4, and to increase the proportion thereof in the total commodities of the sector to 40 percent.

In local industry it is planned to increase production by a factor of 1.3. It is essential here to increase in every possible way the manufacture of products from local raw material and production waste and to expand the use of out-worker forms of labor.

For the purpose of the better use of the possibilities of the reinforcement of consumer resources it is necessary to more than double the manufacture of consumer goods at enterprises which have not specialized in the production of these commodities. There is a great deal of unactivated potential here; there are simply omissions also. For this reason Comrade Petrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, must increase attention to these questions.

It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan that we fundamentally change the situation in the sphere of consumer services. As envisaged by the republic comprehensive program, the volume of paid services is to increase by a factor 1.5.

A leading role in the creation of a modern, highly developed service industry is rightly assigned the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services enterprises. However, it needs to be said plainly that this ministry and the soviet ispolkoms are still not utilizing all opportunities for an increase in the volume and a rise in the quality and standard of service. There has as yet been no pronounced breakthrough in the work of consumer services. We expect of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Grib, minister) and the ispolkoms more decisive actions in this extremely important sector of the social sphere.

The soviet ispolkoms must enlist enterprises and organizations of all sectors, regardless of their specialization, in the rendition of services. The volume of services pertaining to the maintenance and construction of housing and garden lodges and the erection of other buildings in accordance with the citizens' orders is to have almost tripled by 1990.

The finishing of apartments in the houses being built to the orders of future new homeowners must be organized everywhere. The Belorussian Gosstroy, SSR construction ministries, and soviet ispolkoms have remained passive position on this matter so far.

Shortcomings in trade and public catering are not being removed quickly enough. The low standard of service and interruptions in the sale of commodities of which we have a sufficiency here are giving rise to the public's justified complaints. This applies to all trading organizations, primarily the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade (Comrade Makayed, minister), the Belkoopsoyuz (Comrade Chigir, chairman of the board), the worker supply administrations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry (Comrade Kravtsov, minister), the Belorussian Railroad Administration (Comrade Andreyev, chief), and fruit and vegetable trade (Comrade Rybak, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee).

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Control of the Production and Supply to the Market of Consumer Goods, Trade, and Consumer Services, which is headed by Comrade Terekh, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, needs to step up exactingness toward the personnel and strive to exert its authority.

Toughing on the problem of improving transport support for the national economy, the speaker emphasized that it is essential that the focus be on ways to further raise efficiency in transport use and to improve transport-economic relations.

Approximately R300 million of capital investments are allocated for the reconstruction and modernization of railroad transport. It is contemplated switching freight train traffic to electric traction on the Osipovich-Molodechno line and building the first stage of the Minsk Railroad Terminal.

It is essential that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade Borodich, minister) increase the proportion of transportation by motor transport operating on diesel fuel and gas and expand the use of trailers considerably.

The commissioning of the Minsk-2 Air Terminal complex as well as terminals in Grodno, Vitebsk and Brest is envisaged.



The development and installation of means of communication will continue on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Possibilities for more widespread reception of television programs over the republic's entire territory as well as reception of three radio programs will be expanded. The capacity of the telephone exchanges in the cities and in rural areas will increase by almost 500,000 numbers.

It should be noted that the work of the postal service, particularly the rural post offices, is in need of sharp improvement. It is essential that Comrade Gritsuk, Belorussian SSR minister of communications, make a special study of this question and enforce order.

Road building, primarily in rural localities, will be further developed. This is a major social and economic task. Over 14,000 kilometers of hard-surface highways will be commissioned from all sources of financing. It is planned to get more than 3,000 kilometers of sections of roads intersecting rural inhabited localities in good shape, providing them with asphalt and cement concrete surfaces.

Intelligently and properly disposing of the huge resources allocated for road building and ensuring high quality everywhere is the primary duty of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade Sharapov, minister) and the Jelselstroy (Comrade Kichkaylo, chairman of the board). Constant attention must be paid to carrying out the highway construction plans by the oblast and rayon soviets.

Having dwelt in detail on capital construction matters, the speaker observed that channeling 17 percent more capital investments in the 12th 5-Year Plan than in the 11th into the expansion and improvement of the fixed capital of the republic's national economy from all sources of financing is being considered.

As is known, the most efficient use of capital investments is secured when the operation of enterprises is modernized. Therefore no less than half the resources allocated for industrial construction will be used for the modernization and retooling of works by 1990.

Considering the demands being raised today, the existing procedure of the organization of construction is not good enough. The system of indicators of planning and calculations needs further improvement. The experience of reducing material and labor expenditure must be disseminated even more extensively. By next year the transition to the new system of calculations in construction, the basis of which is the stable (contracted) price of the construction product, must be completed.

It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan to reduce specific indicators of the estimated costs of construction no less than 4-5 percent.

All sections of the Draft Basic Guidelines, the speaker emphasized, are subordinate to a single goal -- an unswerving upsurge in the people's well-being. A further improvement in all aspects of Soviet people's life has to be achieved in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A growth of the population's real income will be secured on the basis of a rise in labor productivity. We must strive for an increase in the efficiency of the system of remuneration, link the amounts of the workers' emoluments more closely with their labor contribution, and increase material and moral responsibility for shortcomings and oversights in work.

Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds will be extended. They will be in excess of R6 billion in 1990. The monetary income of the republic's population in 1990 will have increased 17 percent compared with 1985.

It is envisaged that retail commodity turnover will increase 20.5 percent. For an improvement in the balance of the population's income and expenditure a 1.4 percent increase in commodity turnover and paid services will be secured in the 12th 5-Year Plan per a 1-percent increase in monetary income.

The task of ensuring the full balance of the population's monetary income and expenditure by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of an all-around accelerated development of trade and the services sphere has been set. We consider this a matter of paramount importance inasmuch as it reflects the vitally important interests of each person, each family, and society as a whole.

Particular attention is being paid to accelerating the solution of the housing problem. More than 420,000 apartments will be built from all sources of financing. There will be a considerable increase in housing construction in the countryside, where it is planned to build homes with a total area of more than 9 million square meters.

State capital investments in the development of municipal services will increase by a factor of 1.3 compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to provide all homes of socialized housing in the cities and communities with centralized heat and water supply. The capacity of the water-intake works will increase, as will the number of trolleybus and streetcar routes.

It is essential that the local soviet ispolkoms, construction ministries, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Bezlyudov, minister) make a better study of the development of the republic's municipal services, and ensure the full assimilation of the capital investments allocated for this purpose.

A great deal of work has to be done on the development and strengthening of the material base of the sociocultural sphere. As yet, unfortunately, many soviet ispolkoms channel their efforts merely into accomplishing a start on the construction of these facilities, then all enthusiasm wanes and the construction projects drag on for many years.

The issue of the use of the population's free time and enlistment of people, particularly the youth, in public-political life and scientific-technical creativity and the amateur arts has more significance today than ever before. Unfortunately, there is much talk in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Culture (Comrade Mikhnevich, minister) about decisions on the organization of the working people's cultural leisure, but not enough is being done to actually carry them out.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must be an important stage in the further improvement of all components of public education. The solution is envisaged, in the main, of the problem of providing preschool establishments for children. They are to be built for more than 130,000 children, including 84,000 in rural localities.

In accordance with the reform of the general and vocational schools it is necessary to implement a set of measures to improve the quality of tuition; the ideological-political, moral and aesthetic education of the young people; and their preparation for socially useful work. Schools are to be built for 274,000 students, which is 1.5 times more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is appropriate to mention in this connection that sometimes new schools are established without sufficient consideration for their location in rural localities in our republic. Approximately 1 million students were studying in rural schools 15 years ago. Schools for a further 402,000 students have been built in the past three 5-year plans. It would now seem that all schoolchildren could be accommodated in one shift, the more so in that their number in the countryside has declined and runs to only 467,000 in the current academic year. However, more than 26,000 boys are still being taught in a second shift, and in some schools classes are conducted in three shifts. The problem has not yet been solved.

Considering that it is planned to channel R96 million into the construction of schools in rural localities in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education (Comrade Sukhnat, minister) and the oblispolkoms should determine the location of new schools in more substantiated manner.

A most important social task for the party is to strengthen Soviet people's health. It is planned to build hospitals with 13,000 beds and out-patient clinics for 35,000 visits per shift in the current 5-year period. However, as yet unsatisfactory use is being made of the existing hospitals and clinics in the practice of the Ministry of Health (Comrade Savchenko, minister). As before, there are many complaints from the public about the work of the medical establishments.

And we need in general to better activate the tremendous material potential that has been created in the system of culture, public education, health care, and the entire social sphere. Exactingness in this important matter on the part of the government and Comrade Mazay, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in charge of these matters, must be higher.

We must treat with the utmost attention all that concerns man and his work, everyday life and recreation. This is what the party demands, and it must be adhered to unswervingly, everywhere and by everyone.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for an improvement in the structure of social production and the realization of further progressive changes in the location of the productive forces.

In our republic the productive forces will be developed and located in the 12th 5-Year Plan basically in the following directions: the proportional development of all sectors of the national economy; a rise in the level of the industrial development of regions with insufficiently developed industry; limitation of the further growth of big cities and the development of small and medium cities; removal in certain cities of the disproportions in the use of women's and men's labor.

Proceeding from this and from the rational use of local natural resources and labor resources, the production potential which has been created and other factors, it is planned that industrial production will increase 25-27 percent in Brest and Minsk Oblasts, 24-26 in Grodno Oblast, and 23-25 percent in Vitebsk, Gomel and Mogilev Oblasts. The gross agricultural product will increase 13-15 percent in Vitebsk, Gomel, and Mogilev Oblasts and 12-14 percent in Brest, Grodno, and Minsk Oblasts.

It is intended that industrial production in Minsk will increase 26-28 percent. And there will only be the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises here. The infrastructure of the municipal economy will improve. A palace of culture with seating for 3,500 and also a section of the second line of the metro will be commissioned.

The Draft Basic Guidelines set an important goal: Make better use of the advantages and possibilities of the socialist planning system. For this reason the Belorussian SSR Gosplan (Comrade Kebich) must improve long-term forecasting and introduce in planning a system of progressive economic norms and indicators contributing to an intensification of production and its increased efficiency.

Much has to be done to enhance the role of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan. The functions of material-technical supply in the republic are highly scattered today and are performed by 470 organizations. Because of this the product frequently passes through many bases, frequently with delays, from the manufacturer to the consumer. The Gosplan (Comrade Negerish) should bear great responsibility not only for the on-schedule and full supply of resources but also for the economical and rational use of raw material, intermediate products and production waste.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks set by the party for an acceleration of economic development, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency, is inconceivable without new approaches in the organization of government activity. It sees as its duty and its main task the opportune ascertainment of emergent problems, the correct determination of ways of solving them, the subordination to this of the content and methods of work of all tiers of the management machinery and the achievement of their practical interaction.

The Council of Ministers will persistently continue to perfect the economic mechanism and the organizational structure of management and increase exactingness toward ministries and departments and all economic organizations for the unswerving and timely fulfillment of the instructions and decisions of the directive authorities. This is made incumbent upon us by the businesslike, exacting and specific style of work geared to high end results which has become established in our party and in the CPSU Central Committee, from which we all learn.

Comrades!

Implementation of the Basic Guidelines of economic and social development and the party's strategic course demands of each of us full input, energy, and perseverance, and a creative attitude.

Consequently, more exactingness, good thinking, and discipline -- this is what is dictated today by life.

Permit me to express the firm belief that the Communists and all working people of Belorussia will do everything for the successful implementation of our Leninist party's designs.



## DISCUSSION OF 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

T. M. Bezruchko, Deputy Chairman BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Articles under the title "30th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia": "Discussions On the Report 'On the CPSU Central Committee Plan for Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR Over the 1986-1990 Period and Up to the Year 2000'"; speech by T. M. Bezruchko, galvanizer at the Integral Production Association and deputy chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Comrades! The party's strategic course toward priority development of microelectronics evokes a feeling of participating in a great cause of great importance to the state in each employee of the Integral Production Association. Being at the spearhead of scientific and technical progress is both an honor and a weighty task. In order to perform this task successfully, our collective began to set a course toward acceleration of mechanization and automatization of production and toward development of in-house machine building; this was done at the beginning of the last five-year plan. As a result, a total of 600 robots and manipulators have been introduced into production and over 30 shops and departments fully automated; a multipurpose automated metal lathe shop is in operation, and a robotized production line for the assembly of electronic core of watches has been put into operation. This made it possible to meet 11th Five-Year Plan goals ahead of schedule. Goods worth tens of millions of rubles were produced above plan goals. Production volume increased by a factor of 2.4, and return on capital increased by one-fourth.

Supporting the initiative of the workers of the AvtoVAZ, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee, our association collective has outlined specific steps for achieving new and higher boundaries. We have decided to increase our 12th Five-Year Plan goal by 25 million rubles; we must double our production volume and achieve the entire growth in production through use of existing capacities and without increasing the number of workers employed.

A speeded-up rate of increase for labor productivity will be achieved both through introduction of new equipment and technical processes and through

increased responsibility on the part of each individual for his assigned job, reinforcement of discipline and organization and economical utilization of materials, fuel and all types of energy. The decisive role in acceleration of scientific and technical progress will be played by further development of our own in-house machine building capacity. We plan to increase production of special computer- and microprocessor-controlled equipment by a factor of three. The proportion of manual labor will be reduced significantly.

Making greater use of the human factor, the association's party committee is devoting priority attention to increasing the role of the labor collective in educating workers and getting them involved in production administration. Through the introduction of the award "Five-Year Plan Goals With Less Workers" throughout the shops of our association, an award which was created by our brigade collective, approximately 400 persons have been freed up for other work during the past five-year plan.

At the same time we still have brigades, shifts and sections which do not always fulfill their production quotas. What is the reason for this? Communists themselves must show initiative, as has been done by leading workers in Brest Oblast, who have taken lagging workers in hand and instructed them. Regarding it as my party duty to be where things are most difficult, I transferred to a new section and became a brigade leader. I will admit frankly that in that brigade working conditions are as yet worse, and the physical and moral energy required to do the job greater, than before. In addition, the pay is worse. But I am making every possible effort to ensure that my brigade reaches the goals planned for it.

First of all we decided to work on a cost accounting basis and introduce payment on the basis of the final product. These measures have been reinforced by a higher level of personal responsibility of each worker for everyone's work quality, for the condition of equipment and for labor discipline. We are actively learning to use new equipment and upgrading technology alongside the engineering and technical workers.

The nature of our production is such that an error or unfinished job on the part of just one person can negate the labor of the entire collective. Therefore we are working together to ensure that each person has a creative and conscientious attitude toward his job. Our brigade fulfilled its January quota two days ahead of schedule, and has pledged to complete its two-month plan by the opening day of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Establishment of order in production and in everyday life has a positive effect on the results of economic activities. And it is no coincidence that these factors are mentioned in the draft of the Basic Directions as important means for speeding up the development of our economy.

While carrying out my duties as a deputy and meeting with the voters, I became convinced that a great deal depends upon realignment of people's consciousness. We cannot advance until we begin to realize the value of every kopek of state money, every working minute and every kilowatt-hour of

electricity, until an economical attitude toward the wealth of the people becomes the rule for every one of us. Educating people to be thrifty managers must become a fundamental part of the work of party organizations.

The sources of losses have still not been sealed off everywhere. It is time that we substantially reduce these when rendering assistance to agriculture. I am convinced of this: the labor of city residents in the fields is not very efficient. In large part this is due to the unpaid nature of such work. I propose that a system be established under which those farms receiving assistance would reimburse enterprises for their actual expenses. We need a single principle here: the extra hands must be paid in rubles.

S. S. Ling, Chairman of the Minsk Oblispolkom

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Comrade delegates! The working people of our oblast have greeted the Basic Directions for the economic and social development of our country with great interest and approval. Over 40,000 persons participated in discussion of these directions at recent meetings, and they made many interesting and useful suggestions.

This discussion was closely connected with the solution of current problems and with adoption of practical measures to eliminate existing shortcomings. In our oblast's industry, for example, during the first quarter of last year the growth rate for labor productivity was low: 2.7 percent. The growth rate for production was 4.2 percent. Averaged over the entire year, these two indices were 5 and 6.4 percent, respectively. The goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan for these indices were fulfilled. With proper organization of the job it is possible to overcome any sort of difficulty.

Unfortunately, there remain quite a few omissions and shortcomings in the work of soviet and economic organs. The plan quota for contract shipments was fulfilled by only 99.8 percent, and 17 percent of all enterprises were in violation of contract shipment discipline. The percentage of goods produced in the highest quality category was 41.7 percent, as compared to a plan goal of 48.7 percent. The Belorussian Motor Vehicle Works slipped seriously; its 40-ton dump truck was repeatedly denied the Mark of Quality.

The party's obkom and oblispolkom have conducted a thorough analysis of the results of work during the period just past and have strengthened administration where necessary and defined priority measures to ensure complete fulfillment of plans and the control system.

The majority of labor collectives have expressed support for the initiative by the AvtoVAZ Association and have set higher goals for their own socioeconomic development. Thus, the collectives of industrial enterprises pledged to manufacture 264 million rubles worth of goods above the quotas originally set for them.

This year our oblast's goal is to produce 416 million rubles worth of goods bearing the Mark of Quality. Planning organs and enterprises have stated that

16 new items will be submitted for certification, including high-frequency transformers from the Borisov Automotive Equipment Plant, turbocompressors from the Borisov Equipment Plant, items from enterprises manufacturing household chemicals and other items, thus ensuring fulfillment of the plan.

Hard work lies ahead in order to stay within the limits on production personnel, since it will be necessary to reduce the present number of personnel by 3.2 percent so that these workers can be transferred to the new production capacities scheduled to go into operation. Last year's breakdowns in coordination are being repeated. The planned personnel limits set by the ministries for their enterprises exceed the limit set by Gosplan for our oblast by 1,300 workers. Such discrepancies only hinder the job.

In connection with limitations on the construction of enterprises within the city of Minsk, many branch enterprises have been set up throughout Minsk Oblast. At present these are producing 29.8 percent of our total production volume. In some associations, branch enterprises find themselves working under much worse conditions than their parent enterprises. They get less attention when it comes to technical outfitting and reequipping. As a rule, they are given the most labor-intensive types of production. For example, whereas the percentage of manual labor at the Luch Footwear Production Association in Minsk was 26.4 percent in 1985, this figure was 50.5 percent at its Uzda branch and 60.1 at its Molodechno branch. At the parent enterprise of the Komsomolka Sewing Production Association, labor productivity increased by 37.4 percent during the past five years, while increasing by only 18.1 percent at the enterprise's Molodechno branch. There was also a significant difference in the quality of goods produced.

This doubtless reflects our own failings. But the attention of the ministries must be directed to this matter, in order to bring the technical level of branch enterprises up to modern standards.

We regard the attainment, through intensification, of the goals set in the Food Program as our primary task in agriculture. Our oblast fulfilled all 11th Five-Year Plan goals for the sale of agricultural products except for meat. We realize that not all resources have been utilized yet. We have permitted slowdowns in the transfer of livestock breeding, especially swine breeding, to an industrial footing. The appropriate action has been taken in our oblast, and work to eliminate these lags has begun.

The most important aspect of work by soviets to fulfill the Food Program is social restructuring of villages. At a plenum of the party obkom held at the end of last year, results in this area were discussed and ways of resolving social problems during the 12th Five-Year Plan outlined.

Oblast workers have taken on ambitious responsibilities for 1986. They plan to produce 30 million rubles worth of industrial goods above plan and to implement fully measures in the social sphere. The goals in agriculture are to achieve a yield of 3,000 to 3,100 kilograms of grain per hectare and to increase the productivity of livestock breeding. This will be a worthy contribution to the development of our Motherland's economy.



Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 pp 2,3

[Text] Comrades! The enterprises of Gomel completed the five-year plan in terms of growth rates of production and labor productivity in a span of 4 and 1/2 years. In January of this year production growth was achieved for the first time solely on the basis of an increase in labor productivity.

However, we have taken only the first steps. We are still far from achieving complete utilization of all possibilities and resources. Many of the shortcomings mentioned at this congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia are present in the operations of our city party organization. We have not yet achieved fundamental improvement in our administration of the economy, and we have not taught all our employees to think and act in a new way.

Some enterprises are operating undependably and irregularly. Many items produced are of low quality.

We are taking measures to correct this, but these have not been sufficiently effective. In a word, the situation does not correspond to the requirements of the times everywhere in our city, as we would like for it to. Therefore we are currently attempting to prevent complacency on the part of gorkom employees, secretaries of primary party organizations and rank and file communists. Our main efforts are concentrated on all-round speeding up of scientific and technical progress in all fields. We plan to achieve technical reequipping of enterprises in the machine tool industry within the shortest time possible. At the plants imeni Kirov, at machine tool units and at the Gidroavtomatika Production Association the volume of production will increase by a factor of more than 1.7 during the five-year plan.

These tasks are difficult ones. Resolving them will require joint efforts by the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, our party gorkom and the labor collectives. For example, the introduction of new capacities at the [Plant imeni Kirov] was planned for 1989. However, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry proposes that this goal be postponed by one year. It is planned that new production will be organized without comprehensive resolution of social problems, including housing problems. We cannot agree to this. We consider it advisable to spend the funds allocated for the construction of a new casting shop on technical reequipping of the same ministry's currently operating Tsentrolit Casting Plant instead.

The machine tool unit plant has come forth with a good initiative: to manufacture 250 new turning and machining centers, which are needed by the national economy, instead of the 100 planned for the current five-year plan. But in order to accomplish this, we must eliminate some administrative discrepancies, and this depends upon the ministry alone.

We also have a number of questions to address to republic departments and ministries. The BSSR Ministry of Trade is handling resources inefficiently and often hinders the sale of goods already on hand at its bases. Many scarce

items are still appearing for sale at the end of the month. This leads to irregularity in retail trade, lines, poor quality of service and justified complaints on the part of customers.

For its part, the party gorkom and gorispolkom, by increasing the responsibility of local party workers, are attempting to improve the situation in this area. But what is required is more clearly defined work on the part of the ministry. The BSSR Ministry of Light Industry has outlined a program for the sale of consumer goods to our collectives at a level lower than last year's, while these collectives account for 45 percent of our city's non-food production. A similar situation exists at enterprises in the food industry and the BSSR Ministry of Grain Products, the Belorussian Railway Administration and the Main Administration of the River Fleet under the BSSR Council of Ministers. Territorial and sector programs must be ambitious and well-balanced. But obviously comrades L. N. Nagibovich, V. M. Novitskiy, A. G. Andreyev and the heads of other departments, as well as BSSR Gosplan, feel otherwise.

Residents of Gomel are doing a great deal of village construction in the form of assistance. It would be correct for BSSR Gosplan, together with the BSSR Agro-Industrial Association, to work out a clear-cut system for assistance, a system which would utilize a specified portion of the resources of all ministries and departments and of the capacities of construction organizations.

V. I. Pavlyuchuk, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Comrades! Today reclaimed land in our republic yields almost one-third of total production of food crops and 40 percent of animal fodder. This is the principal result of the work of those employed in land reclamation. During the past five-year plan we have attempted to increase the yield from reclaimed lands and make the land reclamation industry as receptive as possible to scientific and technical progress. In the field of irrigation, for example, the old mobile sprinkling equipment has been replaced by highly productive wide-span and stationary irrigation systems. In place of expensive, labor-intensive stations we are building fundamentally new multi-unit stations which make it possible to reduce labor and operating costs by one half. All of this has allowed us to increase economic effect by nine million rubles during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A total of 24,000 hectares of reclaimed land has been put into cultivation above plan goals. Quotas for contract work were overfulfilled by 18.5 million rubles. The goal for increase in labor productivity was exceeded by a factor of almost two, providing the basis for the entire increase in construction work. The program for the social development of our collectives was fulfilled.

Communists head up every undertaking. But it does not become communists to be looking back and counting up their achievements, however significant these may have been. Therefore, critically interpreting and evaluating what lies

behind, we concentrate the main focus of our attention upon what was not done or was done poorly. Unfortunately, our work still has quite a few serious shortcomings and omissions. The majority of these are our fault, with the ministry apparatus being no exception.

Regular fulfillment of plans has still not become the standard for all labor collectives. Each year during the past five-year plan, one organization in five was unable to perform the tasks set for it with regard to the introduction of newly drained land into cultivation. While overfulfilling the plan as a whole, these organizations failed to introduce into cultivation a total of almost 7,000 hectares of new land. Unproductive losses of operating time by machines and equipment due to technical and organizational reasons in many mobile mechanized columns were very large. Poor quality in planning and construction are permitted. At the present time 70 percent of all land reclamation systems are capable, on the basis of their technical capacities, of ensuring a high level of planned harvests. However, at half of these, due to violations of agro-technical and operating requirements and a number of other reasons, approximately 25 percent of planned capacity is not operative, which is the equivalent of approximately 500,000 metric tons of fodder units per year.

Entering this new five-year plan, above all we link all our plans with fulfillment of measures to increase yield from rehabilitated land. The primary task is to renovate land reclamation systems on an area covering 170,000 hectares and to improve previously drained areas over an area of 432,000 hectares. In order to effect a significant increase in the volume of systems set up and their maintenance, it is planned that the enterprises under the BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources alone will manufacture 570 units of machines and equipment and will automate over 150 pump stations.

A total of 585 million rubles of capital investments have been allocated to Vitebsk Oblast alone for speeded up development of land reclamation during the 12th Five-Year Plan. This is 1 and 1/2 times more than was utilized during the previous five-year period. What are needed are fundamentally new approaches to the resolution of many problems. This is why our ministry has conducted preparations for the transition to more progressive land reclamation construction technologies, using new materials and machines, at an accelerated pace. What has been done specifically in this area? Capacities have been created, cadres trained and the production of plastic pipe to replace traditional ceramic drainage pipes has been inaugurated. This will permit productivity in pipelaying to be increased by a factor of more than 1.5, will free workers, who have been doing heavy manual ditch-digging work, for other jobs. It will also reduce the volume of freight shipments by a factor of eight. Technical methods have been discovered which will make possible an increase by a factor of two in the productivity of labor connected with primary land reclamation. These and other measures make it possible to fully utilize the capital investment funds allocated to our ministry.

More than ever before we need assistance from research institutes. Of all questions of applied science, the most important would have to be development of models and practical recommendations pertaining to creation of improved



land reclamation systems not only for the natural zones of our republic, but also for individual, often small-scale, territories with characteristic features.

In the past, over 5,000 persons have been employed in the manual labor needed for the creation and repair of land reclamation systems. Therefore speeded up development of specialized machines to do these jobs is an extremely important and urgent tasks for scientists and designers.

As is well known, the draft of the Basic Directions poses the task of comprehensively improving the administrative system, above all through the influence of economic levers and stimuli on the end results of economic activity. Therefore we are unable to comprehend the position of all-union planning organizations when they do away with a system, which, in our opinion, has proven to be an effective means of economic influence on speeding up the putting of projects into production and adherence to standardized construction schedules. Our ministry, thanks to this system alone, was in large part able to achieve overfulfillment of plan goals for the utilization of fixed capital, reduction of uncompleted construction by 21 percent and elimination of "long-lasting" construction projects. We feel that it is essential that the current system be retained.

A. G. Andreyev, Head of Belorussian Railroad

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Comrades! The basis of the program to speed up the socioeconomic development of our country is intensification of all sectors of the national economy. With reference to railroad transport, this means above all qualitative transformations in its material and technical base and serious technical renovation of the entire multisector economy of the railway.

The constant attention by the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party to the development of all types of transport, and the measures taken to strengthen their material and technical base and to increase the role of party organizations, have brought about substantial changes in our work. The electrification of the main section of the railway has been completed. As a result, one of the most important trunk lines, from the western to the eastern borders of our Motherland, i.e. from Brest to Vladivostok, has been linked in an uninterrupted network of electric propulsion. Construction of a train station in the capital has begun.

A great deal of work has been done to raise the physical and cultural level of workers in our sector. Over 200,000 square meters of housing have been built, and blue- and white-collar workers' pay increased by 22 percent.

The achievements of railroad workers, transport construction workers and electrification workers during this past five-year plan have been given the appraisal they deserve.

The ambitious development of our country's economy which is planned for the current five-year plan and for the more distant future makes great demands



upon all types of transport. From the very first days of this five-year plan we have been working at a pace which will guarantee on-time, high-quality and complete fulfillment of the transportation needs of the our republic's economy and public.

We are guided in the creative performance of our assigned tasks by the materials of CPSU Central Committee Plenums and other party documents. Performance of these tasks will also be carried out through an economic experiment aimed at achieving maximum growth in labor productivity as a result of technical progress and material incentives to workers.

Today one can state with confidence that this economic experiment has already proven its vitality, effectiveness and promise for the future. All indices have improved as compared to the previous period. In 1986 labor productivity increased by 11.2 percent, or by a factor of almost five over plan. Approximately 12,000 persons were freed for other jobs. Aware of the importance of the tasks facing the transportation sector, we will not stop here.

There is a great deal to be done, all the more so since there are considerable shortcomings and unresolved questions in our work. The style and methods of a number of financial administrators are not at the requisite level, advanced technology is being introduced at a slow pace, and there have been quite a few problems with the schedule governing the movements of freight and passenger trains. We must do a great deal to improve labor safety procedures, the condition of technical equipment and the level of safety in the movement of trains. Serious shortcomings arise at certain times, as was the case last winter, leading to shipment of goods from republic enterprises irregularly and behind schedule and to nonfulfillment of plans for the shipment of all types of freight.

Ministries, departments and enterprises have begun to devote more attention to efficient utilization of rolling stock, and we are grateful for this. But this attitude has not become the norm everywhere. Frequently loads of freight (particularly construction shipments) are shipped from one end of the republic to the other, meeting similar shipments in the middle. The number of ton-kilometers traveled increases without the slightest economic effect. Ministries and departments could do a great deal by giving careful attention to finding a solution to this problem.

It seems to me that the time has come to levy stricter transportation cost quotas on industrial enterprises, as is done, for instance, in the case of fuel, electricity and other resources. The establishment of scientific quotas could significantly reduce expenses: according to statistics, in this country each ton of goods produced is shipped four times.

And there is one other matter which is of concern to every individual in the Soviet Union. I am speaking of train stations. A train station is a public center. There the interests of many local territorial organizations intersect. However, we have a situation in which construction of a new train station or renovation of an existing one falls in many cases upon railroad workers alone. We are allocated very few funds for this purpose. In our

opinion, the matter of renovation and construction of train stations should be approached comprehensively, so that republic, oblast and city organizations could participate in their development. This would make possible considerable speeding up of the resolution of an important issue.

I would like to propose that section eight of the draft of the Basic Directions, which deals with the need to eliminate inefficient shipments, be amended to include the following: "To improve the system of indices pertaining to the functioning of transportation and to establish an effective expenditure-reducing mechanism with regard to freight shipment resources."

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 5

[Report by commission chairman D.V. Tyabuta: "Report of the Auditing Commission of the Belorussian Communist Party to the 30th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The report submitted to the congress by the Belorussian CP Central Committee analyzed in detail the effort of the Central Committee and party organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and 11th Five-Year Plan targets. It clearly articulates a program for accelerating the republic's social and economic development in accordance with the demands of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU line of strengthening discipline, order and organization is in the interests of all strata of the working people. They understand, support and approve it wholeheartedly. These were the central issues at party report-and-election meetings and conferences, the speaker said, that discussed drafts of the new Program and changes in the Regulations of the CPSU.

Following the 29th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party, the everyday activity of the Central Committee apparatus, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations became more businesslike, purposeful and persistent in the effort to improve the style and methods of party leadership and to raise the responsibility of cadres for the assigned task.

In accordance with the Regulations of the CPSU, the Auditing Commission continuously oversees the execution of the party's budget. In accordance with the Regulations of the CPSU, the Auditing Commission has steadfastly adhered to the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on the need to spend money thriftily and purposefully.

There have been systematic checks on the correctness of the payment of party membership dues by communists and on the processing and examination of letters and petitions from the working people. The findings of audits and checks have been examined by the Buro, Secretariat and departments of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and by party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and appropriate measures have been taken.

The quality of financial and budget work has improved in the period covered by the report. The target for party budget revenues, which are derived from party membership dues and deductions from publishing profits, has been surpassed year after year. In 1981-85, more than 160 million rubles in party membership dues were received. They comprised 67 percent of the party's budget.

As is known, the payment of membership dues is one of the primary obligation of every communist. The Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Belorussian CP have appreciably improved the guidance of this activity. In the five-year period, the number of communists failing to pay their dues according to schedule was reduced to less than one-sixth of the previous level.

Nonetheless, there are still those who do not pay their membership dues on time or whose dues payments do not reflect their full earnings. Many such cases have been detected in the Kamenetskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Shchuchinskiy, and Myadelskiy rayon and Kobrin, Svetlogorsk and Slonim city party organizations. The speaker cited the following example. V. I. Kot, a member of the CPSU and trade union committee chairman on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the Oshmyanskiy Rayon, did not pay her membership dues for June 1985 (the secretary of the party organization paid two kopecks in her behalf), while her earnings, together with bonuses, totaled 1479 rubles. No dues had been paid on this sum until the day on which the check was conducted in November 1985. Even though she was sternly punished for this delinquency, the very fact that it occurred attests to the lack of principle on the part of some party organizations and their secretaries.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must continuously focus their attention on questions pertaining to the payment of party membership dues and must make evaluate every violation on principle.

Deductions from the profits of party publishing houses are one source of party revenues. The republic's party publishing houses presently publish 14 newspapers with a combined circulation in excess of 2.7 million and 8 journals with a circulation of 1.6 million copies. While deductions paid from profits of publishing houses to the party budget totaled 11 million rubles in 1981, this figure in 1985 was 16 million, and the total for the five-year period was more than 70 million rubles.

In 1981-85, the Publishing House of the Belorussian CP Central Committee implemented measures to introduce advances of scientific-technical progress, to improve product quality, to reduce production cost, and to strengthen labor discipline. The growth of production volume was accompanied by a 44 percent increase in profits. Labor productivity rose by more than 36 percent. The entire increase in production volume was due to this factor.

The printing plant collective of the Publishing House of the Belorussian CP Central Committee was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee based on the All-



Union Socialist Competition for the fulfillment of the plan for 1985 and the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

D. V. Tyabut also reported on the use of the expenditure part of the Belorussian Communist Party's budget. The growth of revenues made it possible to finance all expenditures on party-organization and agitation-propaganda work, on the maintenance of the party apparatus, on the training and retraining of cadres, on the construction of office and residential buildings, as well as economic costs during the period covered by the report.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms expended the party budget's resources in accordance with estimated allocations. The expenditure on seminars, lectures and mass political work was 1,335,000 rubles or 73 percent of the allocations.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee has devoted much attention to the construction of office and residential buildings, to strengthening and expanding the material base of party committees and publishing houses. Expenditures in this area totaled 24,321,400 rubles or 104.5 percent of the plan.

In 5 years, one party obkom building and 9 party gorkom and raykom buildings have been built, additions to the Central Committee's building and 6 party gorkom and raykom buildings have been built; the motor pool of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and printing plant have been rebuilt; editorial-publishing facilities of the Brest and Grodno party obkoms have been readied for use. A newspaper publishing complex of the Gomel Party Obkom is under construction and is scheduled to be commissioned in 1988. Seventy-six thousand one hundred fifty-three (76,153) square meters of housing have been built for personnel of party organs and publishing houses. Every year, funds allocated for the repair of premises occupied by party committees are utilized. During the entire five-year plan period, more than five million rubles have been spent in this area.

The speaker also noted that some obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are still violating financial and budget discipline and are exceeding the spending limit chiefly for travel on official business, office expenses and long-distance telephone calls. In the period covered by the report, such occurrences took place in the Baranovichi and Pinsk gorkoms of the Belorussian CP and in the Drogichinskiy, Lepelskiy, Lyubanskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Uzdenskiy, and Mogilevskiy party raykoms. Similar shortcomings are also repeated in other party organizations. Obkoms of Belorussian CP and the Administration of Affairs of the Belorussian CP must analyze this question in greater depth and take measures to eliminate such derelictions.

In accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Auditing Commission systematically checked the treasury of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and found no violations of cash transactions during the period covered by the report.

In the period between congresses, the Auditing Commission of the Belorussian Communist Party checked the state of work involving letters and petitions from

citizens in departments of the Central Committee, the Institute of Party History of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Minsk Higher Party School, and the editorial offices of the newspapers ZVYAZDA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA and SELSKAYA GAZETA.

In the period covered by the report, the Belorussian CP Central Committee received more than 100,000 letters and petitions. Twelve percent of them, devoted to the most urgent questions, were examined by secretaries of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; one in four of them was examined by a member of the Central Committee apparatus staff who verified the situation in the field. The response to more than half of the letters was monitored by departments of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Approximately 90 percent of the petitions were examined within one month's time.

The checks confirmed the facts and positively resolved questions presented in 11,883 letters. The Auditing Commission itself received 300 letters and petitions. All of them were examined and their authors received an answer.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms received approximately 270,000 letters. A considerable number of letters and petitions were received by the editors of republic newspapers. Most of them were published or used in newspaper stories on individual problems.

Letters from the republic's working people warmly approve the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's foreign and domestic policy. They contain remarks and proposals. They note shortcomings in the work of party, Soviet and economic organs, and individual leaders.

During the period covered by the report, sittings of the Buro and Secretariat of the Belorussian CP Central Committee examined 75 issues emanating from the petitions of the working people. The task of further improving this work is discussed by party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and by primary party organizations.

The letters are studied in greater depth and the problems raised in them are considered in process of reaching the appropriate decisions. Special attention is devoted to the examination of letters and petitions addressed to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 30th Belorussian CP Congress.

At the same time, there are instances of indifference and inattention to the letters of the working people, their needs and demands. Instead of examining the issues raised in the letters, some leaders confine themselves to writing formal replies that do not reflect the true state of affairs.

The speaker cited the following example. A letter from the Nisimkovichi Sovkhoz reported that Gulevich, the chairman of a village Soviet, was a drunkard who was shielding dishonest people and squandering sovkhoz land. Pochikovskiy, who was then chairman of the rayispolkom, replied that the facts had been confirmed, but that Gulevich usually did not start drinking until after 7 p.m. and hence could function as chairman of the village Soviet. And

not until the Gomel Party Obkom intervened at our request was Gulevich relieved of his post and expelled from membership in the CPSU.

In the period covered by the report, the organization of the reception of citizens at the Belorussian CP Central Committee was improved considerably. The Central Committee received 19,355 persons. Of this number, 3382 persons or 17.4 percent were received by secretaries of the Central Committee. The regular reception of citizens has been organized in all party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Approximately 190,000 persons were received by these party committees.

Following the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Belorussian CP Congress, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms took a more highly principled approach to the analysis of personal cases involving communists. Between 1981 and 1985, the Belorussian CP Central Committee examined 478 personal cases, including 54 that were addressed to the 27th CPSU Congress and 41--to the 30th Belorussian CP Congress. All appeals were examined within the period stipulated in the Regulations of the CPSU.

The Auditing Commission held 15 sittings in the period covered by the report. They discussed questions pertaining to the financial and economic activity of the Administration of Affairs of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the work with letters and petitions of the working people in departments of the Central Committee, and in the editorial offices of newspapers and journals. Each member of the commission had a specific assignment, made repeated field trips, and rendered practical assistance to auditing commissions of oblast, city and rayon party organizations.

The task is to continue to improve the work and to raise the quality of auditing activity. This will foster within the party apparatus an atmosphere of mutual oversight and thrift toward party funds.

All Soviet people, the speaker said in conclusion, are preparing a worthy greeting for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which will adopt most important general party documents and will articulate a long-term program of communist construction. Beyond a doubt, communists and all working people of Soviet Belorussia will make a major contribution to the implementation of plans for the building of communism.

## ADDITIONAL SPEECHES

V. S. Leonov, 1st Secretary of Mogilev Obkom

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Comrades! In the period under review, which was full of major political events in the life of our party and the Soviet people, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee worked energetically to carry out the course of the CPSU and mobilized workers to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

A businesslike atmosphere has been created in the republic's party organization, stricter demands are being placed on personnel, there is no tolerance for any manifestations of complacency and lack of initiative, and there is an uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings. The principled evaluations contained in the report by the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee provide convincing confirmation of this.

The focus of the organizational and education work being done by party committees in our oblast is this: every worker and every labor collective should adopt the concept of social and economic development as a guiding force in their activities, and clearly define their place in the realization of this development.

Mogilev workers fulfilled the 11th Five-Year Plan in terms of the rate of growth in production output and labor productivity in industry, putting fixed capital into operation, and the volume of contracting work in construction. There was a 4.9 percent increase in the average annual gross agricultural output over the level achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, the oblast party committee did not manage to reorganize fully the work of party committees and organizations and soviet and economic organs, and to orient it toward efficient utilization of the potential that has been created, and toward a fundamental improvement in product quality. Many workers still are not taking enough responsibility for final results. A considerable share of enterprises are not meeting plans and contract obligations, and the productivity of farms and fields remains low. The oblast met the goals of the Food Program only for the sale of grain, milk, vegetables, and eggs.



The criticism in the report aimed at the oblast party committee and several city and rayon party committees is justified, and we will draw the necessary conclusions from this criticism.

During the course of the reports and elections the forms and methods of work have been subjected to a thorough analysis, and specific measures for improving the state of affairs have been outlined. The emphasis is on making higher demands on personnel, developing a systematic approach to the resolution of economic, social, and educational tasks, and increasing the party's influence on all aspects of life in labor collectives.

Special attention will be given to enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes that are lagging behind, and persistent efforts will be made to uncover internal reserves. Collectives of industrial enterprises have promised this year to exceed plan quotas for the rate of growth in production output and labor productivity by 0.6 percent. Continued persistent efforts will have to be made in this direction in the future, since there is still evidence that some managers of enterprises and sectors are trying to lower plans. The BSSR State Planning Committee and departments of the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee should take a more principled position with regard to ministries and departments.

Departmental and territorial interests need to be coordinated more closely. This has been discussed a number of times. But significant changes have still not been made. This is particularly apparent in the introduction of new equipment and technology. As in the past, head enterprises send outmoded equipment to peripheral enterprises. This is true, for example, in relations between the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant and the Osipovich Automotive Assemblies Plant, and the Mogilev Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Kirov.

Some attention should be given to specialization of ancillary production within the same towns and oblasts. For example, one out of 10 workers is employed at seven machine building plants in Mogilev in different sectors that produce exactly the same articles. As is the case with any primitive production process, manual labor predominates here, and unjustified shipments back and forth are increasing.

It is also alarming that as in the past, the ministries are giving priority to industrial construction, and are postponing "until later" the resolution of social, domestic, cultural, and ecological issues. More than one-third of the workers at the "Khimvolokno" [Chemical Fiber] Association imeni V. I. Lenin are still in need of better housing. The collectives of many other associations and enterprises are in a similar situation.

The "leftover" principle has been established for the allocation of resources for social and cultural sectors, which contradicts the party's directive on strengthening the social orientation of our economy. Local society organs must play a greater role and have expanded rights in the comprehensive development of the area under their jurisdiction, their organizational and coordinating functions need to be strengthened, and they should be provided with more effective levers for managing economic, social, and cultural development.

In the period under review the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee devoted a great deal of attention to issues tied to improving agriculture, including agricultural operations in our oblast.

It has been more than two years since the Bureau of the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the oblast committee's report on fulfillment of the Food Program. During this time there has been an increase in the rate of growth in agricultural production. However, we still need to do a great deal to overcome the shortfalls in agriculture and to reach all the goals that have been set. We are emphasizing the introduction of intensive technologies in farming and animal husbandry, increases in labor productivity, and the social reorganization of rural life. Resolution of these problems requires significant improvements in the training and indoctrination of personnel, as well as elevation of their cultural and technical level. In the next few years, for example, enterprises in Mogilev Oblast alone will require about 400 adjusters for electronic systems and robotics complexes, and there are only two technical schools training people in these skills for the entire republic. The material base of vocational and technical education is weak. Future operators of machine tools with numerical program control are trained primarily with posters and diagrams.

Higher education is not oriented properly toward intensive production factors, either. The curriculum at the Belorussian Agricultural Academy is organized in such a way that future engineers spend just a few hours on the study of electronics. And if the electronic unit of the new "Don" combine, which will soon be in use at kolkhozes and sovkhoses, should break down, it will be impossible to find a specialist in the rayons who will know how to repair it. The oblast party committee is taking steps to resolve these problems.

The BSSR Communist Party Central Committee and the republic and national organs involved should focus more attention on training and improving the skills of personnel. The level of their skills should keep ahead of the introduction of new equipment and technology.

Realization of the large-scale, complex goals set by the party is tied closely to the international situation. The oblast's workers welcomed and approved of the major new foreign policy initiatives put forward in the statement by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On instructions from the delegation of the Mogilev Oblast party organization, I support the proposals that have been made--to approve the activities of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee during the period under review, and to confirm the report by the BSSR Communist Party Auditing Commission.

V. V. Grigoryev, 1st Secretary of Vitebsk Obkom

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 5-6

[Text] Comrades! Our party has embarked on the realization of specific goals for accelerating the country's economic and social development. It is firmly rejecting outmoded forms and methods for managing the national economy and

fixed routines and stagnation in educational work, and is demanding that every communist be an energetic soldier in this campaign.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan some positive changes were seen in the oblast in industry, agricultural production, and construction. Industrial production output exceeded the planned level. The quota for increasing labor productivity was surpassed.

However, no matter how noticeable the results were, we should compare them not with the indicators from previous years, but with the ambitious goals for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and with the far-reaching transformations that need to be carried out in the economy and in the spiritual sphere.

Party management of industry in the oblast is in need of considerable improvement. Industry is still functioning without consideration of intensive factors, using technologies that are 20 years old, and it falls considerably short of the average republic level for the production of top-quality goods.

The state of affairs in light industry, which accounts for 43 percent of the consumer goods, is particularly alarming. Because of its poor technical equipment, it is not able today to operate at a fundamentally new level. How can you talk about improving product quality when one out of four machine tools at the Vitebsk Rug Association is as old as the century? The situation is no better at other enterprises.

Naturally, this does not speak well of the obkom and oblast soviet executive committee, and we are not trying to deny responsibility. But the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry carries equal responsibility for this situation. We have a right to expect from the ministry decisive and effective actions to release the sector's enterprises from the prison of their "grandfather's" technology.

The problem of a sharp rise in labor productivity and the shortage of new equipment requires that a serious approach be taken to the manufacture of new equipment using internal resources not only at machine building enterprises, but also at plants in other sectors. The "Monolith" Association has had experience in this area. Here one-third of the new equipment was manufactured using the association's own resources.

Unfortunately, examples of this nature are isolated. We need to step up the introduction of robotics that increase labor productivity, so that by the end of the current five-year plan up to 10,000 workers can be freed up. This is important because there is already an acute manpower shortage in the oblast. Therefore, the BSSR State Planning Committee should devote more attention to the technical retooling of Vitebsk Oblast.

There are also some serious shortcomings in the development of the agrarian sector of the economy. With a 31 percent increase in the capital-labor ratio in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the average annual increase in agricultural production was only 10 percent. There was a decline in the average annual production of potatoes, meat, milk, and flax. It was not weather conditions that were to blame for this situation, but subjective factors. The oblast party committee and the oblast soviet executive committee were not able to get

all the rural workers to make active use of material and technical resources, the state's considerable financial assistance, and existing reserves and opportunities, and they did not put an end to the chronic shortfalls in a whole number of rayons and farms.

Meanwhile, the experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses shows that farmers in Vitebsk Oblast can and should get 35-40 quintals of grain per hectare and 4000 kilograms of milk per cow, obtain an average daily weight gain of at least 1 kilogram in animals in fattening lots, and produce up to 700 quintals of milk and 170 quintals of meat for every 100 hectares of farm land.

An object of special concern for the oblast party organization has been and still is a maximum increase in efficiency in animal husbandry. In the last two years the productivity of the dairy herd rose by 321 kilograms, and the average delivery weight per cattle increased by 70 kilograms. In 1985 this indicator was 419 kilograms. But our personnel view these results as minimal.

The oblast party committee actively supports the policy of the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee which is aimed at accelerating specialization and concentration of animal husbandry, and it has set the following goal: in the next three or four years the production of pork and beef should be concentrated primarily at large, highly mechanized complexes. As our experience shows, this will make it possible to increase production output, to cut feed costs almost in half, increase the overall profitability of the sectors, and solve many social problems.

We see large-scale land reclamation measures as one way to achieve intensive and stable development of agricultural production. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a special resolution on accelerating the development of land reclamation measures in Vitebsk Oblast. In the current five-year plan we should be spending 585 million rubles on these measures. However, implementation of this program is already being delayed in its initial stages by the BSSR Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. They still have not resolved issues involving the creation and financing of new mobile reclamation complexes and providing them with a material and technical base. What is the reason for this? The forgetfulness of such authoritative and respected departments? No! This can only be described as an irresponsible approach by some management personnel to the performance of their official duties. And to put it even more clearly, there is a lack of respect for the fulfillment of an important party document.

There are quite a few issues here that the oblast itself should do a better and more effective job of solving. The oblast party committee will continue to step up its control over land reclamation organizations, show more concern for improving the working and living conditions of land reclamation workers, and increase its demands on managers and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhoses for more effective utilization of all reclaimed lands.

The widespread, truly national and businesslike discussion of pre-congress documents at meetings of communists and labor collectives and at party conferences elicited a huge public response. The oblast's workers will work



energetically to carry out the party's course aimed at accelerating the country's social and economic development.

Ye. T. Borodin, General Director of Computer Technology Association

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[Text] Comrades! Shifting the national economy and all economic operations onto the rails of intensive development, and achieving the highest level of labor productivity and product quality, would be inconceivable today without extensive computerization in all spheres of human activity.

Our association's products account for a substantial share of the national production of computer equipment. Consequently, one can tell a great deal about Soviet computer equipment from the quality of the goods carrying the Minsk label. This knowledge not only inspires in us a sense of well-deserved pride, but also a feeling of great responsibility. In the last five-year plan the association put into production the ES-1036, ES-1061, ES-1065 computers, and other multi-purpose equipment for solving a wide range of scientific, technical, economic, information, and other problems. Our specialists also played a very active role in the development of the high-productivity ES-1061 computer, and have now completed preparations for its production. The introduction of a standardized system for automated planning, which makes it possible to produce 70 percent of the design documentation by computer, contributed to the development of this new product.

Taking a critical approach to evaluating the level of our electronic computers, one must say that in terms of speed and the size of operational and external memory they are not up to foreign standards. Nonetheless, we are planning to make a sharp increase in the quality and reliability of our computer equipment. And since its production is organized on a broad cooperative basis, this will require the efforts of all the collectives and enterprises involved.

The pre-congress documents of the CPSU have set the goal of increasing the production of computer equipment by a factor of 2-2.3, and rapidly expanding the use of contemporary high-productivity computers of all types. What is the association doing to fulfill this party order?

In the very near future the association will begin production of computers whose reliability indicators are 1.5-2 times higher. Not long ago this could only have made us happy. But now more than a half million people in the country are involved in the operation and servicing of computer equipment. If the reliability of the computers remains at the present level, the "army" of these people will grow even more rapidly, and this has to be a matter of concern. Together with other enterprises under the ministry, we are trying to improve the reliability of computers.

The most important of the tasks facing us is complete renewal of the computer products list. This goal can be met only by reorganizing the work of preparatory shops and strengthening the sector's own machine building base. With the help of the Technical Cybernetics Institute of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, we are planning to automate the design process as much as possible.

Today we are already designing 25-30 percent of all our technological processes, dies, appliances, and other equipment with the help of computers. During the current five-year plan we should bring level of automation in production preparations up to 50 percent. We will develop more powerful computers and computer complexes.

We will begin production of the so-called personal computers. This innovation will be used in a wide range of sectors--in education, design, scientific research, and medicine, and for optimal planning estimates and accounting operations. The personal computer will become a reliable tool for automating the individual labor of people in widely varying professions--architects, engineers, journalists, economic planners, administrators, and musicians, and these computers will free their intellectual capacities from routine work, and significantly increase the productivity of individual labor.

These baby computers are small in size and they do not weigh much--they can be placed on a desk. They are relatively inexpensive, and most important, they are easy to use. In the coming years hundreds of thousands of people will need these computers, and in the not-too-distant future, millions of people will need them.

But there are still quite a few difficulties and unresolved problems that need to be overcome. In connection with this we have a suggestion--begin the sixth paragraph of the fourth section of the draft of the Basic Directions this way: "Organize the mass production of personal computers and highly reliable components for them."

I would also like to say something about one more aspect of the problem of widespread introduction of personal computers in everyday life. I would like to see the republic take the lead not only in the production of personal computers, but also in developing the software for them. This is up to the Mathematics Institute and the Technical Cybernetics Institute of the BSSR Academy of Sciences. VUZes and industrial institutes should also make a major contribution to this work.

Permit me to assure the delegates to the 30th Congress of the BSSR Communist Party that the collective of the computer association will certainly fulfill the goals that have been set for it.

N. A. Borisevich, BSSR Academy of Sciences President

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[Text] Comrade delegates! The scientific and technical revolution has served as a powerful stimulus for development in all spheres of human activity. The energy of the atom has been conquered. Man has travelled to outer space. Electronic computer equipment has been created, from supercomputers to mini-computers. Unique sources of radiation--lasers--have been discovered. The genetic code has been deciphered. Biotechnology and gene engineering are developing rapidly.

The scientists of Belorussia have not been left out of these important advancements. Major gains have been made in physics, mathematics, electronics, cybernetics, geology, genetics, and physiology. Suffice it to say that in the past 15 years scientists in the republic have made four major scientific discoveries, and they have been awarded two Lenin Prizes and 14 State Prizes of the USSR. The innovative nature of the scientific and technical developments carried out by the associates of the republic's academy and VUZes in this period is evidenced by the fact that more than 21,000 patents were issued for their inventions.

Scientists came to the 30th Congress of the BSSR Communist Party with major achievements. In the past five-year plan the academy's associates produced 4300 inventions. The economic effect from the introduction of the innovations was 786 million rubles, twice what it was in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

But in evaluating our work, we are not focusing so much on what we have accomplished, but on what remains to be done. On the basis of a fundamental acceleration of scientific and technical progress, we need to achieve maximum intensification of production.

The report by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee sets some serious goals for the academy's collective. Successful fulfillment of these goals depends on raising the level of basic research--the foundation of scientific and technical progress. We have to admit that this level does not meet the demands of the times at all of the academy's institutes.

The basic research plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan call for concentration of the forces of academic and VUZ science in the priority directions of scientific and technical progress. Of the 22 comprehensive programs, 16 have a technical and technological orientation. Realization of these programs requires the development of new materials and waste-free technologies for processing these materials, an elementary base for new generations of computers, robots, and flexible automated systems, and biotechnology.

We need to make a sharp increase in the amount of work performed in the interest of the republic's economy. A number of steps have already been taken in this direction. In this five-year plan there are plans to complete the development and introduction at the republic's machine building enterprises of methods and means for automation of planning, accelerated reliability testing for products of machine building, and low-waste and waste-free technologies for processing metals under pressure. Extensive use will be made of lasers, instruments for express product quality control, optical electronic instruments for data processing, software for computers produced in the republic, energy-saving heat exchange processes, and new materials. There are plans to meet all the demands for the latest microanalysis preparations for early diagnosis of serious illnesses. In the current five-year plan all institutes under social and biological sciences departments, as well as the Geochemistry and Geophysics Institute and the Peat Institute, will work on regional topics.

The draft of the Basic Directions for the country's development indicates the need to reduce the time required for the development and introduction of new

technology to one-third or one-fourth the present period. But if academic institutes and VUZes, with their limited technical possibilities, are forced to follow the course from idea to introduction independently, as they are today, then innovations will begin to have a practical effect in 10 or 15 years, and many valuable developments will not be put into use at all. We believe that the solution to this problem lies in establishing ties with the appropriate departments in the republic and the country at the first stage of applied research. Some of our institutes have done a poor job of setting up these contacts. As a result, efforts are wasted on developing things that are already available and that differ from existing developments in insignificant ways. We think that much more use should be made of joint programs with ministries and large production associations.

Unfortunately, developments that have already been tested are sometimes not put into use in the republic for years. These include, for example, nondestructive control instruments, glass and enamel pipe coatings, promising fodder crops, and microbiological technologies for producing protein. We are asking the appropriate departments of the BSSR Council of Ministers and the BSSR State Planning Committee to take a serious look at the suggestions offered by the Academy of Sciences for industrial testing and introduction of developments in the national economy.

The Academy of Sciences recently took a number of organizational steps. We hope that their realization will help increase the effectiveness of research and accelerate the practical application of their results.

V. A. Pechennikov, 1st Secretary Minsk Gorkom

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[Text] Comrades! In providing the city party organization with constant practical assistance and support, the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party has persistently directed the labor collectives, personnel, and active party members of the republic's capital toward further increases in efficiency, and maximum utilization of production reserves and possibilities. A serious test for the city party organization was fulfillment of the goal set by the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee--to achieve the entire increase in industrial production output by raising labor productivity, without an increase in the consumption of rolled ferrous metal and energy resources. Today we can report to the congress that we met this goal.

The city's workers are preparing a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress. In January there will be an increase in industrial production of more than 5.8 percent. This is higher than the average annual planned rates for the current five-year plan. The entire increase will come from an increase in labor production, with additional consumption of basic resources.

We are stressing accelerated reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises, closer ties between science and production, comprehensive mechanization and automation, and an increase in our machine tool building base.



The rhythm of the transition of all sectors of the economy to an intensive course of development depends to a great extent on reorientation of the psychology and thinking of the personnel. Today the city has still not solved the problem of training a truly effective reserve for promotion. At many industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, and design and planning organizations there are not enough suitable replacements for the directors among the assistants and chief specialists. We believe that personnel work can be improved by increasing the attention given to middle-management specialists, and by aggressive promotion of young, promising workers.

A great deal of work remains to be done to overcome inertia among some of our personnel with respect to making maximum use of qualitative factors in economic growth. The city as a whole has had fair results. Now 78.5 percent of the goods subject to certification that are produced here carry the Emblem of Quality. This general indicator, however, has made economic managers, and even some party committees, somewhat complacent. At the same time, a number of articles produced at Minsk enterprises are not satisfactory to consumers in terms of basic technical, economic, and practical indicators.

In other words, we should take a self-critical approach and acknowledge that we have a program to raise the technical level and quality, but the existing system for carrying out this program is beginning to fall short of current demands. Therefore, all the party organizations are being assigned the task of working together to draw up concrete measures to increase the production of goods bearing the Emblem of Quality, and to develop new types of machinery, equipment, materials, and consumer goods that meet world standards. We will continue to campaign energetically for high product quality in each labor collective and at each job site, and we will take decisive steps to eliminate all manifestations of complacency and indifference.

Improvements in the activities of scientific and design organizations, and strengthening their ties with production, represent an important reserve for making fundamental improvements in the technical level and quality of products. The influence of party committees here should be more focused, especially in the coordination of scientific research and utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. There is still evidence of duplication and redundancy in the work performed by scientific research institutes and design bureaus. The introduction of about 80 percent of all new developments is restricted to just one or two enterprises. They are not put into practice on a widespread basis because of a lack of interdepartmental coordination among those working in production and also among scientists. In other words, this is a serious issue both for the gorkom and for republic organs, including departments of the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee.

We are in complete agreement with the idea expressed in the report of the BSSR Communist Party Central Committee that under present conditions many economic problems require a practical, and most important, and effective resolution with major consideration for statewide interests. But this is precisely what we are lacking now. Let's look at a specific example. The Minsk Chemical Plant under the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is meeting all the republic's demands for oxygen, nitrogen, and argon. But at what price? This is being achieved with great material costs. This enterprise's products are delivered

in cylinders, and they are often transported by truck over distances of hundreds of kilometers and in limited quantities. This year more than 10,000 intercity trips will be made, for a total of 140 million ton-kilometers, and only 5-10 percent of this will be usable cargo.

In light of the universal campaign for economy, this situation can only be described as wasteful. Costs could be cut considerably if the supply operations were carried out using some centralized system, with bases for the storage and distribution of liquid gases in a number of cities in the republic.

Guided by the directives and conclusions contained in the speech given by N. I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the city party conference, the gorkom is focusing the efforts of party committees and organizations on key directions in the development of the economy and on eliminating existing shortcomings. Special attention is being given here to improving the state of affairs in capital construction.

There are quite a few complications here. The difficulties being experienced by construction workers are aggravated by the fact that national and republic ministries--the customers--plan, as a rule, the completion of projects at the end of the year, and do not always ensure prompt allocation of capital investments. This is the main reason that the "Minskpromstroy" (Minsk Industrial Construction) Association carried out 83 percent of its construction work in the fourth quarter of last year. The same sort of situation is developing this year as well. The gorkom and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments are taking steps to eliminate these irregularities. But the planning organs, the USSR and republic ministries of industrial construction, and the republic need to take a more principled stand on this matter.

The gorkom believes that it is its duty to see that the party's course for acceleration of the country's social and economic development is put into the language of concrete actions in all labor collectives, and to see that everyone--from worker to manager--has a thorough understanding of his personal responsibility for practical realization of this course.

Ye. I. Skurko, President of the BSSR Union of Writers

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[Text] We can truthfully say that literature is the party's helper. But we must always remember that it can be the party's true helper only when it is not restricted to the role of commentator on events, and independently, using its own means, penetrates into the deep corners of life. Otherwise it risks losing its cognitive and educational functions, and qualities inherent only in literature, which were valued so highly by V. I. Lenin.

We as writers should also remember the words of M. Gorky, who said that life gives us a special responsibility for our labor, and not only assigns us the traditional role of realistic literature of "judges of the world and its people" and "critics of life", but also demands the writer's direct participation in the process of transforming the world.

In this respect we still owe a great deal to readers, and this debt is particularly great when one is talking about literature that describes heroes of our time, those who live right alongside us, whom we meet in factory shops, in the cornfields, and at construction sites. The best of these people have gathered here in this hall today at the forum of the republic's communists, and we still do not have enough good writing about people like this!

It is understood that it is always hard to write about contemporary life, without travelling across a certain distance so that events and people can be seen more clearly. But we were born too late to be writers who deal with the past, and writing about the future is apparently to be the good fortune of our descendants. Therefore, our contemporary life and the people of today, the problems of our times, and the hopes and fears of people today should be at the center of attention.

What were the last five years like for Belorussian literature? It seems to me that this was a fruitful time. Quite a few works appeared in almost all the different genres which met with a favorable response among critics and readers. The best were awarded the State Prizes of the USSR and BSSR, literary prizes, and at the 1985 International Book Fair in Moscow "Mastatskay literaturay" alone signed more than 40 contracts for the publication of our works abroad.

Some examples are the books "Petrograd-Brest" by I. Shamyakin, "Znak Byady" by V. Bykov, "Dve nachuye zhavaranak" by P. Panchenko, and "Sennya i pamyats" by Ya. Bryl. To this list of the best works one could add the novels and stories of I. Ptashnikov, V. Adamchik, A. Kudravets, I. Chigrinov, I. Naumenko, B. Sachenko, A. Adamovich, V. Kozko, V. Karamazov, A. Kulakovskiy, A. Zhuk, and the plays of A. Dudarev.

The past five years were also fruitful ones for poetry. Evidence of this can be seen in the poems and verse of M. Luzhanin, K. Kiryenko, V. Vitka, R. Borodulin, G. Buravkin, Ya. Sipakov, V. Zuyenok, N. Gilevich, S. Zakonnikov, A. Vertinskiy, P. Makal, D. Bichel-Zagnetovaya, A. Grechanikov, V. Neklyayev, and others.

But this is no time to be standing back admiring what has been achieved and resting on one's laurels. Especially today, when the party has embarked on the fulfillment of some grandiose plans. The task of literature is to agitate more actively and effectively, to bring the reader the truth of Leninist ideas and the truth of life, and to work against negative phenomena and ideologies that are alien to us.

We live in a turbulent and alarming time, when we cannot drop our guard, since imperialist obscurantists are threatening the world with nuclear annihilation. The entire world greeted with delight and hope the new initiative of the Soviet Union--to free the planet of the fatal nuclear burden, and to enter the 21st century without nuclear and chemical weapons. All Soviet writers, including Belorussian writers, are making a significant contribution to the international movement supporting these peaceful proposals.

The special atmosphere reigning in the country today demands of writers a great deal of social activity, civil courage and high artistic standards, and greater attention to the problems of educating the younger generation, and to those who often have not had enough experience in the school of life.

Writing on current affairs, one of the most militant genres, plays a special role in the campaign for true, artistic literature; today this type of writing should be inherent in all literary genres, it is essential in principled, party criticism, which is capable of becoming a reliable barrier to dullness in literature, trendiness, and flattery among friends. It's true, one must admit, that among literary circles we cannot claim any benevolent attitude toward criticism, even though we promise to rid ourselves of this flaw at every meeting.

As writers we need to continue in the future to strengthen creative contacts with fraternal Soviet writers. As Belorussian writers, we draw on the inspiration of the best traditions of our people, on their spiritual experience, and enriched by this, we are striving to reflect the life of our native republic as vividly and profoundly as possible. But the closer our national culture is tied to others, the more intensively it absorbs the best that our neighbors have accomplished, and that which has taken on an international character in the spiritual and artistic legacy of other peoples.

The tasks facing the country are the same as the tasks facing our literature and arts: to serve the cause of the people and the cause of communism. We should check ourselves, our plans, and all of our creative activity against these goals and tasks everyday.

My u partyyu wstupili,  
Kab svet ne vedaw slez,  
Pakutaw i nasillya,  
Ne panavaw zly les.

Kab voyny i nyahody  
Ne nishchyli zyamlyu,  
Yadnalisya narody  
W braterskuyu syam'yu.

Kab horda i vysoka  
Palaw svabody stsyah...  
Khots znali, shto nyalehi  
Nam budze hety shlyakh.

Shto davyadzetstsa, mozha,  
Nyamala perazhyts,  
Ahon baynits varozhykh  
Ne raz hrudsmi hasits.

Dy tolki shlyakham hetym--  
Adzinym w zhytstsi--  
Da zapavetnay mety  
Nam suzhdana daystsi.

[in Belorussian]



L. N. Nagibovich, Minister of Light Industry

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[Excerpt] Comrade delegates! From this lofty podium I can say with assurance that some great opportunities for increasing production efficiency and improving the quality of labor have emerged in the process of improving the economic mechanism outlined in the economic experiment.

The results of the sector's work under the new conditions are characterized by stable fulfillment of the plan for production output in physical terms, rapid growth in the production of consumer goods, and interest on the part of the workers in achieving high labor results. All the associations and enterprises under the ministry have fulfilled one of the basic evaluative indicators of the plan--sales volume taking into account contract obligations. The entire increase in production output was achieved by improving labor productivity.

The new management mechanism make it possible for enterprises to create and make independent use of production development funds. This was responsible for almost the entire increase in production capacities for manufacturing shoes, leather goods, sewn articles, and knitted outerwear. The output of new goods with improved quality indicators and a better variety was increased by a factor of more than 1.5. These are some of the results of the experiment.

At the same time, we are seriously concerned by the existence of negative phenomena. Today no one will deny that the market is sufficiently saturated with consumer goods. However, the customer cannot always obtain the goods. As a result of poor production and technological discipline, products that fall short of state standards, which are rejects or are downgraded to a lower quality category, sometimes reach the commercial network. The quality control organs return from 5 to 8 percent of the clothing and footwear that are checked.

The problem of product quality is still a top priority for workers in the industry in the 12th Five-Year Plan. We understand the great responsibility we have to the people, who demand goods that meet current standards.

The sector's Comprehensive Program to Develop the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere calls for a 10-fold increase in the output of fashionable articles and a 20 percent increase in the production of new goods with improved quality indicators.

An analysis of the influence of the conditions and provisions of the experiment on the activities of enterprises makes it possible to establish that some of them did not operate at full capacity and hindered to a certain extent the possibilities of the new management methods. First and foremost, the established procedure for development of a production program for assortment based on orders was violated because of excessive attention to the commodity production indicator.

I will cite some examples. In accordance with a decision by the Republic Trade Fair Committee, in 1986 the "Luch" Footwear Association in Minsk will replace

the production of 300,000 pairs of women's boots with the same quantity of footwear for children. This change is needed because there are not enough children's shoes available on the market. However, other indicators were not set up to correspond to this substitution. As a result, the enterprise was knowingly placed in a position of falling short of the plan for consumer goods production by almost 10 million rubles, and failing to meet the sales plan by 2.5 million rubles, which will mean a loss of profits of more than 1 million rubles.

V. M. Shuralev, Lieutenant General, Commander of Belorussian Troops

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[Text] Comrade delegates! All the soldiers in the district are discussing the pre-congress documents with a great deal of interest, and they are expressing unanimous support for and approval of the party's policies, and its practical course aimed at accelerating social and economic development and strengthening our Homeland's defensive capability.

The personnel unanimously approve and support the active, principled foreign policy being carried out by the Communist Party, which is aimed at strengthening international security. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the peaceful Soviet initiatives presented in the Statement issued by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the face of a growing threat of war, the CPSU is taking major steps to strengthen the country's defensive capability and to increase the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. These issues were reflected thoroughly in the draft of the new edition of the party Program and in other pre-congress documents.

The personnel in the district are proud of their service in Belorussia, which is rich in revolutionary, military, and labor traditions. Everywhere in the republic a great deal of work is being done to provide young people with military and patriotic indoctrination and preparation for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR. The most extensive work is being done in Minsk, Novopolotsk, in Brest and Gomel oblasts, Baranovichskiy, Lidskiy, and Bobruyskiy rayons, and at the "Minsk Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin", "Nitrogen", and "Chemical Fiber" production associations.

Veterans of the party, labor, Army, and Navy are also working with local party organizations to provide young people with heroic-patriotic indoctrination before they are called up to serve. The majority of young men in the republic who are called up to serve in the army perform their military duty with honor. All the men called up for military service who received their combat training while providing the Afghan people with international assistance are now working successfully in the national economy. Many of them were awarded orders and medals. The young people have some examples to follow. They have models in Vladimir Borisovich Pimenov, holder of the Red Star Order and electrician at the "Agate" Communications Scientific Research Institute; Vasilii Nikolayevich Voronkov, a motor mechanic at the Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant; and Viktor Petrovich Shvets, a tractor driver at the "Leninskiy put" Kolkhoz in Myadelskiy

Rayon, both of whom were awarded medals "for bravery", and many others. The BSSR Communist Party Central Committee, the government of the republic, and local party and soviet organs devote constant attention to the troops in the district, which does a great deal to help raise the level of combat and political training, and the field and air training of units and subunits in the district.

The motto of the winter combat training of the troops is: "We will defend the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and we will confidently defend the gains of socialism!" Seventy percent of the communists promised to receive outstanding marks in combat and military training and to become master combat specialists at a higher grade.

The character of the tasks being resolved and the peculiarities of military service dictate an urgent need for further improvements in military-patriotic and mass defense work. These issues are also critical because some young people underestimate the class nature of the events taking place in the international arena and the real threat of war, and they do not have the proper physical and psychological training. We need to increase the effectiveness of measures to develop in young people a readiness to defend their socialist Homeland, and to develop soldier-patriots, soldier-defenders, soldier-internationalists.

In December of last year a special evening was held in the House of Officers for young people from the city of Minsk and soldiers from the garrison, the theme of which was "We Pledge our Allegiance to the Homeland." Veterans, parents of men called up for military services, and creative members of the community participated in this evening. The activities were interesting and made a great impression on all the participants. Joint meetings of this nature should be held everywhere on a more frequent basis.

The majority of units in the district have been awarded honorary titles and orders, and they have rich combat traditions that are being multiplied even in peacetime. This is a strong base for educating young people by drawing on examples from the martial achievements of older generations.

Also worthy of attention is the experience of creating clubs for future tank crews, machine gun operators, artillery operators, and communications specialists in schools and vocational-technical schools. These activities are being carried out successfully in Minsk, Brest, and a number of other cities.

More extensive use can be made of soldiers' clubs, houses of officers, and museums of combat glory in carrying out measures to provide young people with a military-patriotic education, and experienced commanders and political workers can be drawn into this work.

The military council, the commanders of political organs, party organizations, and all personnel in the district will do everything possible for complete and high-quality realization of the goals that have been set, to provide a fitting welcome for the 27th party Congress, and to carry out its decisions.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 1 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Komsomol personnel and active members must take a serious approach to the reorganization of the style and content of their work, and search for new ways to solve the problems of educating the young people. I can report to the congress that changes for the better have been noticed and are taking place in Komsomol organizations. Many of them have managed to find a role in resolving the most important tasks facing labor or educational collectives, the oblast, or rayon.

Young people are making a greater and greater contribution to accelerating the republic's social and economic development. In the past five years there has been an increase in the number of Komsomol and youth collectives in sectors of industry that are determining the pace of scientific and technical progress. More than 17,000 young men and women have been sent to work at outstanding Komsomol construction sites. Student brigades have carried out construction work valued at almost a quarter of a billion rubles.

The republic's Komsomol organization is participating actively in the realization of the Food Program. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the number of Komsomol members working as agricultural machinery operators increased by almost one-fourth, as animal husbandry workers by 28 percent, and as agricultural specialists by 20 percent.

At the same time, however, the reorganization process is proceeding slowly. It has still not reached many lower-level Komsomol organizations, small Komsomol collectives, or individual work. Passivity, inertia, and inflexibility on the part of some Komsomol workers and activists, and a desire to squeeze the resolution of new goals into the limits of existing models and perceptions results in serious losses in the labor, ideological, political, and moral education of young people. We should make stricter demands on personnel for specific tasks, especially in "hot" areas such as preventing violations of the law, combatting drunkenness, and organizing the young people's free time.

The Komsomol Central Committee is taking the necessary steps to improve the training of personnel, and to promote the best working models. This is especially important in light of the fact that many of our provisions and recommendations are treated as general appeals and are translated only slowly into the language of concrete forms of indoctrination work.

It is just as important to deploy our Komsomol forces properly. In a number of places party organs are developing the sound practice of determining socially significant activities for Komsomol organizations. I will offer several examples. With the active support of the oblast party committee, in the past two years Komsomol organizations in Vitebsk Oblast have sent almost 2000 young citydwellers to take up permanent residence in rural areas. The Mogilev and Brest oblast Komsomol committees have gained a good deal of experience in creating shock Komsomol-youth rural construction brigades. Student production brigades in Gomel Oblast have been doing a good job of providing kolkhozes and



sovhozes with mangel-wurzel seeds for several years now. Initiatives such as the organization of student livestock links, the creation of Komsomol-youth collectives for the production of goods for young people at light industry enterprises, and the construction of housing complexes for young people should be encouraged and developed on a widespread basis.

Determining specific, socially useful activities for each Komsomol organization, providing each organization with the necessary authority to carry out these activities, providing material and technical support for initiative and enthusiasm--this approach is the most important prerequisite for the successful participation of young people in resolving specific national economic problems. In this connection we express our full support for the proposal presented in the speech that a unified system be created in the republic for the development of scientific and technical creativity among young people, as a foundation for the Komsomol's participation in increasing the efficiency of national production.

This year we are already planning to create rayon centers for young people's scientific and technical creativity, young people's creative brigades in every labor collective, schools for young innovators, and scientific and technical associations and clubs in educational institutions. We are counting on cooperation with ministries and departments.

Joining forces is particularly important in the sphere of young people's ideological and moral education. This is what happens: on the one hand, we are waging a battle against the penetration of bourgeois popular culture and standards of behavior that are foreign to us. On the other hand, all this is often thrust upon us from the movie screens, from variety concerts, and fashions.

The republic's Komsomol decided to orient all of the links in its organization toward resolving the problems of schoolchildren and students at vocational-technical schools, and working with pioneers. We intend to make significantly higher demands on those who join the ranks of the Komsomol. And this is right, if all young people of Komsomol age enter the ranks of the CPSU only through the Komsomol organization.

The experience and example of older comrades--communists, especially leaders, always has been and still is a practical school for Komsomol members for which there is no substitute. Unfortunately, though, there are many leaders who only talk about the importance of working with the younger generation. In reality they do not maintain the necessary contacts with young people. We cannot accept the fact that in a number of places more energy is devoted to criticizing the educational work of Komsomol organizations and less is devoted to a concrete, constructive analysis of its practical work, to providing assistance, and to direct work with young people.

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM091521 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress was held 31 January.

Comrade N.N. Slyunkov was elected first secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade G.G. Bartoshevich was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades A.T. Kuzmin, V.A. Lepeshkin, N.I. Dementey, and Yu.B. Kolokolov were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades G.S. Tarazevich, M.V. Kovalev, V.G. Baluyev, V.I. Boris, V.G. Yevtukh, M.I. Lagir, A.A. Malofeyev, N.N. Polozov, Yu.M. Khusainov, and V.M. Shuralev members of the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade V.V. Gurin was elected candidate member of the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following appointments of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs:

V.I. Boris--Party Organizational Work Department;

S.Ye. Pavlov--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

M.I. Demchuk--Science and Education Institutions Department;

I.I. Antonovich--Culture Department;

A.I. Trutnev--Heavy Industry Department;

V.D. Bysenko--Machine Building Department;

A.V. Bedenko--Chemical Industry Department;  
N.T. Gulev--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;  
Yu.B. Kolokolov--Construction and Municipal Services Department;  
I.V. Filatchenkov--Transport and Communications Department;  
A.I. Tishkevich--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;  
L.L. Lappo--Trade and Consumer Services Department;  
G.N. Vecherko--Economic Department;  
P.S. Adamovich--Administrative Organs Department;  
S.A. Bronnikov--Foreign Relations Department;  
G.G. Yershov--General Department;  
V.L. Pavlyukevich--administrator of affairs.

The appointment of V.T. Golovan as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was confirmed.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of the following newspaper editors:

A.A. Tolstik--ZVYAZDA;  
A.K. Zinin--SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA;  
L.K. Tolkach--SELSKAYA GAZETA;  
G.V. Buday--the journal KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII.

## ESTONIAN SSR

### VAYNO REPORT

WA181126 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-5

[Report by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress: "Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress. For our republic, as for the entire country, these have been years of strenuous labor and progressive advance in all areas of economic and cultural building.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was guided in its activity by the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the decisions of our preceding congress. The CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, which substantiated and advanced the strategic course toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and profound qualitative transformations of all aspects of social life, were of great, pivotal significance. This course, which has been warmly received by the communists and all working people, has been embodied in the new draft party program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In the draft new version of its third program the party provides a comprehensive characterization, more capacious than previously, of socialism as a social system possessing indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism. It abides strictly here by Lenin's instructions concerning the impermissibility of excessive specification and groundless fantasizing about the future, premature anticipation and the leaping of historically necessary phases of social progress. The new version of the program determines the party's strategy under the new conditions.

In the economic sphere this means the national economy's movement toward qualitatively new frontiers and a fundamentally new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level. It means the economy's switch to the tracks of intensive development and the achievement of the highest world level of labor productivity, product quality and social production efficiency.

In the social sphere this means securing a higher level of the people's well-being with the consistent implementation of the socialist principle "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor," the erasure of appreciable differences between city and countryside, the increasingly close combination of physical and mental



labor and the further cohesion of the soviet people as a social and international community of people.

In the political sphere this means the fuller enlistment of the citizens in the control of state and public affairs, an improvement in the activity of the elective organs of people's power, an expansion of publicity and an enhancement of the role of the trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations of the working people.

In the sphere of spiritual life it means the consolidation in Soviet people's minds of socialist ideology, the complete establishment of the moral principles and values of socialism and the spirit of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance and the formation of the comprehensively developed personality.

The upcoming party congress will also examine the draft of the CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes. The nature of the changes to the statutes has been caused by time.

The scale, profundity and complexity of the tasks confronting the party and the people make new, higher demands on the level of party leadership and insistently dictate the need for the mastery of new approaches in party work also.

The proposed changes conform fully to the propositions of the new Draft CPSU Program and enrich the statutes with the accumulated experience of party building and organizing and political work. The unity of the party's ideological and organizational principles and theory and practice is thereby guaranteed.

These most important party documents have for almost 3 months now been at the center of the attention of the communists and all working people of the republic. They have been discussed in all primary party organizations, at city and rayon report and election conferences and in the party press. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Estonian Communist Party participated in the discussion at the meetings and conferences.

The meetings, which were open for nonparty persons also, were attended by more than 214,000 persons and addressed by approximately 44,000. It is important to note that one out of every four communists expressed his opinion on these documents.

All the primary party organizations and the city and rayon conferences unanimously approved the documents drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee, and discussion thereof was of a candid and businesslike nature. The communists and nonparty people submitted more than 2,500 specific proposals and changes for the drafts, sharply opposed the old approaches to the solution of economic and social problems and proposed the bolder assertion of what is new and progressive.

Questions of the reorganization of the work and the increased personal responsibility of the communists, leaders particularly, were posed with all scrupulousness, for example. Thus S. Cerve, deputy chief of the Seldino Railroad Station and secretary of the primary party organization, A. Myaniste, machine operator of Vyruskiy Rayon's "Kuldre" Kolkhoz, and V. Moronov, leader of a brigade of the "TEZ imeni M.I. Kalinin" Production Association, delegates to our congress, and other comrades proposed that the paragraph in the party program which speaks of the need for a rise in the technical level and quality of products be supplemented with the words: "The party will raise the responsibility of all workers guilty of the manufacture of substandard products, regardless of the positions they hold." At the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon party

organization conference E. Kayu, secretary of the "Tudulinna" Sovkhoz' party organization, proposed the establishment of a rule in accordance with which communists punished along party lines must no later than 6 months following the imposition of the penalty unfailingly report to the party organization how they are making good the violations which were committed. Similar proposals were expressed by more than 80 comrades.

In a word, the discussion of the pre-congress documents developed into a concerned exchange of opinions and a collective quest for the most efficient ways of solving urgent problems. It is important now that not one useful observation and practical proposal directed in the course of discussion toward the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities, enterprises and organizations be left unattended and that it be used for an improvement in all our work.

#### I. Problems of an Intensification of Production and Ways To Solve Them

In the period under review, the main attention of the republic party organization was directed toward the republic's further economic and social development and its increased contribution to the country's single national economic complex.

Industrial production increased 14.5 percent in the 5 years, which was more than outlined by the plan and the socialist pledges. The target for labor productivity growth was met 6 months ahead of time. The preferential development of electronics, instrument-making, and electrical equipment industry was secured. The manufacture of consumer goods grew at a preferential rate.

Measures for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program were implemented consistently in the republic's agriculture. A large amount of work was done on the further intensification of agricultural production and a strengthening of the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plans of the 3 years which have elapsed since the May plenum for the sale to the state of the main types of agricultural product were overfulfilled. The republic reached the level of the Food Program in terms of the production of milk and the sale thereof to the state and came close to it in terms of meat. The 4,000 threshold in per cow milk yield was passed last year. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened, and all 300 farms have been operating profitably since 1983.

A big program of construction was realized in the 5-year plan. For the second year in succession more than R1 billion of capital investments have been invested in the republic's national economy. Capacity for shale production at the "Oktyabrskiy" strip mine, new chemical processes in the "Slantsekhim" Association, production buildings and shops at many machine-building and instrument-making enterprises, facilities of the Georgiyevskaya Weaving Mill of the "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" Works, a chrome leather plant and model footwear factory of the "Kommunar" Association, new units for almost 200,000 head of livestock and hundreds of other production facilities were commissioned.

The construction of the startup complex of the first stage of the Novotallinskiy Maritime Commercial Port is being completed. The 5-year plan quotas for the introduction of apartment houses, schools and clinics were fulfilled.

All forms of transport and communications were further developed, their material-technical base was strengthened and the amount of freight and passenger transportation increased.

Work was performed in all sectors of the economy on an increase in production efficiency. Practically the entire increase in the product in industry, agriculture and construction was obtained by way of increased labor productivity. There was a reduction in the energy and material consumption of production, thanks to which more than R200 million of resources were saved.

The material-technical base of all sectors serving the public was strengthened. The network of educational, cultural and health care establishments expanded. An extensive list of measures pertaining to environmental conservation was implemented. A further improvement in the conditions of the population's material and cultural life was secured.

In respect of the results of all-union socialist competition the Estonian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successful fulfillment of the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas and a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

As you can see, comrades, much was done, and a great deal of work was performed. Nonetheless, we did not succeed in achieving everything outlined for the 5-year plan. Certain shortcomings in management, planning and control took their toll. All levers of an intensification of production and available potential were not activated to the due extent. And the main task which we face in the current 5-year plan is precisely achieving a fundamental turnabout toward an intensification of production. The predominant part of the increase in production in each sector and at each enterprise is to be obtained thanks to the use of qualitative factors. It is on the accomplishment of this task that the efforts of the republic party organization, the republic's soviet and economic authorities and all public organizations and the creative energy of the labor collectives must be concentrated.

An acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an intensification of production are the fundamental issues of the party's economic policy at the current stage. And under these conditions the problem of quality moves to the forefront of practical activity. Quality today is a summary indicator of scientific-technical progress. It mirrors the level of organization of production and the standard and discipline of labor. It is a most important source of economics in material, labor, and financial resources. Solving the quality problem means moving toward the dependable path of intensification of the economy. And if we evaluate the work that has been done on improving quality from these standpoints, it becomes clear that we still have much to do. Although in the last 5-year plan the proportion of products of the top quality category in the volume of products subject to certification increased from 30 percent to 52 percent here and three-fourths of new products are manufactured with the Symbol of Quality, we cannot be satisfied by what has been achieved.

It is not everywhere as yet that the demands of the times are correctly understood. Not all leaders are imbued with a consciousness of the importance of and need for this work. The Tallinn "Prompribor" Association, where the proportion of products of the top quality category equals zero, could be an example of such incomprehension, shortsightedness and absence of a sense of innovation. The entire management of the association -- the director, chief engineer, most of the design office and party committee secretary -- had to be replaced.

The majority of the republic's industrial enterprises have not experience direct complaints from the consumers, but it is no secret that many of them are manufacturing

products which in terms of their parameters lag behind the best models. This applies to the "Volta" Electric Motors Plant, the "Vyyt" Loader-Carrier Plant and a number of consumer goods. If the work even at such a, let us say, well-known and successful enterprise as the "Talleks" Association is evaluated in the new way, from the height of today's requirements, serious complaints may be leveled at it also. This enterprise's product has been commended at international exhibitions repeatedly. But today even the enterprise is experiencing difficulties in exporting machinery. And even in our country the excavator is in demand mainly because there is essentially nowhere else to acquire another.

What is the problem here? Primarily the fact that the base model of the excavator has long been obsolescent. It has only been partially modernized since the sixties. And there is no transition to the production of a new generation of excavators. Nor is such envisaged in this 5-year plan. Can this be called anything other than complacency and the habit of living with the old equipment and past glory? Association General Director P. Treyer, Chief Engineer Kh. Nurri and Chief Designer Kh. Mark must alter their position and strive together with the planning organizations more enterprisingly for the development and assimilation of new excavator models.

Questions of quality today demand close attention, persevering, purposeful work and profound interest in a constant improvement and renewal of the products. This is how the collective of the "RET" Association is working, for example. The series production of unique radio-measuring instruments, unparalleled abroad, has been assimilated here. It has become the rule in the association that all new products are developed at invention level. Many of them have been patented in the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The "TEZ imeni V.I. Kalinin" Association, the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant and furniture industry enterprises involve themselves persistently in raising the technical level of the products. There should be only such an approach in our time.

It is essential in this 5-year plan to appreciably increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category. We must set ourselves the task of ensuring that all newly assimilated products correspond to the highest level of quality. And, of course, struggle against shoddy work. There is still much of this. In the last 5-year plan approximately 84 million were removed from plan fulfillment annually because of defective products.

The assimilation of new types of products which denote scientific-technical progress and on whose level and quality technical progress in other sectors today depends should be approached with particular responsibility. The country expects of us the speediest manufacture of a new trawling machine, the new series of electric motors set in motion in the CEMA "Interelektra" program, superpowerful and high-speed rectifiers for nuclear power engineering, lighters which today determine new maritime transportation technology, high-strength cable for the oilmen and geologists and a school computer.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress in industry will be based largely on the renewal of available production potential. What is the situation in our republic in this respect? More than one-third of the equipment has now exceeded the normative period of service. Almost half of the mechanized production lines and more than 40 percent of the transfer machinery are over 10 years old. The state of the technical base for enterprises of construction materials, logging, pulp and paper, electrical equipment and fish industry is causing serious disquiet. This is holding back labor productivity today and will hold it back even more in the future and be reflected in product quality. It is essential that we change this situation and, primarily, change



our very attitude toward the question of the replacement of equipment and persistently strive to ensure that the bulk of allocated capital investments be channeled into the renewal of equipment. As yet only one out of every three new machine tools replaces an old one.

In addition, replacement is proceeding intolerably slowly; only 2 percent of equipment is updated annually. And it needs to be at least 7-8 percent, and we must not simply change it but carry out replacement comprehensively, precisely on the basis of the latest, highly productive equipment. And, of course, this latest equipment must be used with the highest degree of efficiency. Is it normal that the shift-work outfitment of metal-cutting machine tools with numerical programmed control in the "HEZ Imeni V.I. Kalinin" Association constitutes only 1.25 and at the Plant Imeni Kh. Tagelman 1.32? Only half the mechanized production lines and transfer machinery in the republic operates at the level of rated capacity. Can the primary party organizations and their commissions for monitoring the activity of the administration overlook these facts?

People are acting correctly where the replacement of equipment is performed in planned fashion, with the enlistment of the scientific and design organizations. For example, shortly after the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant elaborated for this 5-year plan a comprehensive plan for the fundamental retooling of the enterprise. And the Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Equipment was enlisted in this work. The plan provides for the replacement of half the existing pool of machine tools and the introduction of robotized complexes. The sharp rise in the technical level achieved thereby will make it possible by the end of the 5-year plan here to have raised labor productivity considerably and to have increased output by a factor of 1.5.

The retooling of production is also being carried out systematically at enterprises of the republic Ministry of Local Industry. A long-term program has been elaborated here according to which specific directions of the technical development of the sector are charted. Each sector and each enterprise should have such specific plans and long-term programs. However, not all party organizations are displaying the necessary implications and exactingness here. There is no precise plan, for example, for an intensification of production and retooling at the "Volta" Plant. Yet it is here that there is much obsolete equipment and manual labor. And what is more the enterprise has long been working erratically.

Nonetheless, timely concern has not been displayed here about how to perform this work consistently and purposefully, although sufficient time has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee. Such slowness and passiveness are also to be observed at the Pярну Food Machine-Building Plant, the Tallinn Structural Clay Products Plant, the Perfumery-Oil Works, and at a number of other enterprises. The position of the gorkoms and raykoms is utterly incomprehensively here; they should have intervened and corrected the situation long since.

An arrierial direction of the intensification of the economy is the saving of material resources in every possible way. In this 5-year plan we have to increase the volume and improve the structure and quality of products basically without an increase and, in some cases, with a reduction even in raw-material and fuel-energy resources. The material-intensiveness of production is to be reduced by 4-5 percent. This is considerable. But we have reserves, and this is attested if only by the fact that in machine building today one out of every four tons of metal becomes waste. A large

quantity of metal is overconsumed owing to the imperfect techniques of ferrizing and casting operations and in maintaining in operation obsolescent and obsolete equipment. Inadequate use is being made of the possibilities of replacing metal by other materials. Many enterprises are failing to meet the targets for economies in ferrous metals.

Questions of economies in fuel resources are particularly acute. We have much consumption and much potential here. Fuel is overconsumed in large quantities in the motor boats, in agricultural production and in boiler houses. Power consumption is great in industry, in the system of power engineering for its own needs and in day-to-day life. A firm barrier must be erected against extravagance. It is necessary primarily to break with the very mentality and attitude toward resources as something inexhaustible. The strictest control, the accounting of resources and scientifically substantiated norms of fuel and energy consumption are needed. Inadequate use is being made as yet of the possibilities of the use of cheap power surpluses at night time for heating and the engineering needs of production, particularly in the countryside. We must also transfer more rapidly a part of motor transport from liquid fuel to gas.

However, far from all our managers and primary party organization secretaries and certain gorkoms and raykoms even are imbued with an awareness of the seriousness and acuteness of the situation and the need for economies in materials and, particularly, liquid fuel. But this work should be performed on a precise planned basis. In the majority of instances, however, half-baked measures are being adopted as yet, and even this is being done slowly and irresolutely, as if in the hope that everything will be alright. But the situation will not get better, nor could it. And we must not permit a repetition of the galling experience of last year, when some motor vehicles and agricultural equipment were idled owing to the overconsumption of fuel.

Republic science can and must make a considerable contribution to an intensification of production. We must make better use of its great potential and channel it into the solution of questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. There are many shortcomings here as yet. As before, there are no truly strong ties between science and production. The very system of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences' submission of proposals pertaining to the introduction of scientific developments and their examination in the Estonian SSR Gosplan and the republic Council of Ministers is failing to produce the anticipated results. The scientists' proposals pass through a multitude of responsible hands, but thus become bogged down half-way, without finding the client. The fact that the developments are not always brought to the level of practical use is also reflected. Forty proposals were submitted in the past 4 years, but their fate remains questionable.

It is essential to underpin science's ties to production organizationally and on various forms for this. Joint laboratories, as will now be the case with the Phoscor Institute and the "RET" Association on the development of the country's first laser disk players, could be such a form. A joint laboratory is also being set up by the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the same "RET" Association for the development of auto-tune systems in the production of radio equipment. The conclusion of business contracts not only pertaining to development but also introduction could also be a good form.

Much could be produced by the creation of temporary scientific groups and the concentration of forces of different establishments on the solution of some major problem. The republic biological center was set up on this principle in Tartu. It would surely be correct to combine certain scientific research organizations located in the republic with the industrial enterprises which they serve.

The fruitfulness of the introduction of scientific developments will also largely depend on the scientists themselves. The leaders of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, institute directors and VUZ deans must strive more persistently for the application of completed work in the national economy.

Turning to problems of the intensification of agriculture, we should begin with animal husbandry, the most important sector for the republic. Despite a great deal of work, it failed nonetheless to cope with the 5-year plan for the production and sale to the state of meat and milk. There was a supply shortfall of 89,000 tons of meat and 170,000 tons of milk. The difficult years of 1981 and 1982 and the fodder shortage on many farms were undoubtedly reflected. But what cannot fail to disturb us? Far from everyone knew how to make good the lag which had arisen in subsequent general favorable years. And the roots go deep here. It is not simply a question of bad weather. The production of milk did not increase and remained at the level of or was even lower than in the 10th 5-Year Plan on more than one-fourth of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Production as a whole did not grow in Kihyumaaskiy, Tartuskiy and Vilyandiskiy rayons, and in Raplaskiy Rayon it even declined. Meat production declined on 84 farms. As a whole, it did not grow in Tartuskiy and Raplaskiy and declined in Valgaskiy and Vyruskiy rayons.

Figuratively speaking, our column extended considerably: the vanguard is marching confidently into the 12th 5-Year Plan, but the tail is dragging along in the 10th. Let us take, for example, Vilyandiskiy Rayon. There was repeated talk in the raykom (R. Elvak, first secretary) at plenums and meetings about the importance of study and dissemination of the progressive experience of animal husbandry and a strengthening of the weak farms. But when it came down to the main thing -- actual work -- word was not embodied in deed. As a result the fame of being one of the leaders of the republic's dairy stockbreeding was lost. Having passed the 4,000 mark in per cow milk yield back in 1977, the rayon still cannot in any way reach the former level. In addition, half of the farms have begun to obtain even less milk than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. For such a situation in the rayon's animal husbandry we have the right today to level the most serious complaints at Rayispolkom Chairman U. Veeperv and Yu. Rakhula, chairman of the rayon agrarian-industrial association (RAPO).

The question arises: how efficiently was party leadership exercised in, say, Vyruskiy Rayon if of the 20 farms 12 allowed a deterioration in the indicators pertaining to milk and just as many for meat? Or, for example, in Tartuskiy Rayon, where almost half the farms yielded their positions in respect of meat production? After all, raykom first secretaries A. Myanniste and L. Puksa worked in these rayons the entire 5-year plan. They are sufficiently experienced party workers. And they were obliged to ensure the steady development of all farms.

Yet we do have examples of successful work and skillful leadership. The 5-year plan in terms of meat and milk was fulfilled ahead of schedule by Kharyuskiy Rayon (S. Kont, first secretary of the raykom, K. Payumyagi, chairman of the RAPO), and it was able to achieve a high growth rate here. Khaapsaluskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Kingiseppski rayons coped with the 5-year plan for milk.

In order to ensure fulfillment of the taut plans of the 12th 5-year period and to remove existing shortcomings more rapidly we need to work more creatively than ever, with high input and with knowledgeability and responsibility.

By the end of this 5-year plan we have to have secured an increase in meat production of 18 percent compared with 6.4 percent in the last. This rate cannot be achieved with

the former, customary work methods. To what should attention be called primarily? It is essential to continue to expand the application of intensive fattening, primarily on the basis of fodder of on-farm production. As the practice of many of our kolхозes and sovkhoses shows, we have the right to set ourselves the task of achieving average daily weight gains of hogs on all farms on a republic average of no less than 500 grams and of cattle of 750 grams and of raising the surrender weight of cattle to 460-470 kg.

An improvement in the pedigree of the livestock could be of palpable benefit here. Thus given the same fodder, merely by way of hybridization of hogs the average daily weight gains increased by 30 grams. Confirmation of this is the example of the research-demonstration Sovkhoz-tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin, where hybrids constitute 50 percent of the hogs and where a weight gain of more than 600 grams a day is achieved in fattening.

Or let us take such a breed as the Herefords. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to maintain these animals, which are unpretentious and not fodder-demanding. At the same time they produce good weight gains, and their meat is of a high quality, what is more. Yet on many farms the attitude toward this breed is inordinately cautious, prejudiced even. Yet for a whole number of rayons this represents appreciable potential for an increase in meat production. They would also be useful at the enterprises' subsidiary farms.

Nor are we paying sufficient attention to the development of sheep breeding. We are manifestly doing insufficient work here. There is practically no growth in the numbers of sheep in the republic.

Considerable potential is also contained in an improvement of the veterinary servicing of the livestock. The animals' morbidity, murrain and barrenness are still high. Just a 1-percent reduction in these indicators, which is perfectly feasible, could provide an additional 1,200-1,300 tons of meat a year.

No less complex problems have to be solved by workers of the dairy units. By the end of the 5-year plan gross milk production is to have increased 11 percent compared with 7.2 percent in the last one. And here also the main route consists of a further intensification of production. We have to annually raise the average per cow milk yield by 70-80 kg and to have increased it by the end of the 5-year plan to no less than 4,300. That is, to have reached a new high frontier. And whereas in the last 5-year plan we set the task of ensuring that the republic had not a single farm with yields below 3,000 kg and achieved this, we must now struggle to ensure that there be no farms with yields below 3,500. The main thing here is the most rational, scientifically substantiated feeding based on a better fodder balance. It is also necessary to perfect selection-breeding work, making more extensive use of the livestock's interbreed possibilities, and to increase more rapidly in the milch herd the proportion of the most productive Estonian skewbald breed.

As calculations show, to secure fulfillment of the plans for milk production many farms also failed to cope without an increase in the basic herd and its replenishment by highly productive animals.

The transition to more intensive animal husbandry demands an effective solution of the problems connected with the modernization of the animal husbandry premises, introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor and the training of personnel for the livestock units. Particular attention should be paid in the coming period to an increase in the qualifications of the machine-milking operators in special refresher



groups on the basis of rural tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools. We can in no way be satisfied with the level of comprehensive mechanization at the livestock units. The proportion of manual labor is still high. It amounts to 50 percent. At the majority of livestock units the fodder is distributed manually on heavy and inconvenient carts. Yet the stockbreeders are mainly women. How much work can be done with these carts? The times are quite different. In the country as a whole more than half of the production processes at the cattle units are comprehensively mechanized now, in our republic only 40 percent. The ESSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must determine as quickly as possible the ways to mechanize laborious processes and modernize the livestock units. It is necessary to know precisely what we will do with the small old farmsteads, what we will do with those built 15-20 years ago and how we will equip the new ones. Of course, this is no easy problem, but it insistently demands solution.

Both the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and the private farms of the population are directly related to an increase in the animal husbandry product. It is necessary to strive persistently to ensure that subsidiary facilities -- farmsteads, hotbeds and ponds for fish farming -- be created as quickly as possible at each enterprise and in each organization. This question is as yet being resolved extremely slowly. Little more than 1 kg of meat and the same quantity of vegetables is produced per worker. Things are particularly bad in our biggest cities of Tallinn and Tartu, in the system of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (G. Kruger), the Estonglavenergo (A. Osman) and the Ministry of Construction (L. Shmidt), at many enterprises of union jurisdiction, including the "Kiviyl" Plant (E. Vaas, director), at the "Ilmarine" Plant (Kh. Rokhtla, director) and at the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant (A. Kangro, director).

The individual sector now produces 14 percent of the meat and 16 percent of the milk in the total volume of purchases. This is considerable! A large part of this product is produced and purchased on the basis of contractual commitments. That is, new relations have arisen between the private sector and the farms. But these relations should be new not only in form but also content. The farms must display a more concerned attitude toward individual production, regard it as part of social production, render greater help with equipment and fodder and help in the sale of the surplus product.

An increase in the production of animal husbandry products is possible only given a considerable increase in the productiveness and stability of farming. And primarily given the utmost development of fodder production. The course which we formulated in this sphere has justified itself. We need to continue to proceed along this path.

In this 5-year plan we have on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase fodder production by a minimum of 13 percent and ensure that each hectare of cultivable land receives on average no less than 3,200 feed units, which is 400 more than in the past 5-year plan. In the accomplishment of this task should be the assimilation of the scientifically substantiated, intensive system of farming on all farms. And this needs to be done consistently and persistently. The experience of our frontrunners attests the big possibilities on this path.

An important place in the fodder "budget" is occupied by cereals. We are faced with the task of producing in the 5-year plan in favorable years no less than 1.4-1.5 million tons of grain and in unfavorable years a minimum of 1.2 million tons. And here also the sole path is intensification. We need to continue to introduce intensive grain-production techniques in the specialized fields and strive to obtain therefrom

no less than 50 quintals of cereals per hectare. Some managers are interpreting this task in a simplistic manner: give us more fertilizer, herbicides and machinery, they say, and a big harvest will be obtained. But is it a question of this? Intensive techniques require a different, largely new attitude. The main thing here is strict technological discipline and precise observance of the specified times for all work.

A big reserve for an increase in the gross grain harvests is an improvement in the harvesting production line and, mainly, a reduction in the time taken for harvesting operations. We have somehow become used to the fact that the harvesting extends for more than 6 weeks here. Last fall showed graphically the results of this. Having, according to all estimates, cultivated a record harvest, we lost approximately one-third thereof in the harvesting and as a result obtained only 22.9 quintals of grain per hectare.

In order to obtain big and, the main thing, stable harvests it is essential to engage more persistently in increasing the standard of farming and soil fertility. And particular significance is attached here to organic fertilizers. We have done much in this direction in recent years. In the last 5-year plan more than 12 tons of organic fertilizer were applied on average per hectare of plowland. But this is insufficient. We need in the 5-year plan to raise this indicator to 15-16 tons. Kharyuskiy and Prarnuskiy rayons are working on organic fertilizer constantly and persistently, seeing this, together with other components, as an important level of an increase in yield. It is not fortuitous that these two rayons have scored significant successes recently.

Now concerning grass fodder. The optimum dimensions of the areas occupied by grass crops have taken shape here in recent years. It is now necessary to obtain from these areas more fodder of better quality. It is precisely quality which we have to raise to the due, optimum level. It is necessary for this to expand more persistently the areas sown to clover, rape, peas, alfalfa and other crops rich in protein. In recent years their share has increased to 44 percent, and it should now be raised to half the area occupied by grasses. It would be advisable for each farm and for the rayon even to have a "Feed Protein" program.

As practice shows, we will be unable to reach the high frontiers charted in dairy stock-breeding without an increase in the proportion of root crops in the feed ration. We should have no less than 2 tons of them per cow.

The best root crop under our republic's conditions is, as is known, the sugar beet. But the cultivation and harvesting of sugar beet is already mechanized in the country. Why are we also not using this technology? The Estonian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee must immediately imitate the techniques of the application of these machines and strive to obtain them and organize their introduction. It may be said that these combines are costly, and thus the harvesting of root crops will be too expensive for one farm. But why not have such a combine for several farms? Or why not create, say, in the rayon a special mechanized detachment for harvesting the root crops?

A few words about potatoes. We need to engage more persistently in improving the quality of the food potato. Work began in the republic recently on an improvement in the grade of potatoes, particularly by the meristematic method. The construction of potato repositories is under way. This work should be stepped up in order to obtain tangible results more quickly.

Many of the questions of the APK which the Central Committee is raising at the congress are not new. They have been raised before also. But some of them are being tackled

slowly as yet and are being translated into the plane of practical action without delay.

APK executives are largely responsible for an improvement in agriculture. Of course, it would seem too early to be criticizing the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee. This organization was created quite recently, but it is headed, after all, by the same people who before also were responsible for the state of affairs in agriculture, working in the former Agrarian-Industrial Association and in the corresponding ministries. And we have a right today to speak in full measure of their responsibility for the solution of these problems.

Is Kh. Myannik, for example, not responsible for a certain neglected state of business in potato growing and for the low quality of the potatoes? After all, he was in charge of these matters in previous positions also.

Kh. Veldi, chairman of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, and the deputy chairmen need to make a serious and specific study of the central problems up on which depend further intensification and, consequently, the end results of the work of the republic's APK.

There is also unfinished work here on the part of the Estonian CP Central Committee, A. B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, who is in charge of this sector, and the Central Committee department headed by I. Kallas, who are making an insufficiently persistent and enterprising study of questions of the search for new ways of the intensification of the republic's agriculture and the development of new economic levers of management and who are failing to render the raykoms sufficient assistance in collating and disseminating positive experience.

Big tasks confront us in the sphere of construction. The capital investments must produce results more quickly. This is the basis of their efficiency. It is a two-in-one task here: not only building more rapidly but also assimilating more rapidly. In the last 5-year plan the average time taken for the construction of production facilities was reduced by almost 9 months and the number of projects being constructed simultaneously by one-fifth. In the last 3 years the time taken for the construction of apartment houses was maintained. Nonetheless, there are still many "long-timers" which are erected in a time several times longer than the norm.

Despite overall fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the Ministry of Construction nonetheless failed to commission three apartment homes, a rubber modifier shop in Kokhtla-Yarve and a television studio complex in Tallinn. The plans were not entirely fulfilled at carryover construction projects, particularly at enterprises of construction materials industry. Yet this is the very basis of the entire construction complex. ESSR Construction Minister L. Schmidt must be more exacting toward construction organization leaders for the observance of plan discipline.

It is also necessary to increase construction capacity more persistently where it is as yet insufficient. However, a lack of understanding is being displayed in this matter both on the part of the ESSR Gosplan and on the part of the republic Ministry of Construction and other construction organizations, while some people simply give up in the face of difficulties which arise. But life demands that there be more construction in Tallinn and the countryside right now. It is necessary to prepare seriously for a considerable growth of construction in the northeast of the republic. Particular attention needs to be paid to a further growth of labor productivity. As yet almost half of construction workers are engaged in manual labor, particularly in construction operations. More efficient use should also be made of the highly qualified.

More work needs to be done on strengthening the personnel, creating permanent collectives and improving the conditions of their social life. After all, it was precisely the insufficient work in this field which led to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction organizations, for example, losing almost 1,000 construction workers, of which there is in any case a shortage, in the last 5-year plan.

An appreciable reserve in a further expansion of the industrialization of housing construction is the development of large-panel house building. And it is essential for this to increase the capacity of the Tallinn and Tartu house-building works, begin the construction of the Kokhtla-Yarve works and introduce the Pyarnu House-Building Works in order in this 5-year plan even to provide the countryside with the first 1,000 single-family homes of complete plant readiness.

The situation at the Narva Construction Materials Works, which has been working erratically for a long time, is disturbing. And it is not only a matter here of shortcomings in the organization of production. The very technology of the manufacture of large-scale products is imperfect. It is time, finally, that republic Gosstroy Chairman R. Kvell, L. Ananich, minister of construction materials industry of the ESSR, and V. Klauson, director of the Lime Concrete Institute, came up with a real solution of this problem.

There is also hidden potential in the organization of construction industry. Work would be facilitated considerably if the construction organizations planned at least 2-3 years ahead. Now, when the 5-year plan has already been determined, this is completely impossible. There is no need to describe the benefits this would have for the engineering-economic and material-technical preparation of construction.

An intensification of production is largely determined by the level of development of the transport system. We still have many questions and unsolved problems here. There are justified complaints about the poor work of the railroad workers pertaining to the transportation of construction freight and mineral fertilizer and about the behind-schedule dispatch of finished products. Whereas the annual and 5-year transportation plans are being fulfilled as a whole, in terms of the product list fulfillment constitutes only 70 percent approximately. Compared with 1980 there has been a deterioration in such important qualitative indicators as car turnover, schedule speed and locomotive and car productivity.

Yet there is every actual opportunity for the railroad transport workers to reorganize work in the new way. The railroad has begun to receive considerably more capital investments and new equipment. There is also a backbone of knowledgeable workers and specialists. With regard for these conditions O. Moshenko, chief of the Estonian Branch of the Baltic Railroad Estonian Branch, needs to evaluate his work critically.

There are also many shortcomings in the use of motor transport. Yet we have opportunities for operating motor vehicles more efficiently. These are the full load of the vehicles, a reduction in empty runs and the more active enlistment of road trains and trailers, the expansion of container and packaged shipments and the introduction of computers for calculating the optimum itineraries and data processing.

We must study all these questions persistently. These are appreciable factors of an intensification of motor transport. As in all other sectors, new approaches are needed here also. There has long been talk here about the importance of concentration of the motor vehicles. And it would seem that this question is clear enough. Nonetheless, things are not moving. On the contrary, in the past 5 years the proportion of public



motor transport's share of freight shipments declined even. Consequently, the motor pool owners have no certainty that they will be well and opportunely catered for. Incidentally, the republic has 600 motor pools with less than 10 motor vehicles. But why are the ESSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways leaders, G. Kruger, O. Kaerlepp and Ya. Anvelt, not displaying initiative here? After all, the ministry could devise conditions which would guarantee the precise and reliable servicing of the clients, as far as indication of the time the motor vehicle would reach the client, and at less expenditure than he incurs currently. And then the owners of the small motor pools would themselves voluntarily give up motor vehicles.

There is definite potential for intensification in sea and air transport also. Primarily the speedier provision of these sectors with the latest, highly productive equipment and its better assimilation.

Questions of the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere now confront us more seriously than ever and in a new way. Demand is tending increasingly toward high-quality and new fashionable goods. And at the same time our industry is not keeping pace with demand and not satisfying the consumer's increased requirements to the due extent. In addition, certain basic necessities sometimes disappear from the store counters, which gives rise to justified complaints. Thus it is currently difficult to buy winter footwear, children's coats made from artificial fur, light sports outfits and slacks, women's cotton dresses and dozens of other items in the stores.

Let us take women's clothing. In order to satisfy demand it is essential, according to trade data, to increase the production of cotton dresses by 80,000. The production capacity and the necessary material for their manufacture are available. What is the problem? It is said that there is no economic inducement -- greater profit is obtained on dresses made from expensive cloth. But if there continues to be a race merely for easy profit, the shortage will never be overcome. In the last 5-year plan the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry turned a blind eye to the increase in the average price of products in its system and is now the captive of this indicator. But why should the consumer suffer because of this? The republic Ministry of Light Industry, State Committee for Prices and the Gosplan must approach these matters more strictly, from state-minded positions.

A greater role in satisfaction of the population with the necessary commodities could also be performed by interrepublic commodity exchange. It is narrow as yet and declining in respect of a number of items even. In the last 5-year plan, for example, imports of garments from other republics declined threefold. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Trade and Minister K. Todeson need to display greater assertiveness here and seek opportunities for the enrichment of our home market more enterprisingly.

The problem of the manufacture of the range of footwear remains acute. There is a shortage of children's footwear. Difficulties have arisen in the large-size footwear and inexpensive outdoor shoes. Currently all talk about the shortage of these shoes begins, as a rule, with the explanation that once the new "Kommunara" Factory reaches full capacity, all problems will be solved. But the new works envisages the manufacture only of model footwear and does not remove the problem of everyday footwear. And in solving one question Yu. Kraft should not lose sight of the other. It is essential to have a precise program for the provision in this 5-year plan of all groups of the republic's population with the necessary footwear both thanks to production and thanks to imports and exchange. K. Todeson and Yu. Kraft cannot evade this problem.

It is also essential to raise with no less seriousness questions of an improvement in the organization of trade and consumer services. Let us take the work of the wholesale depots. After all, an interruption in the sale of certain goods, a shortage arising or, on the contrary, overstocking are caused to a considerable extent by the sluggishness of workers of the wholesale depots, an inadequate study of demand and the insufficient assertiveness and perseverance of the wholesalers. After all, it is they who should bear the responsibility for the accuracy and substantiation of the orders, provide the population with commodities fully in accordance with the requirements of specific consumer groups and prevent interruptions in the supply to the stores of basic necessities, in respect of which there are sufficient resources. But such happens. The most varied explanations of these facts are given in the Ministry of Trade and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumer Societies (ERSPO). There are references to the shortage of transport, the erratic receipt of commodities from the suppliers, the lack of sorting premises for component hatching, the refusal of the transport organizations to ship small commodity consignments and many other factors. But all this is just talk, and the consumer is no better off.

In a word, order must be brought to bear here also. It is necessary for the solution of all these questions to display more exactingness and enterprise, and these must emanate primarily from the leaders of the Ministry of Trade and the ERSPO.

There are also many shortcomings in consumer services, particularly for rural inhabitants. People write to the party, soviet and economic authorities about the fact that there are long lines at the service shops and acceptance centers, about instances of unscrupulous auto and household appliance servicing and repair, tailoring and so forth. The development of the service network in the new residential areas is lagging as yet.

The state of housing construction requires great attention. We still have many apartment houses showing considerable wear and tear and a low level of amenity provision, and there are many such houses in Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu, Rakvere, Vyrú and elsewhere. It is advisable that the republic have a program for the 12th 5-Year Plan for the gradual elimination of unsuitable and damaged housing, as was the case at the time of the elimination of the wooden huts and basement quarters. More attention also needs to be paid to the reliability of the operation of the heating and water systems. Much also has to be done for an improvement in medical services for the public bath in the city and in the countryside.

There are also many other questions connected with an improvement in service of the public. And the Estonian CP Central Committee of the pokoms and raykoms must confront sector and enterprise leaders and party organizations with these questions seriously and scrupulously and raise their responsibility for implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere and the solution of social-everyday problems.

There is no need to prove what tremendous significance is an acceleration of the intensification of the economy is attached to the qualitative reorganization of economy planning and methods of management and the decisive abandonment of outmoded stereotypes. Working in the new way makes higher demands on the observance of state plan and strict discipline. However, we have not achieved a complete reorganization here. In 1949 fulfillment of the sales plan with regard for supply commitments constituted 99.1 percent. Some 22 enterprises failed to fulfill contractual commitments, failing to supply 829 million of products. These included nine enterprises which in the 5-year 1946-1950 term year in year failed to fulfill the supply plans. These were the "Valts," "Jalgplaat," "Treprihor," "Latentisfirit," "Lätschur," "Lätschur," "Lätschur," "Lätschur," "Lätschur" and "Lätschur" Construction Materials Works.

Seven of these enterprises are in Tallinn. Added to these would be such a very big organization as the "Estrybprom," which is constantly in a state of turmoil. And although the gorkom and the raykoms of the city have dealt with it repeatedly, they have been unable to achieve a breakthrough. This testifies in this case to the low effectiveness of party influence.

Under the conditions of scientific-technical progress there are growing demands on the organization of labor and the standard of production and discipline and order at the work place. We have many shortcomings here. This was shown graphically by the initial stage of the certification and rationalization of jobs. We are still making inadequate use of the possibilities of the brigade contract. Approximately 9,000 brigades have been created in the republic's industry in recent years. They encompass two-thirds of the workers. A considerable number, seemingly. But there are not enough brigades of the new type as yet with elements of financial autonomy. The majority of brigades is small. Yet life shows convincingly that it is the big, all-around brigades which are the most efficient today.

In agriculture also there are many opportunities for the introduction of cost accounting and the brigade contract. Frankly, we are only beginning, and timidly at that, to avail ourselves of them. A relatively dangerous "theory" has been given birth even: the brigade contract is good for the uplift of economically weak farms, but we do not have such. On our strong kolkhozes and sovkhozes we can manage without such innovations. Yet the report and election conference of Kharyushkiy Rayon was addressed by I. Timiste, secretary of a shop party organization from the "Saku" Sovkhoz, and a delegate to our congress. She told the conference that the dairy complex where she works had 2 years previously been switched fully to a collective contract. In this time the per cow milk yield had grown by 1,000 kg here, and other production indicators had improved considerably. And this had been achieved on "Saku" -- an economically strong farm which is widely known for its successes. And how much similar utilized potential is there on other kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic?

The initiative, energy and perseverance of leaders who do not rest content with what has been achieved but who constantly seek new paths and are surmounting the obstructions of conservatism are valued more highly today than ever. An innovative approach distinguishes the style of a whole number of leaders, including O. Klushin, L. Allik, Kh. Parik, Yu. Kraft, V. Vaskivyal, V. Khalmvagi, L. Kayk and others. Of course, there are still shortcomings and unsolved matters in the work of the enterprises, farms and sectors which they lead. But the main thing is that they are creating a creative atmosphere of search for new forms and methods of work and management.

A very great deal may be done under the conditions of our republic in the sphere of an improvement of the economic mechanism. It is this that is indicated by our experience of the creation of RAPO and then the Agrarian-Industrial Association, which was supported by the CPSU Central Committee and subsequently used on a countrywide scale. In industry 40 percent of enterprises are now working under the new conditions of management. The experiment has undoubtedly invigorated their activity. The enterprises have begun to adopt a more responsible approach to planning and the interconnection of indicators and to make calculations more at the time of defining solutions. Their end economic results were higher last year than for industry as a whole.

But together with the positive results shortcomings are ascertained also. Not all enterprises are as yet ensuring fulfillment of the plan quotas for output values especially with regard for contractual commitments and also for a reduction in the price levels of products and the manufacture of products of the top quality category. I cannot go

provisions and principles of the experiment is being implemented insufficiently consistently and in half-baked manner. This is expressed primarily in the fact that the material stimulation of the workers is not yet being properly linked with end production results.

It is a year now that an experiment has been under way in the republic's light industry on a comprehensive improvement of the control of production and the sale of commodities which is of all-union significance. Having studied the progress of the experiment, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently noted that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department and the republic's Gosplan and Council of Ministers were not yet doing everything to ensure that it proceed successfully and were not waiting for the solution of a number of questions connected with it. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau demanded an emphatic change in the attitude toward the experiment.

Considering that as of next year all industrial enterprises will be operating under the new management conditions, we need to prepare for this ahead of time, bearing in mind the experience which has already been acquired. It is essential to ensure that every worker, engineering-technical worker and employee know specifically his place and role in the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the new management conditions. And a great deal of organizing and explanatory work in this respect has to be performed by the party organizations.

It is very important to take no time in improving the economic mechanism in the Estonian State Agriculture-Industrial Committee area. Formerly we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded in this plane, failed to introduce differentiated purchase prices for agricultural products depending on the resource potential and natural-economic conditions of operation, which would have assisted the speedier development of the lagging farms and the formation of centralized funds for the stimulation of scientific-technical progress, and failed to use other levers also.

This unfinished business of the former republic's Agro-Industrial Association was caused largely by the fact that the association was swamped by business routine. It frequently impeded an in-depth and thoughtful approach to an analysis of the questions occurring in the AIE. Specialists sometimes lacked initiative and perseverance in the completion of useful undertakings. There must be no such serious unfinished business for the present State Agriculture-Industrial Committee.

In concluding the economic section I would like to say that all the figures, facts, examples and negative phenomena which have been given should generally be well known to the primary party organizations, workers and raykoms. And party-minded conclusions should have been drawn on the basis thereof long since. The more so in that behind all the confusion and unfinished business are actual people, who are obliged to answer for the work. If such conclusions had been drawn opportunely, we could have avoided many errors.

The difficulties arising from the work itself were specifically, persistently and exactly in questions of an intensification of production. After all, failure is the industrial and scientific disaster of the republic. The level of technical progress in the republic is largely determined by how efficiently these questions are tackled here. As yet, however, the influence of the parties and its secretaries -- M. Pedak and P. Kallik -- is insufficient in an intensification of scientific-technical progress and the equipment of the enterprises. Of course, particularly, in machine-building, engineering and the chemical industry. In this plane also needs to be done by the system of the republic's leading industry -- the K. Lehtsa (the, Kope) (iron, steel).



The city of Tartu is assuming increasingly great importance in the republic's industry. And the gorkom must constantly keep its eye on questions of a rise in the technical level of the manufactured machinery and instruments. The Narvskiy and Pyarnuskiy gorkoms must deal more efficiently with a rise in the quality of consumer goods and an expansion of their selection. The Lihkola-Yarveskiy Gorkom must tackle more persistently tasks connected with the modernization of chemistry enterprises. The qualitatively new level of our shale-refining industry will largely depend on how successfully the "Slantsekhim" Association is reequipped.

Speaking of the need for an improvement in the control of the national economy and new approaches in the solution of problems of intensification, we cannot overlook the role of the republic Council of Ministers, ministries and the headquarters of our economy -- the USSR Gosplan. Many of the shortcomings which have been mentioned today are connected with unfinished business precisely on the part of these bodies.

Let us take the Gosplan. For some reason or other it is customary to blame for all wrongs, as far as trifling matters, primarily the Gosplan, although many questions should be settled in the sectors and locally. But the Gosplan has questions which it alone can decide. And it is, of course, doing a good deal. That, for example, the plans for production and supply per sectors of republic and union-republic jurisdiction are balanced pretty well, as a whole, and that these sectors are developing steadily is to the credit of the Gosplan.

But objectively it has to be said that on a number of fundamental issues the Gosplan is not doing enough. This is reflected primarily in the solution of such problems as the creation of interdepartmental works and enterprise cooperation, the comprehensive development of transport, the organization of science's ties to production and an increase in the capacity of the construction organizations and the construction industry of the republic.

Many of our enterprises of union jurisdiction have lagged behind in a technical respect. And here also the Gosplan has a share of the blame. Opportunities have not always been found for the allocation of construction forces for these enterprises. It does the republic no credit, for example, that at the "Vilka" Plant, which manufactures very important products for the country, modernization has dragged on for 20 years, and an end is in sight. Having done good work and drawn up 10 republic targeted construction programs, the Estonian SSR Gosplan at the same time has failed to establish due supervision of their fulfillment.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently subjected to high-minded criticism Gosplan leaders G. Tynspovez and I. Belistov for not adopting effective measures for bringing labor productivity on republic territory into line with the growth rate of wages. Yet there have been impermissible disproportions here for several years now in the republic.

Many of the complaints leveled at the Gosplan may legitimately be addressed to the USSR Council of Ministers also. There are also other problems. Questions of a reduction in the managerial machinery require urgent solution. Per 1,000 workers it is one of the biggest in the country. The Estonian SSR Council of Ministers (B. Kallaste) must occupy a firm and scrupulous position on these matters. Policy in the sphere of training skilled worker personnel must be more definite and precise, and the training of young people via the vocational-technical schools needs to be extended. Other questions also must be solved more promptly. And, what is most important, precise and effective supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decrees must be organized. In this plan-

also it is necessary for the Executive Committee of Ministers deputy chairman to change their work style.

The Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the chairs of ministerial departments should have exerted a better influence on solution of questions connected with the development of the national economy, analyzed current processes in greater depth, called the personnel more strictly to account for the state of affairs in the sectors and rendered the workers and raykoms more assistance in the formation of party methods of leadership of the economy. Department chiefs K. Sonno, V. Almer, V. Iivos and A. K. Merisalu are being slow as yet in redesigning their work in the spirit of the new demands.

## II. Union of Ideological Work With Life — Central Question of the Republic Party Organization's Activity

The scale and nature of the qualitatively new tasks confronting us today objectively require a stimulation of the human factor and, consequently, the increased attention of the party organizations to ideological work.

In the period under review, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee made a constant study of questions of the working people's ideological-political education. Not one plenum, not one session of the ministerial departments bypassed them. But they occupied a special place at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 13th and 15th plenums, which examined the republic party organizations' tasks pertaining to fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1963) decisions and the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Participation of Working Executives in Political-Educational Work Among the Working People". New impetus in this work was lent by the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1963) plenums. Implementing the party's directions, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee performed a considerable amount of work on the establishment of a businesslike frame of mind in the republic and high exactingness toward the personnel. Also in the working people's become stronger. The role of leaders in political-educational work increased considerably, and such effective forms thereof as united political festivals and radio and television forums were further developed.

However, we have yet succeeded in the due extent in ensuring the unity of ideological, economic and cultural activity and achieving the direct orientation of all educational work toward the solution of the problems which arise in life. It is far from always that our propaganda words are underpinned by the necessary organizing work and refracted in practical action. Insufficiency with the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decisions on the Estonian side manifestly shows through in places.

The party organizations are not yet involving themselves sufficiently in ideological support for or stimulation of socio-economic development. Considered less and always made for this of economic and social levers and moral and material incentives. Insufficient concern is being displayed for a rise in the educational impact of socialist competition. At many enterprises the fulfillment of pledges is not monitored and results are frequently summed up only in terms of quarterly and sometimes annual indicators alone. People often do not know who has been deemed the winner and for what and for what a bonus has been paid. There are enterprises where party sums are being channeled into the material stimulation of competition.

The moral encouragement of highly productive labor is often underestimated in the labor collectives. Yet the nature of the economic by-productive labor is largely explained precisely by the fact that the frontiers are skillfully measured here and that

people are raised on their example. Competition organized among workers of leading occupations both in terms of the rayon and regions and also within the collectives makes it possible to expand the number of these whose success is noticed and to also distinguish the best among those working under more difficult conditions. Rayon and regional stockbreeder and machine operator rallies and 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 milker clubs compel people to match themselves against the best and to pull themselves up. Labor is given its due here not only before one's collective but also before the inhabitants of the region and community and members of the family. The emotionalism and heartfelt conviction of such celebration is a great force. And although the Pyarnu people make no secret of their experience, the rural raykoms are still being slow to imitate it. This applies primarily to the Vilyandiskiy, Khiyumaaskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykoms, which are as yet inadequately influencing an intensification of educational aspects of the new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

Also in arrears to the production frontrunners are the journalists, writers and artists. We have not created enough striking characters, the spiritual and moral character of the innovators is not being revealed sufficiently and full use is not thereby being made of the mobilizing force of their example.

The times insistently dictate the need for a serious reorganization of the personnel's economic thinking. We are still frequently encountering as yet an inability or reluctance to operate boldly and enterprisingly and without a view to narrow departmental interests and to take risks, if need be.

We need to change our attitude toward the economic, technical and vocational training and retaining of the personnel and determine precisely who, where, how and what to teach.

In the existing forms of training we must make more use of debate and practical games, organize speeches by the leaders of the best enterprises and production frontrunners and study of experience directly in the localities and discuss new approaches to the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us now. But training here as yet is more of an armchair, instructive nature.

The content of mass-political work also requires a new approach. As before, there are still many general appeals here. One rarely sees, for example, in the shops and bays of many enterprises of Tallinn, Pyarnu and Sillamyaе stands with data on consumption norms and the cost of materials, which would afford an opportunity for graphically depicting unproductive waste and the damage therefrom to the state and the worker himself. The party organizations of a number of enterprises of Narva, the Tartu Furniture Works and the Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin are acting correctly in underpinning agitation for an increase in labor productivity and product quality and economies in resources with precise economic calculations and thereby helping words be really convincing.

A stimulation of the human factor largely depends on how unity of word and deed is ensured in practice. If it exists, it stimulates initiative, if not, it gives rise to people's dissatisfaction and engenders passiveness.

It is far from everywhere that leaders heed the opinion of the working man and his requirements. It is not always that the powers provided for by the Law on the Labor Collective are exercised. This applies, for example, to P. Gulyavin, director of the "Kokhtla-Yarveavtotrans" Association, A. Ponomarenko, chief of the board of directors of the Novotallinskiy Port which is being built, Yu. Kyrda, director of the

"Khabaya" Sovkhoz, and certain others. Even given the semblance of well-being, the atmosphere often becomes in time in such collectives abnormal and fraught with the risk of serious consequences. And the party organizations have to take this into consideration.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree on the ESSR and the recommendations of the all-union scientific-practical conference on the ideological struggle which was held in Tallinn, our party propaganda is putting the emphasis on class education and the formation of politically mature public opinion on the main problems of the ideological confrontation. But we are not always successful as yet in revealing intelligibly and persuasively how specific socioeconomic problems are being solved in the socialist society, cogently and strikingly showing the fundamentally different level of social life and the real concern for man in the Soviet country and the all-around development of the Estonian nation under the conditions of the socialist system and exposing the intrigues of bourgeois propaganda. Even the big opportunities which socialism affords man for the all-around realization of the personality are mentioned infrequently and inexpressively in our propaganda.

Particular relevance in class education is attached to the struggle against nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. Questions of international and patriotic education and the struggle against manifestations of nationalism have been raised repeatedly at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and Bureau sessions and at gorkom and raykom plenums. A specific action program has been drawn up and is being implemented. However, despite the high-minded formulation of the question, far from all party organizations are performing this work and fulfilling their own decisions consistently and actively. Yet under the conditions of our republic international-patriotic education should be the pivot of all ideological-political work.

In propaganda and mass-political work as a whole insufficient attention is as yet being paid to a revelation of the historical roots of the friendship of the Estonian and Russian peoples, the heroic revolutionary traditions of the Estonian working class and Estonian Communist Party and the joint intensive labor of the entire Soviet people on an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress.

In the current tense international situation, when imperialism is attempting to strengthen its positions in the world via an arms buildup, particular significance is attached to molding the readiness for defense of the socialist fatherland and an intensification of defense-mass work. Unfortunately, its fruitfulness does not satisfy us as yet. With the increase in the number of measures there has in places been a slackening of supervision of their content, and much formalism has appeared.

We cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of the population's moral education. Drunkenness, consumerism, spirituality, the violation of socialist legality, an aspiration to unearned income and a fascination with substitutes of Western mass culture in a certain part of the population testify to serious shortcomings in the establishment of communist morality. We are not emphasizing attention to the proper extent in ideological-educational work to the cultivation of spirituality, decency and conscientiousness and failing to ensure the efficacy of propaganda of the soviet way of life and the establishment of an atmosphere of people's high exactingness toward themselves and one another. Of course, the struggle against these negative phenomena is not simple. It demands big and constant efforts, new approaches and greater specificity. And it is here that its difficulty lies.



Let us take, for example, the struggle against drunkenness. There has been a considerable reduction in the last 6 months here in the number of sales outlets where liquor is sold. The sale of liquor in the vicinity of enterprises, in dining rooms and in public recreation areas has been eliminated, and we have put a stop to measures involving drinking in the labor collectives. City and community streets have been cleared of drunks to a considerable extent. In the republic as a whole in this time the sale of wine-vodka products has declined 25 percent. But essentially only the first steps have been taken. It is as yet mainly administrative measures which have been employed. There has not yet been, however, a fundamental psychological breakthrough. Those who like to drink have now moved inside apartments and hostels and, in the summertime, outdoors.

The gorkoms and raykoms are not yet probing in depth the processes under way in the collectives, rarely receive managers' reports on how the struggle against drunkenness is being organized locally and are not increasing efforts to eradicate this dangerous evil. This work is being performed particularly inadequately in Tartuskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. There has been no perceptible reduction in the sale of liquor here, and one of the highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption in the republic is maintained. What just one fact tells! In 6 months at the Vyruskiy Sawmill there were 64 (!) recorded instances among the 127 persons working there of administrative proceedings being instituted for violation of the anti-alcohol legislation. There has been a marked falling off in attention to the fight against drunkenness in recent months in Narva and Kokhtla-Yarve. The sale of vodka is not declining here, and this is having a negative effect on the state of law and order.

The temperance society which was created recently is also being slow to develop its work. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and departments are raising insufficiently the personnel's responsibility for organizing the fight against drunkenness and inadequately monitoring fulfillment of the decisions adopted on these questions.

A new approach to illustration of the problems troubling people is required of our mass information and propaganda media. However, the press, radio and television are being slow to turn toward what is new. They lack depth, clarity of position, promptness, fullness of information and intelligibility, and what has been started is frequently not brought to a conclusion. We have not succeeded in ridding ourselves of the practice of presenting secondary news devoid of content for the benefit of a splendid phrase. Both television news broadcasts and ETA material and information of the republic newspapers are guilty of this.

Our journalists are not always availing themselves adroitly of such a powerful weapon as criticism. On the one hand they at times display a lack of balance and indulge in carping, which, incidentally, was typical of certain articles of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, and it was justifiably criticized for this at the Tallinn party report and election conference. On the other, they often lack civic maturity, responsibility and preparedness for critical articles on serious, fundamental subjects. It should be noted that our republic party newspapers RAKHVA KHVAEL (Kh. Toming, editor) and SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA (G. Turonok, former editor) have yet to reorganize themselves in the spirit of the new demands, are analyzing the work of the economic authorities in insufficient depth and extremely rarely and are circumventing many urgent issues. Criticism in the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII (L. Annus, chief editor) is an infrequent guest. It is necessary that television's leaders, A. Kulaste and E. Anupyydy, intensify the critical pointedness of its broadcasts.

It is essential that the party committees make more efficient use of the mass information and propaganda media for broadening publicity and react more promptly and practically to their material. Only then will the mass media be able to really help in the accomplishment of many tasks.

A great deal of work is being performed in the republic in connection with the reform of the general and vocational schools. However, in such a most important matter as the education of the youth there is still much unfinished business. Not all teachers are able to awaken in the youth a profound interest in the affairs of society. Many schools are literally choking from an abundance of various measures, which are often unconnected and incidental.

In recent years the school party organizations have begun to perform work more purposefully on the young people's international education. The joint activity of students of different nationalities is expanding, and the level of Russian tuition is rising. But our efforts are not always producing the anticipated result. Inadequate knowledge of Russian is complicating for many young people service in the Soviet Army, studies outside of the republic and communication with their peers of other nationalities. The ESSR Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should develop more persistently efficient methods of tuition and introduce them in practice more rapidly.

The young people's internationalist consciousness is largely formed in international intercourse. It is necessary to inculcate in the students a desire and ability to communicate, study, work and spend their leisure time with their peers of other nationalities.

The Komsomol organizations must play a considerably larger part in the ideological formation of the youth. Imitators of the "punk" style, traffickers and hooligans can only feel themselves to be "heroes" when their peers, whose opinion is particularly important for young people, remain silent. The Estonian Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat and First Secretary A. Almann must involve themselves to a far greater extent and more specifically with the Komsomol organizations of the educational institutions and strive to ensure that healthy public opinion be established in youth groups everywhere and that any juvenile antisocial conduct immediately become the subject of high-minded discussion in the Komsomol organizations.

We must pay more attention to the ideological-political education of the youth in the VUZ's. After all, it is precisely from there that the future commanders of production and figures of culture and science come. And we still have much unfinished business here also.

The political culture of schoolchildren and students depends directly on the political culture of the teachers. The Narvskiy Gorkom and Ieninskiy and Khaapsaluskiy raykoms are acting correctly in daily keeping their eye on an improvement of the political knowledge and the briefing of the teaching personnel and a rise in its qualifications, enlisting it in active social-political activity and displaying concern to satisfy the teachers' spiritual interests and everyday needs. The Tallinskiy and Tartuskiy gorkoms should do this to a considerably greater extent in respect of the professorial-lecturer staff of the VUZ's.

In the course of the school reform the teaching collectives and many base enterprises have begun to involve themselves more assertively in the youth's labor training. The Kadrinaskaya High School, for example, is cooperating well with the local branch

of the selkhoztekhnika. And it is not fortuitous that one out of every four workers at the enterprise is a Kadrinaskaya School graduate. At the same time, however, the concerns of the school have become their own, close concerns for far from all enterprise, farm and party organization leaders. Many have essentially not determined their place in fulfillment of the school reform.

The training of personnel in the vocational-technical education system continues largely along the beaten track. And although six new educational complexes were built in the 5-year plan and the graduation of skilled worker personnel increased 18 percent, there are still disproportions in providing certain important sectors of the republic's national economy, construction and machine building, for example, with vocational-technical school graduates.

Under current conditions there is even more significance in artistic creativity, literature and art as a powerful weapon of struggle for man's spiritual health. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor, which was recently bestowed on the writer P. Kuusberg and K. Ird, artistic leader of the "Vanemuine" Theater, and also our top artist E. Okas, veterans of the Estonian Communist Party and delegates to the congress, testifies to Estonian culture's significant contribution to socialist building. All their creativity is undividedly given to service of the people and helps us comprehend life from class standpoints. It is gratifying that their traditions are being continued by such communist cultural figures as K. Beekman, Ya. Ryaets, E. Pyldroos, K. Kiysk, V. Laul and many others.

An entire pleiad of young talent, a striking representative of which is K. Randalu, a delegate to our congress and winner of the P.I. Chaykovskiy International Competition, became noticeable in recent years. Such continuity of the generations is a guarantee of the continued dynamic development of Estonian national culture and enrichment of the people's spiritual world.

The material base of culture grew more than ever in the past 5-year plan -- such unique installations at the Vilyandiskiy "Ugala" Theater, the library of the Tartu State University and the book printing house in Tallinn -- were commissioned, nine new museums were opened and such buildings of tremendous cultural value as the "Niguliste" Concert Hall and the Kuressaare Castle Museum were restored. The Palace of Culture and Sport imeni V.I. Lenin alone increased our concert audience by half a million persons a year! The strengthening of the material-technical base of culture continues at an accelerated pace. The construction of the State Library imeni F.R. Kreysvald has begun, a new opera theater is being planned and a competition for plans for a conservatory building has been conducted. Cultural centers and motion-picture theaters will be constructed in many cities and rayons.

And at the same time, however, our enemies abroad are shouting from the rooftops about the decline of Estonian national culture and piling up many other false inventions and malicious untruths. And this when the Estonian SSR occupies one of the first places not only in our country but in the world in the publication of literature per capita, when the new edition of the Estonian Soviet Encyclopedia will be published in an unprecedented printing for us of 200,000 copies, when more than 400 works by Estonian writers were in the past 5-year period alone translated into the languages of various peoples and published in a total edition of 17 million copies and when extensive research is under way into developing the Estonian language and literature. Was there anything of the kind in terms of scale and depth before?! Life itself is eloquent testimony to the unprecedented flowering of the culture and art of the Estonian people and the development of their national artistic traditions, which have been suffused with new socialist content. And this has to be seen!

Nonetheless, it has to be said that we have shortcomings and unfinished business in this sphere here. Had the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the leaders of the ESSR Ministry of Culture and the creative unions paid more attention to the creative intelligentsia, there would not have been many of the appreciable shortcomings which we have to talk about today. Problems of broad social significance are revealed insufficiently in the work of part of our artistic intelligentsia. We are worried by the shakiness of ideological positions and separation from real life of individual men of letters, producers and artists. The narrowness of the subject interest of young Estonian poetry is cause for concern.

It is not the first time that we have spoken of oversights in the activity of the ESSR State Committee for Cinematography, which is not concerning itself with necessary organizing work, not making use of the social imperative and rendering its sole film studio, "Tallinfilm," insufficient assistance in the choice of subjects for its works and in the training of scriptwriters and producers. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee gave R. Penu, chairman of the Estonia SSR State Committee for Cinematography, a serious warning for shortcomings in work.

Certain concern is being caused by the trend which has been discerned in the repertory policy of the theaters, concert groups and club establishments toward a departure from profound social themes and a certain inclination toward national exclusiveness. The USSR Ministry of Culture Board recently rightly criticized the republic's drama and musical theaters. Their repertoire contains insufficient works devoted to present-day socioeconomic problems and international problems and an insufficient representation of the classics, which is reflected both in a rise in the professional skill of the acting groups and the international education of the audience. I. Lott, minister of culture of the ESSR, the ministry board and all communists of the theaters must draw serious conclusions from this. The organizers of cultural-mass work frequently forget that an acute ideological struggle is under way in the sphere of entertainment programs also and in the leisure industry as a whole. In making the stage, screen and the air available for the performances of this group and individual performer or the other and for the showing of motion pictures club, movie theater, television and radio workers must always themselves have a clear idea of the educational consequences and bar the way to second-rate products and forestall the harmful influence of bourgeois mass culture.

It has to be mentioned that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department (K. Tammistu) and the gorkoms and raykoms have not always displayed the necessary exactingness toward communist leaders and party organizations of cultural establishments and the creative unions and have rendered them insufficient effective help in work.

Concluding the examination of topical questions of ideological work, it has to be said that R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Central Committee ideology departments could have done much more. At times they lack consistency, a systemic approach and coordination, and haste has sometimes been permitted in deciding questions. The plans of measures have not always been underpinned by organization and subsequent supervision. Shortcomings in organizational support for ideological-educational work are as yet its weakest point. We must strengthen precisely this aspect, display far more concern for the further development of the material base of the socio-cultural sphere and make better use of everything that we have.



### III. Organizational-Party Work and the Practice of Party Leadership -- At the Level of the New Demands

Our congress completes the big and crucial report and election campaign, which has been under way for several months in all components of the republic party organization.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and their spirit and thrust exerted their influence on the entire course of the campaign. This was manifested primarily in the assertiveness of the communists and the increased critical approach. More than 26,000 critical observations and proposals were expressed in the course of the reports and elections. This was 6,000 more than previously. Many of them have already been realized.

The communists evaluated the work of the secretaries, party bureaus and party committees more exactly also. In a number of instances artistic leaders and secretaries about the style and content of whose work the communists had made serious complaints did not become a part of the elective authorities.

The reports and elections also showed graphically what the frame of mind is today in the party organizations where an atmosphere of scrupulousness and an aspiration to an actual improvement in matters predominates and where there is no hurry to reorganize and thinking and acting according to the old outlines continues.

The Estonian Communist Party has arrived at its 19th congress cohesive, battle-worthy and even stronger ideologically and organizationally. Its ranks now number almost 110,000 communists. Today one out of every 10 persons working in the national economy is a communist. This is a considerable number. However, the complex and large-scale tasks which confront us demand an intensification of party influence in the leading sectors of the economy, primarily where the tasks of scientific-technical progress are being tackled.

We will not accomplish the complex tasks which the party has now set us unless we perfect work with the personnel and raise their responsibility for the state of affairs. Questions of work with the personnel were analyzed constantly and searchingly in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Whatever the issue discussed by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, Bureau or Secretariat, it was invariably examined from the viewpoint of work with the personnel.

A great deal of work was performed on the selection and assignment of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol personnel. First, there was a certain rejuvenation of this personnel. The average age of gorkom and raykom secretaries is now 41, of gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen 43. Second, there have come to be more women secretaries in each raykom and gorkom and also gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies. Third, and this is very important, there has been a considerable increase in the number of national economy specialists, and they constitute two-thirds of gorkom and raykom secretaries. More than half of them also have higher party-political education. Ninety percent of rural and settlement soviet chairmen and secretaries now have higher education. The majority of republic trade union committee chairmen and secretaries and Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries are also national economy specialists.

A strengthening and rejuvenation of the personnel occurred here at the republic level also. Skilled, energetic and enterprising people came to be promoted to leadership more actively. The leadership of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of

Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee was renewed. Almost half the ministers and state committee chairmen and two-thirds of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs were replaced. Now, for example, the average age of the comrades heading the Council of Ministers -- the chairman and his deputies -- is 47.

A complex, multilevel picture of cadre movement lies behind all these indicators. A process of their natural growth, which has intensified markedly recently, and the transition of a significant number of specialists to party and soviet work. And the necessary replacement of cadres connected with their incongruousness in terms of professional and moral attributes. Some we had to emphatically dispense with, it was suggested to others that they retire.

It may boldly be said that we now have a large detachment of leaders capable of working competently, knowledgeably and enterprisingly. At the same time, however, there are still many shortcomings in work with the personnel. They are particularly visible from the viewpoint of the new tasks.

The central question of work with the personnel is the creation of an effective reserve. It has to be said plainly that, despite the work being performed in this field, there are still very many shortcomings here. A real reserve where work is done constantly with selected candidates for promotion and they are prepared in practice to perform new duties does not yet exist in many party committees and ministries, at enterprises and on farms. How else to explain, say, the fact that the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry has for months been unable to find leaders for certain enterprises of the sector. Or the fact that there has been virtually no increase in the past 5 years in the number of leaders with higher education in the system of trade and consumer services, communications and motor transport.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department and other Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments, which do not bear the least responsibility for the formation of an executive personnel reserve, deserve to be seriously reproved for shortcomings in the creation of an effective reserve.

We have many forms of work which contribute to a rise in cadre responsibility and their political and professional maturity. These include, for example, the party-political certification of personnel which began recently and which is being carried out successfully by the Narvskiy Gorkom and certain other party committees. And an updating of references with their subsequent discussion and confirmation at party committee bureau meetings.

Practice has shown that a big role in an increase in the exactingness and responsibility of leaders is performed by their reports. In the past 2 years, accounts were rendered at Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat sessions by 16 leader-communists, at party committee plenums and bureau sessions by 266 and in the primary party organizations by approximately 4,000. But far from best use is as yet being made of the reports' educational possibilities. In many party organizations they are received only periodically, without due preparation, formally and without a candid, concerned discussion of what matters. No specific decisions are adopted in respect of them, as a rule.

No leader must be beyond the supervision of the party organization. This demand is now emphasized in the draft CPSU Rules. It is important in this plane that all a leader-communist's misdemeanors be examined first of all in the primary party

organizations. It has to be acknowledged that this principle was not always upheld here in recent years. In 1983, for example, only 15 percent of the personal cases of leaders against whom party proceedings had been instituted were examined in the primary party organizations. The situation was rectified somewhat last year, in 1985: more than 70 percent of such cases were examined beginning with the primary party organization. However, work in this direction must continue. Practice shows that decisions adopted in such cases "behind closed doors," in the higher authorities, do not always achieve their educational goal and do not always contribute to the speediest removal of shortcomings. More, they create soil conducive to every conceivable kind of false interpretation and immature judgment.

But it is not always that even the primary party organizations evaluate leaders' misdemeanors and their work and behavior exactly and scrupulously. After all, it was precisely a lack of supervision and insufficient exactingness on the part of the party organizations which led to A. Seemel, deputy minister of light industry, T. Kull, director of the "Vyrupribo" Association, G. Suurmets, chairman of Rakvereskiy Rayon's "energiya" Kolkhoz, and a number of other leaders having to be expelled from the party and dismissed from their positions for various abuses. Life confirms convincingly the extraordinarily important truth that the party will strengthen if it purges its ranks of unscrupulous people and those who sully the title of party member and lower its authority in the eyes of the people.

The decisions adopted by the primary party organizations and raykoms and gorkoms to expel from the party persons unworthy of the high title of communist were correct. There have in practice been no instances of such decisions being canceled by the higher party authorities. There have, however, been instances of party committees of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau canceling liberal decisions of certain primary organizations which allowed to remain in the party even those who had committed criminally indictable misdemeanors. We must continue to preserve in every possible way the purity of the party ranks and strengthen their unity and cohesion and strive for strict compliance with the Leninist standards of party life.

Questions of an improvement in the style and methods of work of the party committees and a rise in the battle-worthiness of the primary party organizations have constantly been at the center of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's attention. But the demands on the party committees are particularly high today. Working as before is now no longer sufficient. In order to conform to the level of the new tasks it is necessary to reorganize and engage persistently in an improvement in the style and methods of work. It is no secret that certain gorkoms and raykoms are sometimes awash in so-called business routine and a mass of various questions and petty issues, are not always able to concentrate forces on what is most important and thus work beneath their potential. It was precisely these shortcomings which the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau pointed out to the Yygevaskiy and Khiyumaaskiy raykoms.

When a raykom probes the state of affairs in depth and underpins adopted decisions with persistent and consistent organizing work, good results are obtained.

How much such an approach means may be traced in the example of the work of Tallinn's Leninskiy Raykom with the "Vazar" Association, which was lagging behind. The raykom bureau made an in-depth analysis of its activity. The results of the discussion were then submitted to the enterprise's party-economic activists. Fulfillment of the adopted plan of measures was examined monthly at party bureau sessions, with the participation of representatives of the raykom, as a rule. Four leaders, who had failed to cope with the assignment, were replaced. And as a result of the work

performed by the raykom the association is coping steadily with the plan and fulfilling contractual commitments.

It would be correct were the committees to examine comprehensive reports of the primary party organizations more often and, what is most important, in greater depth. This would make it possible to see their strong and weak sides better, help them make the necessary adjustments and latch onto and support that which is new which is engendered in the party organizations. As yet, however, such reports are merely isolated instances. In the last 5 years, for example, the Pyarnuskiy and Vyruskiy raykoms examined only three comprehensive reports each, the Pylvaskiy Raykom four. Need it be said that this not only is not to the benefit of the primary organizations but also impoverishes to a considerable extent the work of the party committees themselves. It needs to be self-critically acknowledged that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also examined comprehensive reports of the gorkoms and raykoms insufficiently. There were only four of them in the period under review.

Speaking of an improvement in style and an increase in practical efficiency, we cannot overlook such an important question as the holding of party meetings and party committee plenums. This is a very important part of our work. Topical questions of the life of the party organizations are discussed and a collective opinion is formulated here. Of course, we are not running in place, and the practice of holding meetings has been enriched considerably in recent years. The meetings on the theme "The Communist--An Active Party Fighter," which were held in all party organizations on the initiative of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, for example, were very productive.

Nonetheless, we have not yet managed to reach the point where really sharp and high-minded criticism and self-criticism is heard at meetings and party committee plenums. Frequently the criticism is expressed in the form of requests and wishes on some individual economic questions or other. Party committee secretaries and the bureau are criticized rarely and timidly. Often raykom and gorkom reports even lack a critical evaluation of their own activity. Party committee plenums are rarely addressed by ordinary workers and kolkhoz members. Yet it is they who now constitute more than half of the composition of the gorkoms and raykoms.

The republic's party organizations paid close attention in the period under review to an improvement in the work of the soviets and trade union, and Komsomol and other mass organizations. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee considered a most important task the stimulation of these mass organizations in order that they might make better use of their rights and perform the duties entrusted to them more fully. For this purpose there was a rise in the responsibility of the communists working in the soviets and public organizations. However, it has to be acknowledged that the activity of the soviets, the trade unions and the Komsomol does not yet correspond to the increased demands. They do not always display sufficient initiative and an ability to work in the new way and see what has been started through to a conclusion. They are being extremely slow to change the style of their activity in the spirit of the ongoing reorganization.

The soviets should have a considerably bigger role. They need to be closer to people and their day-to-day concerns and needs and to display more initiative and persistence in the formulation of questions of the construction of housing, hospitals, schools and kindergarten and cultural and everyday establishments. Ispolkom and business organization leaders need to be heard from more often at sessions and in deputy commissions -- there are already very many complaints about the work of the housing-municipal services



and trade and consumer service enterprises. And it is here that much can be done by the deputies. There are more than 11,000 of them here in the republic, and approximately half of them are communists. This is a tremendous force, which needs to be directed and used better.

Many of our ispolkoms are as yet working passively in the old way. Unenterprising, incompetent and indifferent people, who must be emphatically dispensed with, also find themselves work on their staffs.

It is essential that the soviets pay more attention to the work of the law enforcement authorities. There has been somewhat of a reduction in the number of crimes and offenses here recently. At the same time the overall crime level remains high. This applies particularly to the cities of Tallinn, Tartu and Kokhtla-Yarve and Valgaskiy, Vyruskiy and other rayons. Instances of mismanagement and extravagance, inflated reports and distortions in accountability and embezzlement of public property are, as before, giving rise to serious concern. Hooliganism and other crimes against the person are still prevalent, and there is virtually no decline in the number of persons not engaged in socially useful labor.

We have a right today to level serious complaints at M. Tibar, minister of internal affairs, and the ministry board for the inadequate organization of crime detection and the ascertainment and interdiction of the actions of persons leading a parasitical way of life and also those living on unearned income. These are perhaps the weakest elements of the Estonian SSR MVD's activity, which are having a serious effect on the overall results of its work.

Our trade union organizations have big opportunities for influencing the accomplishment of social-everyday and educational tasks. At the same time, however, full use is not being made of these opportunities. The main shortcoming in the work of the trade union organizations is the fact that they are scattering their forces and do not know how to concentrate them on the solution of the main questions.

The republic Council of Trade Unions is still adopting many decrees, repeat ones at times, and is not always underpinning them with organizing work and supervision. The AUCCTU recently justifiably criticized the republic Council of Trade Unions for the neglect of many hostels. Yet their unfortunate condition was well known to our trade union committees. But it is only now that they have embarked on bringing order to bear there.

It is well known that our republic occupies one of the top places in terms of morbidity level. This is connected with many factors. Here the trade union organizations should be investigating how the clinics, dispensaries and plant first-aid rooms are operating and what the work conditions are like, outlining ways to improve them and striving for the solution of all questions. Do we here also have to wait until we are criticized from above for this to be tackled properly? The same may be said about the worker canteens and the use of clubs and sports installations. After all, these are questions which directly affect the interests of all working people.

We need to make better use of the people's control inspectors also. More than 65,000 persons currently operate at people's control posts and in groups at enterprises and on the farms. We must strive to ensure that they work more enterprisingly and aggressively, particularly on such important matters today as economics in raw material and intermediate products and a strengthening of labor discipline. More consistent use should be made of the rights which have been accorded with respect to a strengthening of state discipline by the republic and city and rayon people's control committees.

We have a right to expect new approaches and more efficient work on the communist upbringing of the youth from our Komsomol. There is still much tedium and formalism in the life of the Komsomol organizations, and their activity is sometimes far removed from the youth's real requirements and interests. The Komsomol committees are still in the grip of every conceivable, sometimes far-fetched, kind of measure and waste much time at meetings and in paperwork. An example in a reorganization of the work style should be set primarily by the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. I would like to see on its part more assertiveness and promptness in the formulation and solution of questions troubling the youth.

Concluding the report, I would like to dwell briefly on the work of Central Committee plenums. Plenums were held regularly and they discussed most important topical questions of the life of the republic party organization. Members and candidates of the Central Committee and members of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Estonia participated actively in the preparation of questions for the plenums, addressed them and worked on various commissions.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions were conducted regularly. They discussed long-term and current questions of the development of the economy and ideological and intraparty work. Such as, for example, the economic development of Pridhude, the style and methods of work of the Agrarian-Industrial Association, shortcomings in the work of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and measures to improve it and others. The members of the bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia worked collectively, in a spirit of mutual exactingness.

Now, looking back and evaluating the work that has been done, we also see clearly the shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. They did not always have a sufficiently systemic and plan-oriented approach. There was insufficient depth of analysis in the examination of certain questions. Bigger, longer-term problems should have been brought up for discussion.

Supervision of the fulfillment of the adopted decisions also could have been considerably better. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee departments displayed insufficient initiative in the formulation of questions and the necessary persistence in the organization of the fulfillment of decisions. And the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat was not always sufficiently demanding here. Many Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department workers rarely visited the localities and for this reason did not always have a sound idea of the processes occurring there.

I would like to say by way of self-criticism that I consider myself also responsible for the shortcomings in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and machinery. As Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, I evidently did not always display due exactingness.

The analysis of our work in the period under review confirms time and again that a creative approach, high exactingness and the personal responsibility of everyone for the entrusted assignment are an indispensable condition of success. We need to persistently and perseveringly reeducate ourselves and retrain the personnel inasmuch as there is still an aspiration to tackle new tasks under the new conditions by old methods.

An example of an innovative approach, a critical, realistic appraisal of what has been and is being done and the emphatic surmounting of all that is outmoded and that is impeding accelerated advancement is set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the period under review the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee perceived the constant attention and support of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1984 the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat received our report on the participation by Estonian SSR executive personnel in political-educational work among the working people. A comprehensive, concerned discussion was conducted in the Secretariat which in actual fact developed into a discussion of our entire work in recent years. This high-minded and benevolent investigation and the adopted decree rendered us great assistance and largely determined our work for the coming years.

Less than a month remains before the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will put forward crucial new tasks for the accelerated development of the country's economy, a rise in the people's living standard and the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

The party is approaching its congress with a precise program of labor and peace and with a consciousness of high historic responsibility for the country and the peaceful future of mankind. The communists and all working people of Estonia fully share and support the high-minded policy of our party and state, which was set forth with the utmost clarity and convincingness in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the measures and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and the subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Our people understand -- and this was confirmed once again at the meetings and gatherings -- that the most impressive contribution to the cause of peace is intensive labor.

We have embarked on the 12th 5-Year Plan with pretty good process stock and enriched by practical experience. We are confronted by even larger-scale and more complex tasks. We have to secure a different quality of development of the economy, raise industrial and agricultural production to a new level and enhance people's well-being. These tasks of the 5-year plan are within our capabilities and they must be unconditionally accomplished.

Permit me on behalf of our congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic's communists will apply all their powers, knowledge and energy to the attainment of the new high frontiers and implementation of the party's general line.

## VAYNO CONCLUDING SPEECH

### Speech Reported

WA211044 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 1

[ETA report: "Speech by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Comrade K.G. Vayno, at the Conclusion of the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Comrade K.G. Vayno reported on the results of the first plenum of the Central Committee that had been elected by the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia. In the name of the members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the candidate members of the Central Committee, and the members of the Communist Party of Estonia Auditing Commission, Comrade Vayno expressed his gratitude for the high trust that had been shown to him. That trust, he said, was perceived first of all as a tremendous responsibility to the republic's party organization, as a mandate to the congress to work even better, even more boldly and effectively, to resolve the problems that arise, and to work persistently and purposefully to implement the things that had been planned by the congress.

Our 19th congress is ending its work. I think that I am expressing the general opinion of the delegates if I say that all of us can be satisfied with the rate of its progress and with its results. It was conducted in a businesslike working atmosphere, in the spirit of unity and solidarity. The delegates discussed very important tasks that are confronting the republic's party organization. They discussed them in a well-principled and critical manner. Now we can see more clearly, in a more well-rounded manner all the strong and weak points, the unused capabilities and reserves, and the unresolved questions on which it will be necessary to concentrate our attention.

A large amount of strenuous and painstaking work lies ahead of us. It will require thorough knowledge, a large amount of energy, an innovator's approach to any job to be performed, and high organizational spirit and discipline. I would like to express my assurance that it is the delegates to our party congress who will serve as personal examples in this matter, who will carry over the demanding, critical, businesslike frame of mind that we observed



during these congress days into the primary organizations, into the labor collectives, into the living practice in the outlying areas. There is just one criterion for our work: the real improvement of the job at hand. And, as the congress has shown, we have things that we can improve--in the economy, in ideology, and in organizing activity.

Our party is now in a state of high political upsurge, with a clear conception of acceleration, replete with creative forces and firmly resolved to achieve a new qualitative state in Soviet society as it proceeds forward to its 28th congress. Today time requires each of us to perform intelligent, initiatory work; to make bold decisions and perform energetic actions; and to assume increased responsibility for everything that we do.

Please allow me to wish all of you, my dear comrades, and, through you, all the Communist Party members in our republic, great success in your work.

In conclusion, please allow me, in your name, to express warm words of gratitude to the architects and construction workers who created this beautiful building for our congress, and also to thank everyone who performed so splendidly in supporting the work of the congress, as well as thanking the performing artists for the beautiful and emotional concert, and all our guests for participating in the work of the congress.

Herewith I declare the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia to be concluded.

#### Further Report

WA211045 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 3

[ETA report: "Concluding Speech by First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee Comrade K.G. Vayno," at the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

In summing up the results of the discussion of the report by the Central Committee, I would like first of all to note that the discussion was conducted in an acute and self-interested manner, with a businesslike and critical frame of mind.

In the statements that were made, the emphasis was placed basically on the unresolved questions and the search for ways to resolve them. And that is correct. It conforms to the spirit of the time, and to the reorganization currently under way in all spheres of our life. This kind of constructive and businesslike approach, the well-principled, critical, and self-critical evaluation of what was done, shows that Communists correctly understand the tasks that have been advanced by the party for achieving the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and our country's social and economic development. Now it is a matter of fulfilling them completely and in the best manner.

We can see clearly our shortcomings and omissions, and, consequently, we can and must achieve the correction of the shortcomings and the improvement of all our work.

Practically all the delegates who spoke today expressed their opinion and their recommendations with regard to the draft versions of the new edition of the Party Program

and the amendments to the CPSU Rule . These very important pregress documents that were brought out by the party for nationwide discussion received the complete and unanimous approval and support of the delegates to the congress.

In the course of the discussion of the report of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the delegates made more than 40 interesting and beneficial proposals and critical comments. The delegates today spoke completely correctly, for example, about the need to strive for the psychological reorganization of the cadres at all levels, to carry on a more decisive and more persistent struggle against irresponsibility, the glossing over of shortcomings, and the prettifying of reality and everything that has been done and is being done. One person, for example, who correctly raised the question today about the prospects for the socioeconomic development of Tallinn was M. Pedak.

This is a very important question and it actually would be beneficial to consider it at the level of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government.

N. Vasyutin, party committee secretary at a house-building combine, was completely correct when he said in his statement that construction workers want to know where and what they will be building in this 5-year plan in Tallinn, and what the combine's work load will be. Actually, the construction workers can and must know their own prospects. This will give them the opportunity to organize their work correctly and use their capabilities more efficiently. It would seem that the Tallinn City Executive Committee must participate in resolving these questions.

M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Rayon party committee, correctly raised the issue of the need to devote more attention to the rayons for which their location creates difficulties and the need to fulfill the decisions made by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Another idea that deserves support is the one expressed in the statements made, the idea about conducting republic meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations and party group organizers. As you recall, we have already conducted such meetings. We had a republic meeting of party group organizers in 1979, and a meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations in 1984. According to the responses and reports from the outlying areas, it is obvious that they evoked a large amount of interest among the party activists and were very beneficial. It would seem that we ought to listen attentively to the proposals that were expressed today. Obviously, it would be desirable to conduct republicwide meetings of party group organizers, as well as secretaries of primary party organizations, where it will be possible to sum up some kind of work results and to exchange experience.

We must devote special attention to the work with Komsomol cadres. Today's statement by A. Almanin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Komsomol, reconfirms this. Of course, this is not just a matter of reporting that only 37 percent of the secretaries of the primary Komsomol organizations in Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallinn are Communists and only 12 of them were elected as members of party committees and party bureaus. Obviously, this situation also exists in other places. The party committees must devote serious attention to this.

I would like to support V. Liyva, leader of a brigade of lathe operators at the Talleks Production Association. Actually, it is necessary to strive for an increase in the coefficient of shift operation at the enterprises, to include that indicator in the

conditions for the socialist competition, and to reinforce two-shift and three-shift operation by psychological and material means.

There is certainly no need to return again to all the conclusions, proposals, and comments that were expressed today from the congress rostrum. They will all be attentively studied and analyzed by the new composition of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and will be properly implemented.

Herewith, comrades, please allow me to conclude, since the nature and content of the statements, the complete unanimity of the delegates, and their complete understanding of those tasks that must be resolved do not require a prolonged concluding speech.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA211046 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[ETA report under rubric "19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia": "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 Through the Year 2000; Report by Chairman of Estonian SSR Council of Ministers B.E. Saul"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and through the Year 2000, which has been approved and submitted for nationwide discussion by the October 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, stipulates the achievement of a qualitatively new status of Soviet society based on a considerable acceleration of the USSR's social and economic development.

Speaking at the Plenum, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "The acceleration of our country's social and economic development has been called upon to guarantee the materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life of Soviet citizens under conditions of peace, and to reveal even more completely the capabilities and advantages of civilization of a historically new type, the civilization that is personified by the socialist system."

At meetings and everywhere else that the Draft Basic Guidelines was discussed, people remarked on its thoroughly scientific nature, meaningfulness, and farsightedness. Our republic's workers made almost 18,000 amendments, refinements, and corrections dealing with questions pertaining to the economic and social development of our country and our republic.

In the course of the discussion of the draft, the labor collectives at enterprises and organizations made specific proposals for the intensification of production by accelerating scientific-technical progress; by making economic use of labor, financial, and raw-material resources; and by improving the quality and productiveness of the machines and machinery being manufactured. There were many proposals concerning the development of culture and public health, the introduction of proper order in the organization and payment of labor, and other vitally important questions.

They were all attentively considered at the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. The most important ones have been submitted for further consideration by the country's directive agencies. The appropriate decisions will be made for all of them.



## Basic Results of the Development of the Economy and the Rise in the National Standard of Living During the 11th 5-Year Plan

Basically, our republic fulfilled the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The growth rates for many indicators exceeded the established assignments. The national income, with an assignment of 15 percent, increased by more than 16 percent during the 5-year plan. There was a reduction in the share of expenditures of live labor and material resources in the social product. The republic's state budget was fulfilled annually. The increased growth of production of consumer goods was assured.

The party's agrarian policy was steadily implemented. There was an increase in the production and purchases of the basic types of agricultural products. State purchases of livestock and poultry increased during the past 5 years by 12.2 percent, and milk by 12 percent.

During the 5-year period, counting all sources of financing, approximately R4.6 billion of capital investments were used. The fixed assets of our republic's national economy increased by a factor of approximately 1.3.

The development of social production and the increase in its effectiveness assured the further rise in the national standard of living. The real income per capital of population increased by more than 9 percent. Social consumption funds per capita of population increased by 22 percent and came to approximately R700 in 1985.

The material-technical base of the branches providing services to the public was reinforced. Eight hospitals were built as well as preschools for more than 16,000 children and schools for 25,500 students.

Housing construction exceeded the establishment assignments. During the years 1981-1985, apartment buildings with a total area of 3.9 million square meters were activated. Approximately 310,000 persons improved their housing conditions.

There were also positive shifts in the demographic processes. In particular, there was an increase in the birth rate, and the migratory flows within the republic changed in recent years in favor of the village.

At the same time, with regard to a number of indicators, our republic failed to achieve the goals defined by the 5-year plan. Many industrial associations and enterprises failed to assure growth rates in volume of industrial production or increase in labor productivity, and they committed violations of contract discipline with regard to shipments of output. Insufficient rates were observed in the assimilation of new technology and technological schemes, and the link between science and production was poor. The technical level and quality of many articles, including consumer goods, have been lagging behind the present-day requirements. The average annual growth rate for the gross output of agriculture proved to be lower than the computer plan. Our major agricultural rayons yielded their leading positions in agricultural production during the 11th 5-Year Plan. For example, Vilyandiskiy Rayon (Rayon Executive Committee Chairman Comrade U.A. Veyeperv) reduced its production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, flax, and even milk, as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In capital construction, the activation of all the planned capacities and projects was not assured. In the national economy, the return on assets continued to drop. There was an unjustifiably rapid increase in working capital and reserves.

But, despite the existing shortcomings in economic activity, one can state confidently that during the past 5-year plan our republic created a solid backlog for successful social and economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

#### Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Goals Through the Year 2000

The Draft Basic Guidelines state that the highest goal of our party's economic strategy has been and continues to be the steady rise in the material and cultural standard of living of our nation.

When developing the draft of the 5-year plan, we proceeded from the need to guarantee a sharp upsurge in the rates of social and economic development; the more complete satisfying of the needs of the national economy and the public for output, commodities, and services; the steady rise in the welfare of the public; as well as the further increase in our republic's role in the resolution of the tasks evolving from the nationwide division of labor.

In particular, it is planned to increase by 1990, as compared with 1985, the national income by almost 17 percent. In order to implement the tasks that have been assigned, it will be necessary to guarantee the entire increase in national income by means of the increase in the productivity of social labor, and an increase in industrial output with a reduced number of persons working at the existing enterprises. The republic has created a considerable production potential, and now we must guarantee its more complete use. It is also necessary to guarantee the modernization and improvement of the quality of the fixed production assets by accelerating their renovation and replacing obsolete equipment with modern equipment that is more productive.

What makes the new 5-year plan different is the fact that it assigns the task of converting resource conservation into a decisive source that guarantees the additional needs of the national economy for raw and other materials and fuel.

#### Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress and the Development of Science

The steady development of science and technology, the reinforcement of the scientific-technical potential, are not only very important factors for creating the conditions for the development of the economy, but also are of great social, ideological, and political importance.

Our republic has a good backlog and the areas that are receiving further development are such key areas in science as solid-body physics, physico-chemical biology, cybernetics, electronics, computer technology and computer software, instrument building, and so forth. In particular, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to create and assimilate the production of program-oriented microprocessors, personal computers (including school computers), and systems for controlling technological processes in industry and agriculture. The organization that must head all this work is our Academy of Sciences, headed by President K. Rebane.

With the purpose of concentrating efforts in biotechnology and acceleration of the introduction of the results of research in that branch into agriculture and medicine, the Republic Biocenter for Gene and Cell Engineering is being created, also under the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences.

In the field of social sciences, it is necessary, jointly with the union scientific institutions, to carry out a more thorough study of the vitally important problems of increasing the effectiveness of social production, and improving the planning and administration of the republic's national economy.

The acceleration of the use of the results of science in production is taking on exceptionally great importance.

Since economy measures are become a basic source for providing the resources for the further increase in production, it will be necessary to expand the research that reveals the broad capabilities of the application of progressive resource-conserving technological schemes.

A matter that is taking on exceptional importance in the process of converting the economy to the primarily intensive path of development is the question of quality. We know that our economic mechanism still does not provide sufficient incentives for improving the quality of output or for renewing that which is obsolete.

Our economic scientists have had experience in developing new methods of management under the economic experiment. The Institute of Economics, Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, must participate in the search for ways to confront our enterprises with the need to show more concern for having their output conform to the highest domestic and international level of quality. The ERU of Gosstandart, headed by Ya. Soobik, must work more stubbornly to defend its positions of being uncompromising when it comes to quality.

It is necessary to work more actively to create organizations integrating science and production which will make it possible to combine fundamental and applied research, and which guarantee the shortest path for bringing science into production. It is necessary to study existing experience and to use it under our conditions.

We shall also have to improve substantially our invention and patent-and-licensing work. The system of scientific-technical information must receive further development.

And there is something else. It is necessary to take steps for considerable improvement in the use of the scientific potential of the higher school system. For this purpose it is necessary, on the one hand, to develop rapidly the experimental base of the institutions of higher learning and, on the other hand, to take more energetic steps to involve university scientists in the process of introducing scientific development at associations and enterprises.

The increase in the rate of results of science requires constant concern for the reinforcement of its material-technical base. The draft of the 5-year plan provides the necessary funds for this purpose.

#### Development of Industry

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Estonian SSR provide for: a 13-16 percent increase in the production of industrial output, with the increased growth rates in the shale-processing and electronic industries and instrument building; the expansion of the production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use; and the beginning of the construction of the Kuremyae Shale Mine.

On this basis, the draft of the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan has defined tasks for the development of our republic's industry -- more complete satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the public for output and commodities; guaranteed increased growth rates of industrial output in Group B; more complete use of existing production potential by accelerating the technical reequipping and modernization of enterprises and shops; and increased contribution from the republic to the resolution of the tasks evolving from the nationwide division of labor.

In order to implement the tasks that have been assigned, it is necessary to guarantee: the bulk (approximately four-fifths) of the increase in industrial output from the existing production capacities by means of their technical reequipping (it is planned to channel approximately R620 million of capital investments for this; a 17-18 percent increase in industrial output in Group B; a substantial increase in labor productivity; and the freeing from industry, for purposes of meeting the needs of the development of the social infrastructure during 12th 5-Year Plan, of no fewer than 1,500-2,000 persons. It is necessary to raise the technical level and improve the quality of output, and to achieve a situation in which all newly produced articles meet the highest standards of quality.

Individual branches of industry are being assigned such basic tasks as the following:

In the petrochemical industry we shall have to accelerate the technical reequipping and remodeling of shale-processing production. The Slantsekhim Production Association (V. Leyni) must guarantee the construction and activation of a sixth powerful gas generator to replace the units that have been designated for dismantling, that have been depreciated, and that are of low capacity.

To Estonslanets Association (Yu. Tambet) we are assigning as one of the most important tasks that of guaranteeing, jointly with the scientific and planning-and-design organizations, the improvement of the technological scheme for the extraction of shale, which improvement would make it possible to reduce shale losses considerably; and to begin the construction of the Kuremyae Mine.

Exploratory-planning operations will continue for the assimilation of the Kabala phosphorite deposit in Rakvereskiy Rayon.

Machine-building enterprises will carry out measures to raise the technical level and improve the quality and reliability of the output being produced. In the course of the technical reequipping and remodeling of the enterprises, the enterprises will introduce fundamentally new technological processes and systems, means of mechanization, automation, and robotics; highly productive equipment; and advanced methods of organizing labor and control.

The radio electronic industry will receive preferential development. At the RET in Tallinn, jointly with scientists, it is planned to create and assimilate digital sound recorders based on lasers.

The M.I. Kalinin plant will assimilate the series production of instruments having technical parameters that are acceptable worldwide.

In the timber, woodpulp-and-paper, and woodworking industry in our republic, narrowly departmental interests have been eliminated, and this must have a beneficial influence on the development of that branch and help resolve the matter of transferring the production of woodpulp from the Tallinn woodpulp-and-paper combine to Kekhra. New



capacities are being assimilated at the Estkolkhozstroy wood-shaving slab plant in Pyarnu, and the technical reequipping of the production of wood-shaving slabs is being carried out in Pyussi and the production of soft wood-fiber slabs at the Viysnurk Association.

Consumer goods valued at more than R1.1 billion are being produced by the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, which is working according to the economic experiment. During a year of operating under the new conditions, the ministry (Minister Yu. Kraft) has not yet used all the capabilities for better satisfying the public's needs for those commodities, although many beneficial practices have been introduced into the producing and selling of its output. The labor collectives in that branch continue to face the task of providing all social groups in the public with clothing, footwear, and fabrics, with an increase in the production of wardrobe articles of no less than 17 percent, reacting promptly to all changes in fashion.

The volume of production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will grow in our republic during the 12th 5-Year Plan by a factor of 1.4. One-third of these commodities are supposed to be produced by enterprises of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Local Industry (Minister V. Veskiyali), which requires serious work to expand its material-technical base.

In conformity with the target Comprehensive Program for the Use of Local and Secondary Raw Materials, it is planned to have increased rates in the use of secondary textile raw materials and wood waste products.

In the complicated situation of the sharp increase in the production of consumer goods, special responsibility falls on the corresponding commission of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, headed by P. Melnik. One would like to see in his work of managing that sector more time-responsiveness, concreteness, and demandingness with regard to the unconditional fulfillment of the corresponding planning assignments on the part of all the enterprises producing consumer goods, especially those working under the conditions of the economic experiment.

#### The Food Program and the Agroindustrial Complex

The draft of the Basic Guidelines for our republic defines the following tasks: to increase the average annual volume of the gross output of agriculture by 12-14 percent; to increase meat production in 1990 (in slaughtered weight) to 245,000-250,000 tons, and milk to 1.4 million tons; to develop hog-raising for the production of bacon; and to drain 85,000 hectares of oversaturated agricultural land.

What do we have to do to fulfill these tasks and what are the real paths for attaining the planned goals?

The increase in the production of output of animal husbandry, as the basic direction in our republic's agriculture, is possible only if there is a considerable increase in the production of fodders -- by 12-14 percent at the minimum. This requires the annual production of 3,200 fodder units, or even 3,500, on the average for each hectare of land being cultivated.

The chief trend in carrying out the assigned task is the consistent assimilation and introduction on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses of a scientifically substantiated intensive system of vegetable husbandry.

In social animal production it is necessary to continue the intensification of the production of meat, milk, and eggs on the basis of improved selection and bloodline work, balanced feeding, the introduction of new technological schemes, as well as the raising of the level of complete mechanization, the reduction of the share of manual labor on the animal farms. Only then will we be able to achieve the goal of producing 4,300 kg of milk per cow in 1990.

The average daily weight increases for cattle being fattened must exceed 750 grams by 1990, and 500 grams for hogs being fattened.

The Estonian SSR Gosagropom, the rayon executive committees, and the agroindustrial associations must devote more attention in the 11th 5-Year Plan to developing personal plots for the rural population, creating orchard-growing cooperatives for the residents of cities and settlements, and to developing subsidiary plots at enterprises, organizations, and institutions, with the purpose of producing additional agricultural products.

A very important condition for the successful implementation of the Estonian SSR Food Program is its coordination with the social development of the labor collectives of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially those working under objectively more complicated conditions.

In the single agroindustrial complex, questions of the development of the production of edible commodities and the processing of agricultural raw materials must be resolved in a combined manner to more completely satisfy the public's needs.

The primary task of the meat and dairy industry is to use raw-material resources more completely and more efficiently and to improve the quality and expand the variety of output being produced. It is planned to build a new meat combine in the city of Rakvere and to remodel a number of shops in the republic's rayons.

The food industry is also confronted with the task of considerably improving the quality and expanding the variety of the output being produced, especially bread and confectionery products, in conformity with the public's demands.

In the fishing industry, due to the limited nature of the raw-materials resources, the basic emphasis is being placed on increasing the production of fish products for which there is increased demand. The sale of live fish will triple. It is necessary to achieve a broader extension of fish-breeding in lakes and ponds.

In the milling-and-husking and combined-fodder industries, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Grain Products will have to carry out the fundamental technical reequipping of the depreciated enterprises in Khaapsalu, Valga, and Tallinn, and assure the improvement of the quality of output, and its shipment in packets and containers.

One would like to believe that the recently created Estonian SSR Gosagroprom, headed by Kh. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, on the basis of the experience that was accumulated in Agropom, and relying upon agricultural advanced science and technology, in close interaction with the local soviets, will be able to bring agricultural production in our republic up to the level of the Food Program in the next few years.

#### Development of the Production Infrastructure

With the changeover of the economy to the intensive path of development, the branches that are becoming the decisive ones are those of the production infrastructure (trans-

portation, communication, material-technical support, electric transmission lines, and so forth).

For purposes of the steady and economical guaranteeing of the needs of the national economy and the public for transportation, and the fulfillment of the planned assignments that have been established for transportation in the 12th 5-Year Plan, Estonian SSR Gosplan, Estonian SSR Gossnab, and the supplier ministries and departments must first of all reduce the transportation-intensity of output, skillfully coordinate the supplier enterprises with the freight-consignee enterprises, and avoid cross shipments.

The plans for the transportation organizations in the 12th 5-Year Plan, as a result of the need to increase the effectiveness of the use of resources, are strenuous ones and require a large amount of joint organizational work by the freight consignors and consignees, and coordination of the activity of all types of transportation, reduction of the periods of time required for the delivery of freight shipments, and the guarantee that they will be intact. It is necessary to guarantee the steady operation of the entire production infrastructure.

As a result of turning over for operation the first phase of the Novotallinsk Maritime Trade Port, Estonian Maritime Steamship Agency (A. Kask), the Estonian Section of the Baltic Railroad (O. Moshenko), the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction (L. Shmidt), and the Tallinn City Executive Committee (Kh. Lumi) are confronted with the task of providing the port workers with housing, everyday services, and urban transportation. A factor that remains basic for the successful resolution of the tasks of railroad freight transportation in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan is the development of railroad management on the Tallinn-Tapa sector.

It is necessary to improve the use of motor-transport facilities, especially departmental motor transportation, to expand considerably the use of gas-tank trucks, and to achieve a saving of gasoline and diesel fuel in 1990, as compared with 1985, of 18-20 percent. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Minister G. Kruger) must engage more seriously in coordinating departmental motor transport work and improving the qualitative indicators in the use of motor transport as a whole.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan we shall see the work of improving maritime and air communication continued. A new generation of aircraft and ships will be introduced. It is necessary to strive for the maximum use of coastal shipping to the islands of Saaremaa and Kihyumaa.

In road management it is necessary to continue to remodel highways, but special attention must be devoted to increasing the capital factor in road surfaces and to completing the joining of kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers with rayon centers by means of roads with improved surfaces. More serious attention must be devoted to urban transport, especially in Tallinn, where it is necessary to activate a high-speed streetcar system, and to resolve questions of the further development of motorbus and trolleybus traffic. With the construction of the Vireshi-Tallinn gas pipeline, pipeline transport will receive further development in our republic.

The volume of communications services is supposed to increase by 1990 by 27 percent as compared with 1985. The volume of telephone exchanges in the cities and rural localities must be increased to 362,000 numbers. It will be necessary to guarantee the steady reception of two television channels on the entire territory of the republic.

A new task that will confront communications workers (Minister A. Kaldma) is the organizing of a single network for the transmission of data, on which the operation of the network of computer centers and RASU will be based.

#### Capital Construction and the Construction Industry

The basic task in capital construction is the creation and accelerated renovation of the fixed assets in the national economy which are intended for the development of social production and the resolution of social tasks, as well as the increase in the effectiveness of construction production.

For our republic the planned volume of capital investments for the 12th 5-Year Plan is more than R5.2 billion, including approximately R2.55 billion for construction-and-installation operations. This will produce growth rates of approximately 12 percent. The capacities of the contract organizations in our republic during that time are supposed to increase by 14 percent. The in-house method of construction must receive further development.

Hence the capital construction branch in our republic is faced with the task of increasing the effectiveness of capital investments. Another task is the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the construction industry. This currently is the weakest link in the construction conveyor belt.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to remodel the cement plant in the city of Kunda, the Building Materials Combine in Narva, and the concrete plant in Tallinn. Home-building combines will be activated in Pyarnu (small homes) and Kokhtla-Yarve. The program that has been developed in the republic for the industrialization of construction in the 12th 5-Year Plan stipulates that the production of many modern building materials be begun. But it is one thing to build a plant and another to guarantee its stable operation. It is precisely this second aspect that is being resolved poorly at the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction Materials. Today it is fitting to direct Minister L. Ananich's attention to this and to warn him about personal responsibility for arranging the steady operation of the branch in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It will be necessary to improve the organization of construction production. This task is multifaceted and requires improvement of the planning of construction, prompt and efficient planning-and-estimate work, the building up of construction capacities and the exemplary organization of labor at the construction sites. Therefore, in addition to the basic organizers of construction -- the Estonian SSR Construction Ministry (Minister L. Shmidt) and Estkolkhozhstroy (Chairman V. Tamm), much depends here upon the customers, and the local city and rayon executive committees.

The clear-cut operation of the entire construction conveyor belt in our republic is coordinated by our construction commission, headed by P. Palu. In the work of that commission one would like to see greater prospects and more purposefulness in organizing the unconditional fulfillment of all the construction plans in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

#### Rise in the National Standard of Living

The draft of the Basic Guidelines has raised the task of increasing in the 12th 5-Year Plan the real income per capita of population throughout the country as a whole by 13-15 percent.



The Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere in the Estonian SSR has stipulated the increase in the volume of production of nonedible commodities in 1990 by no less than 23 percent, and the volume of sale of personal services to the public is supposed to increase by that deadline by a factor of almost 1.3.

The volume of paid services rendered by enterprises and organizations for which the rendering of those services is not the basic activity is supposed to be increased in 1990 by 38-40 percent.

It will be necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in the trade services provided to the public, and to guarantee the active introduction of progressive forms of service which are convenient for the customers.

In the forthcoming 5-year plan there will be a continuation of the first-priority development of housing and municipal construction. Almost three-fourths of the total volume of nonproduction construction is being channeled into improving housing conditions for the people in our republic. There will be an expansion by one-third of workers able to join housing-construction cooperatives, and the scope for carrying out individual construction of apartment buildings with people's own funds, credit, and the assets of enterprises and farms will more than double.

There will be further development of the network of boarding homes for the aged and disabled, and the number of managements building such homes for their labor veterans will more than triple in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The executive committees of the cities of Tallinn, Tartu, and Pärnu are planning the construction of special apartment buildings for single war or labor veterans. There will be an expansion of the services provided at home to single citizens who are aged or disabled.

The educational system faces the task of further implementing the reform of the general educational and vocational school system.

For the first time it is planned to almost completely meet the need for children's preschool institutions and to finish the work of changing over to beginning children's instruction at the age of 6 years. It will be necessary to create the proper conditions for the labor instruction of the students, and to increase the role of the secondary vocational and technical schools in training skilled workers.

It is necessary to reorganize the work of the higher educational institutions and to assure that the quantity and quality of the specialists being trained are brought as close as possible to the interests and needs of our republic's economic and cultural construction.

In the area of public health it is planned to achieve the gradual changeover to annual dispensary services for the entire population, to reinforce and expand the network of medical institutions, primarily for strengthening the health of mother and child, and to accelerate the introduction of the new achievements of science and technology into the work practice of therapeutic and preventive institutions.

The rise in the national standard of living is lined in the closest manner with preserving and improving the environment. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to carry out a series of environmental protection measures with a total cost of approximately R150 million.

It is planned to take steps to further reinforce the material base of sports organizations. It will be necessary to make fundamental improvements in the use of all the existing sports structures. Measures have been worked out to develop tourism and to improve the provision of tourist and excursion services in 1986-1990.

In conformity with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the broad development of the material base of culture will be planned. The capital investments to be allocated for this purpose will increase in the 12th 5-Year Plan by a factor of almost 1.5. The construction of a new building at the Estonian SSR State Library imeni F.R. Kreytsvald has begun, and it is planned to construct new buildings for the opera and ballet theater and the Estonian SSR state conservatory. The network of rayon and rural houses of culture, parks of culture and rest, and so forth, will be expanded.

However, the party's requirement concerning the carrying out of a broad social policy is not always reinforced by the execution of the proper turning point in the activity of the ministries and departments. Therefore more substantial assistance to them in this regard must be constantly rendered both by I. Toome and M. Anslan as the persons responsible for that sector of work in the apparatus of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

#### Improving the Administration of the National Economy

The increase in the scope of production, the progress of science and technology, and the complication of economic ties make increased demands on the administration of the branches of the national economy. At the June 1985 conference at the CPSU Central Committee, mention was made of the further reinforcement and development of democratic centralism in combination with considerable economic independence and responsibility, and the development of more flexible forms and methods of management, cost accountability, and commodity-and-monetary relations for the administration of enterprises.

We must confirm everywhere the socialist style of management, which is based on such very important Leninist requirements as the unity of political and economic management, high organizational spirit, efficiency, competency, discipline, and the personal responsibility of everyone for the job that has been assigned.

It is necessary to reinforce discipline and socialist legality, and to wage a consistent struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and also to expand considerably the economic independence of associations and enterprises, and their capabilities for technical reequipping and improvement of production and in planning. Therefore it is necessary to expand the economic experiment as a method of improving the economic mechanism.

When speaking about the reorganization of the central link of administration planning -- it is necessary to mention as one of the primary tasks the reorganization of planning process in order to make the new technology and technological schemes the basic component in the entire national-economic plan, to guarantee a leading place for the indicators of effectiveness, and to change over in planning to normative methods, which creates the conditions for the energetic activity of the associations and enterprises and gives impetus to the initiative and creativity of the labor collectives. A more active position in this regard must be occupied by our Gosplan, headed by G. Tynspoyeg.

To increase the effectiveness of administration a large amount of work must be carried out to improve its organizational structures. We shall have to expand the abilities of the consumer to influence the technical level and quality of output, and we shall have to develop long-term economic ties and wholesale trade.

This requires improvement of the methods and style of management also on the part of the local soviets, primarily the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. Justified criticism was directed to that Council of Ministers, to me as the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the ministries in the republic in the speech by Comrade K. Vayno and in the statements made by a number of delegates concerning the slow resolution of certain questions of economic construction. We in the government will work persistently and daily to confirm the Leninist principles of management, combining the principle of joint responsibility during the preparation of governmental decisions and the strict personal responsibility of specific individuals for their execution.

The scope of the work planned by the CPSU for the acceleration of our country's economic and social development is truly stupendous. The chief thing here is putting completely into action the truly inexhaustible reserve that lies in the human factor, in people, in assuring high organizational spirit, discipline, and order.

Great responsibility for the implementation of the plans that have been prepared lies primarily on the Communists, on the party organizations, which must head the political and labor enthusiasm of the masses, and must take all steps to support their initiative and creative undertakings.

The local soviets of people's deputies must make wider use of their rights in the area of economic and social-cultural construction.

The trade union must extend socialist competition everywhere, both for overfulfilling the production assignments and for improving the working and everyday living conditions of the workers, and their recreational time. They must increase the role of the labor collectives in the resolution of these questions.

The Leninist Komsomol has been called upon to direct the enthusiasm and ebullient energy of young people into carrying out the tasks that have been assigned.

The organization that must become a reliable screen against all kinds of violations of state discipline, mismanagement, narrowly departmental interests and bureaucracy, and any violations of the socialist principles of distribution on the basis of labor, is the people's control.

Please allow me, comrade delegates, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all the workers of Soviet Estonia will apply all their efforts to assure that the goals that the party has set for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period until the year 2000 will be achieved. Thus we shall contribute our share to reinforcing our country's defensive might, to supporting the specific peace proposals of the Land of the Soviets which were enunciated in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[ETA Article: "Report of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission" by G. K. Kimask, Chairman]

[Text] "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has developed a course for accelerating the country's social and economic development and achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society. Discussion in our party and at labor collectives indicates that communists and all workers warmly support the course and the measures worked out by the CPSU Central Committee for its implementation.

"While being guided by the Party Rules and party decisions, the Estonian Communist Party Auditing Commission has directed its activity at further strengthening party discipline, increasing the extent of organization and improving the work style of party committee apparatuses.

"Party gorkoms and raykoms have been informed of the conclusions and suggestions according to the audit results and their fulfillment has been verified.

"The income portion of the party budget has been fulfilled yearly in excess of what is called for. The expenditure portion has been fulfilled within the limits of 94.3-99.9 percent and over-expenditures in separate parts of the budget have not been allowed.

"The problems of the calculation and payment of party membership fees are an important part of intra-party work. The overwhelming majority of communists observe party discipline and the extent of organization and pay membership fees from complete earnings in a timely fashion.

"However, the audits conducted by the auditing commissions, and the party apparatus and active membership workers have revealed many cases of violation of Party Rule requirements and appropriate instructions from the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the payment and calculation of membership fees.

"Such an abnormal situation with the status of party membership fee payment and calculation has arisen because in a number of cases party gorkoms and raykoms are not taking concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings and estab-



lish the necessary order and are not demandingly concerned with the violations in primary party organizations. While adopting resolutions on the problems of membership fee payment, they are not supporting their fulfillment with the appropriate organizational work.

"The party's Maritime Raykom (Ya. Tanvel, first secretary) has examined the problems of membership fee payment approximately 10 times during the last 2 years at the buro, but the situation is changing little. The situation has not improved in party organizations of the political department of "Estonbumprom [Estonian Pulp, Paper and Wood Processing Industry], the Maritime Rayispolkom's Department of Internal Affairs, the experimental Metallist Plant, the Tallinn maritime port, the Vikhur Plant and other enterprises and organizations of the rayon. There are many debtors in the Kalininskiy Rayon party organizations (E. Popov, first secretary).

"The auditing commission has drawn the attention of the Tallinn Party Gorkom and its first secretary, M. Pedak, to the necessity of taking measures for increasing the responsibility of party raykoms for this important part of intra-party work.

"The auditing commission has also drawn the attention of first secretaries V. Chetvergov of the Narva Party Gorkom, A. Kyut of the Yygeva Party Raykom, and Kh. Eller of the Khiyumaaskiy Party Raykom, to the relatively large number of party members in primary party organizations who violate the Party Rules and don't pay membership fees from complete earnings.

"The auditing commission has systematically audited the production and financial activity of the Estonian CP Central Committee Publishing House. The plans for basic indicators of production and financial activity were over-fulfilled by the publishing house in 1985.

"Publishing houses have significant shortcomings along with the positive sides. More than one-third of newspaper publications and around two-thirds of magazines come out late. The publishing house also incurs losses from unrealized publications. Although the over-expenditure of newsprint has been reduced to more than one-half in comparison with previous years, it is still great.

"Publishing house Director Kh. Peterson must implement measures which assure an improvement in publishing house activity and an increase in the quality of the production being issued.

"A component of the Leninist style of party work is the close connection with the people, which is embodied in an essential way through the work of all party organs with workers' letters and statements, and the organization of visitor reception.

"The auditing commission has regularly audited the work with workers' letters and addresses.

"Through signals from workers, a number of leading workers have been dismissed from office and made answerable for the abuse of an official position and the

violation of socialist lawfulness and social justice. Some of them have been made answerable for criminal responsibility.

"It should also be noted that there are still serious shortcomings in the work with letters and in organizing worker acceptance.

"Applications with requests for an improvement in housing conditions comprise one-third of the incoming letters. Many letters have been received concerning problems of the maintenance, repair and preparation for winter of housing resources, preschool and medical institutions, and heat and water supply; that is, problems which the local soviets must resolve.

"The Narva and Pyarnuskiy Gorkoms are not showing persistence and precision in carrying through on problems raised in the letters. There are still many repeated letters from these cities.

"The leadership of the Estonian Baltic Railway is slowly establishing order in the thermal economy of its housing resources and complaints about this continue to come in.

"These facts are evidence of the reduced extent of demands by party committees on the leaders of local soviet organs and the weakening of party control over the work of economic and soviet organizations on eliminating the shortcomings which workers are writing about.

"The draft of the Party Rules (with suggested changes) defines the tasks of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission more completely than the currently effective rules.

"The auditing commission of the republic party organization approves and supports the inclusion in the 12th paragraph of the rules of a statute on the twofold responsibility of communists. Communists must carry party responsibility for the violation of Soviet laws, the non-observance of production, finance, plan and account disciplines, the assumption of bad management, wastefulness and registrations and other illegal activities. The restoration of this norm which existed under V. I. Lenin will help achieve the further strengthening of discipline and order.

"The Estonian Communist Party Auditing Commission, which the congress will elect, is faced with the task of effectively organizing its work while proceeding from the obligations placed on it by the Party Rules. It must also contribute its mite to the party's overall efforts in fulfilling the immense task of communist construction."

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[ETA article: "Report From Comrade A.O. Soydlä, Chairman of the 19th Estonian CP Congress Credentials Commission"]

[Text] "Comrade delegates!

"The campaign to hear reports and elect new officials has been conducted in the republic party organization and has clearly shown the high political activity and maturity of our communists, their resolution to fulfill the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, strengthen the party's influence on all sectors and obtain positive changes in economic and cultural organization.

"The delegates of the 19th Estonian CP Congress were elected at municipal and rayon party conferences which were held to hear reports and elect new officials. The elections were completely unanimous and in strict accordance with Party Rules.

"The congress elected 735 delegates in accordance with the norm for representation established by the Estonian CP Central Committee: 1 delegate for 155 party members.

"Seven hundred and thirty three delegates are attending the congress. Two delegates are absent for valid reasons.

"The credentials commission verified the plenary powers of all delegates and declared them valid.

"The elections of congress delegates and their staff attests eloquently to the observance of the principles of democratic centralism, the dynamism of intra-party relations, a concern for communists' authority and an increase of their vanguard role.

"The congress delegates represent all municipal and rayon party organizations. The delegation from our republic's capital is the most representative at the congress. It consists of 274 delegates.

"It is quite noteworthy that the congress elected 476 delegates or 64 percent for the first time.

"The membership of our congress delegates boldly reflects the structure of the republic's party organization, the birth of studies of communists, their education and growth. The congress delegates represent the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, national intelligentsia, all social sections of Soviet Estonia's population and all spheres of its life.

"Two hundred and five workers are congress delegates. This is more than at the previous congress. They include first-rate specialists and remarkable masters of their work. There is miner Endel Paap and brigade leader of lathe operators, Valeriy Liyv, brigade leader of fitters, Sergey Zakharov and bricklayer Arvu Kuusalu, metal worker Yuriy Kulichikhin, confectioner Maymu Sillat and many other comrades who have come to the congress with great work achievements. Thirty four delegates fulfilled their individual 5-year plans in the space of 4½ years; 21 in 4 years; and 13 persons in 3 years. And lathe operator Pavel Goryunov, and weavers Valentina Muraveva and Lyudmila Linsten fulfilled the plans of 2 and more 5-year plans.

"The congress elected 117 agricultural workers. Sixty seven of them, or more than half, are ordinary kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers. There is also something for every delegate who works in agriculture to be proud of. For example, Antonia Yuna, a milkmaid at the Yanedask Sovkhoz Tekhnikum, obtained from each cow an average of 800 kg more of milk in 1985 than in 1984. Leydy Peyps, a Hero of Socialist Labor, produced 457 tons of the gross yield of milk from a group of cows in 1985 and the gross additional weight of pork from pigs reared by Linda Maazik at the Rakvereskiy Rayon kolkhoz "Energiya" was 80 tons.

"Oscar Kyaya, a tractor driver at the kolkhoz "Pylva" and a Hero of Socialist Labor, exceeded the 5-year plan target for ploughing by almost one and a half times and, moreover, saved more than 6 percent of fuel against the established norm.

"Many delegates have taken on increased socialist obligations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

"The republic party organization is giving serious attention to problems of the current personnel policy and the personnel mastery of the Leninist style of party leadership.

"The leaders of production must resolve complex and crucial problems under conditions of reorganizing the forms and methods of economic activity. Participation in congress work is good training for a political approach to solving economic problems.

"The role of national education workers, cultural workers and press, television and radio workers is great in the ideological work and indoctrination of the new man and in increasing the spiritual value of society. This large vanguard of Soviet intelligentsia is also represented at our congress by delegates, 13 of whom have the honorary title of national and honored artist, writer or painter of the ESSR, and 22 who have the honorary title of honored teacher, journalist or cultural worker.



"Eugen Kapp and Kaarel Ird, our renowned cultural workers and Heroes of Socialist Labor, and Khendrik Krumm, USSR national artist, are congress delegates.

"Accomplishing the task of accelerating scientific and technical progress has now become a command of the times. Workers from scientific institutions are participating in the work of our congress. Among them are 15 academicians and corresponding-members of the All-Union sectorial academies and the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences. Fifteen delegates have a doctor of science degree and 40 are candidates of science. There are 13 professors and 11 senior lecturers among the delegates.

"Ninety seven percent of our congress candidates have higher and uncompleted higher and secondary education; more than half are specialists in the national economy; and 127 delegates, approximately one-fifth, have party and political education. All these facts reflect the steady development of education in the republic and our achievements in training specialists.

"One hundred and twelve party workers including 50 party gorkom and raykom secretaries are congress delegates. The credentials commission notes the favorable fact that among the delegates there are 154 secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and the party group organization. They are located in the densest population and conduct daily organizing and political indoctrination work at labor collectives.

"The congress elected 124 soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and peoples' control workers. Twenty congress delegates are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 154 of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and 229 are deputies of local soviets. In all, 682 congress delegates, i.e., almost their entire membership, are participating in the work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol electoral organs and other public organizations.

"For service rendered to the mother country, 456 delegates have been awarded decorations and medals of the USSR; 3 delegates have the title "Hero of the Soviet Union"; 24 have the title "Hero of Socialist Labor"; and 46 have been awarded the Order of Lenin. One hundred and fifty five delegates have been awarded an honorable official document of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. There are more than 80 honored and respected workers of various sectors of the national economy among the delegates.

"The congress elected 208 women, or 28.3 percent of all delegates, which is also more than the last congress elected. This is evidence of the growing social and political activity of women communists.

"Last year it was 40 years since the Soviet peoples' victory in the Great Patriotic War. Its memory is sacred. Allow me to express on your behalf our warm gratitude and deep respect for the 39 congress delegates who were participants in combat and are war veterans.

"The Communist Party of Estonia, like all other CPSU fighting detachments, is the embodiment of proletarian internationalism and the inviolable fraternal

friendship of the peoples of our multinational state. Delegates of 13 nationalities, including 434 Estonians, 223 Russians and 78 persons of other nationalities are participating in the work of the congress.

"The composition of the congress delegates shows the continuity and the indissoluble connection and lasting unity of different generations of communists. Delegates up to 30 years of age comprise 6.4 percent; from 31-40 years, 29.2 percent; and older than 50 years, 26.4 percent. In comparison with the last 18th Congress, the 19th Estonian CP Congress has, as a whole, grown noticeably younger.

"The distribution of delegates according to length of party service is as follows. Two delegates, Khendrik Allik and Genrikh Gustavson have a party record from the pre-October period; they have been party members since 1917. Six delegates have party records from 1925 to 1940. Thirteen delegates entered the party ranks during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War and 524 delegates from 1946 to 1975. During the last 10 years, the party accepted 190 delegates, including 64 delegates after the 18th Estonian CP Congress.

"The facts cited about the delegate composition show convincingly that the 19th Estonian CP Congress has elected communists from the numbers of foremost people who have great knowledge and experience, are energetic, purposeful, actively participate in the work of the republic party organization and who are held in honorable respect and enjoy authority among comrades in the party and the people."

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM091511 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 1

[ETA report: "Plenum of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress was held 1 February.

The plenum elected K. Vayno first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. G. Aleshin was elected second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; N. Ganyushov, R. Ristlaan, and A.B. Upsi were elected secretaries of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

K. Kortelaynen, L. Lentsman, V. Liyv, O. Merimaa, M. Pedak, A. Ryuytel, B. Saul, and N. Yuganson were elected members of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

A. Almann, Kh. Veldi, A. Soydlä, and I. Toome were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee confirmed the appointments of department chiefs as follows:

A. Soydlä--Party Organizational Work Department;

T. Leyto--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

M. Murnikov--Foreign Relations Department;

A. Aben--Science and Education Institutions Department;

K. Tammistu--Culture Department;

I. Kallas--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

K. Benno--Industry Department;

V. Ilves--Transport and Communications Department;

N. Ivanov--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

Ya. Allmere--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

R.R. Merisalu--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

V. Paulman--Economic Department;

P. Vasikov--Administrative Organs Department;

V. Renzer--General Department.

The appointments of V. Koort as administrator of affairs of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and L. Lentsman as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee were confirmed.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum confirmed the appointments of Kh. Toming as editor of the newspaper RAHVA HAAL; of S. Tarakanov as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA; of L. Annus as chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII; and of V. Lillemyae as chief editor of the journal AYA PULSS.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were V. Sakharov, deputy chief of a sector at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and A. Yarchak, instructor attached to this department.



## GEORGIAN SSR

### PATIASHVILI REPORT

PM311900 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 1-4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, to the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress in Tbilisi 24 January: "Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Report to the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress. Report by D.I. Patiashvili, First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on 24 January 1986"--footnote states that "full text will be published in the journal SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTI"]

[Text] The 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress — the republican party organization's supreme collective organ — has started its work at an exceptionally important time in the life of the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people.

During the time since the 26th congress considerable changes have clearly emerged in the activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee. Beginning with the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) plenum, the party has pursued an energetic, vigorous course in all spheres of the country's life, seeking to accelerate the pace of socioeconomic progress in every possible way, to develop the masses' creative and sociopolitical initiative, to intensify exactingness, and to enhance the responsibility of Communists and all working people.

This truly Leninist course received profound scientific substantiation at the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, whose decisions made a businesslike and constructive mark on all the preparatory work for the 27th CPSU Congress, which has been permeated by the idea of the need for further changes and transformations and for the attainment of a new qualitative state of society.

The special historical significance of the 27th CPSU Congress lies in the fact that it is to discuss and approve the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000, and changes to the CPSU Statutes.

Thus it is to refine the party's program goals and determine the focal questions of its general line, economic strategy, and forms and methods of work among the masses at the present exceptionally complex and responsible period of history, which, in Com-

rade M.S. Gorbachev's words, is in the nature of a breakthrough from both the domestic and international viewpoints.

This breakthrough, the report emphasizes, has already emerged clearly in the Soviet economy's pace of development and in the strengthening of discipline and order in the country, has also had an impact in the foreign policy arena, and was vividly embodied in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which met with total approval from the planet's entire peace-loving public. All this creates favorable conditions for Soviet people to live a full-blooded life, better reveal their creative potential, and engage in creative labor for the good of our society.

The last few years have also largely been a breakthrough in the activity of the Georgian Communist Party and in the republic's sociopolitical life, the report goes on to say. This breakthrough, as is well known, was initiated by the 1972 CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom, which has been and remains one of the most important political documents for the republican party organization.

For practically the whole of this time, including almost the entire period under review, Georgia's party organization was headed by E.A. Shevardnadze. During these years it was enriched with great experience of active work among the masses, substantially improved the style, forms, and methods of organizational and political activity, and secured a considerable acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development and substantial shifts in improving the moral and psychological climate and strengthening discipline and order.

Confirmation of that is provided by the third Order of Lenin awarded to the Georgian SSR for its great successes in economic

and cultural building and in commemoration of the bicentennial of the friendly Treaty of Georgiyevsk between Russia and Georgia. Confirmation of that is also provided by the Challenge Red Banner Awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee which the republic has been awarded each year for victory in the all-union socialist competition.

Many party organizations in the country have begun to display interest in certain experiments and innovations, especially in the sphere of party leadership of the economy and in ideological practice. The CPSU Central Committee has consistently and purposefully guided all these processes, adopting a number of major decisions on Georgia and its party organization.

Now it is necessary to ensure the continuity of all the gains and to ensure that the style and methods of work that have taken shape during the implementation of the resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom are now improved, developed, and supplemented in accordance with the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the demands of the drafts of the new edition of the Program and the changes to the party Statutes.

The only way of successfully resolving this task is to focus the main attention of the congress delegates on the shortcomings and omissions that still exist, on bringing the considerable economic organizational and social reserves into play, and above all on activating man himself in every possible way.

Man, the Communist, and the working person, the report emphasizes, were at the center of the attention of the 25th and 26th Georgian Communist Party Congresses. The problem of increasing in every way the role of the human factor, further elevating man, and improving the conditions in which he works and lives is the central problem of the latest, 27th, congress of the republic's Communist Party too.

The core of the party's organizational and political work is the economy, which V.I. Lenin described as the most interesting policy, emphasizing that our main policy nowadays must be economic building.

In its activity the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee attaches paramount importance to questions of the faster buildup of the republic's economic potential. Throughout the period under review the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, plenums, and aktiv meetings paid special attention to the tasks of increasing production efficiency in every possible way, improving planning and management and the economic mechanism, deepening economic work, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving labor productivity, improving the financial base, improving output quality, making rational use of material and manpower resources, and strengthening labor and production discipline.

All this was the precondition for the fact that the republic's most important socioeconomic tasks were successfully resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The 5-year plan target for the growth rate in industrial production and labor productivity was fulfilled ahead of schedule, by 18 December 1985, and above-plan output totaled over R1 billion.

State purchases of many most important agricultural crops and livestock products were implemented ahead of schedule. The total volume of state capital investments and construction and installation work envisaged for the 5-year plan was assimilated ahead of schedule. The main tasks in transport, communications, and the sale of consumer services to the population were fulfilled.

Considerable qualitative and quantitative shifts were ensured in the development of productive forces and production relations. The republic's general economic potential more than doubled by comparison with 1972. In the last 5 years alone the republic's global social product increased by 27 percent and national income produced increased by 27.5 percent. Fixed production capital totaling around R10 billion was commissioned. The total economic effect from the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress reached around R500 million.

The decisive role was played here by the constant orientation of party organizations toward seeking additional production reserves. It is precisely the improvement of party leadership of the national economy and the development of working people's initiative in every possible way that were the determining factors in the republic's accelerated socioeconomic growth.

At the same time, the report says, the republic's party organizations are not entitled to close their eyes to the unsolved problems and shortcomings and the disproportions that still exist in the national economy, curbing its rate of development and perpetuating the failure to reach certain average all-union indicators.

The course that the party has put forward of substantially accelerating socioeconomic progress and intensifying production in every possible way presupposes as the prime duty the fuller utilization of qualitative factors of economic growth.

A rather harmonious system of party monitoring of the formulation of the main socioeconomic indicators has taken shape in the republic. However, the disproportions that have arisen lately both as a result of subjective miscalculations and because of difficulties in the material and technical support of a number of sectors of industry and unfavorable weather conditions had an adverse influence on the formation of generalizing national economic indicators like global social product and national income. These general economic parameters must be unrelentingly monitored in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A most important economic and political task, the report notes, is to embark on a radical change [lomka] of economic mentality and economic thinking, especially with regard to problems of economic growth, to resolutely abandon the categories of the so-called expenditure economy, and to ensure that any growth in output volumes is accompanied by a steady decline in material, financial, manpower, and other expenditure.

The expansion of production must be ensured predominantly via the improvement of labor productivity. However, in some places the growth of this indicator is poorly linked with the introduction of new equipment and technology and it is increasing only slowly in agriculture's public sector. The optimum correlation between the growth of average wages and increases in labor productivity has been violated in practically all sectors. The struggle against overreporting and window dressing and the state of the normative

base require special monitoring by party, soviet, and economic organs. It is extremely important to ensure that the return on labor increases thanks to better labor organization and the genuine renewal of production.

The contemporary style of running the economy also presupposes a more profound approach toward the indicator of output prime cost, especially as it was possible to save around R100 million in the republic's industry in the last 2 years alone by reducing this indicator. However, at many enterprises this work is organized quite unsatisfactorily. Above-normative expenditure is growing and irrational use is made of raw and other materials. In some sectors an extremely grave financial position has been created.

Contractual discipline needs strengthening. Despite certain shifts, the volume of output delivery shortfalls in the republic's industry exceeded R1 billion over the course of the 5-year plan. In solving this problem it is necessary to make fuller use of measures of party and administrative influence on violators and to increase the role played in this by the industry sections of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

Serious tasks face the republic with regard to further stepping up the policy of thrift when you bear in mind that even in the very near future a considerable proportion of the national economy's needs for fuel, energy, and raw and other materials must be satisfied by means of savings.

The ultimate basis of high qualitative indicators, the report goes on to emphasize, is the fundamental improvement of output quality - an unerring criterion of the standard of organization and production, its level of equipment, and people's attitude toward the work entrusted to them. In the 12th 5-Year Plan this problem has been elevated to the rank of one of the most important political tasks since the revelation of our system's tremendous potential is associated with its resolution. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's demands for the fundamental improvement of output quality, it is necessary to elaborate and implement a broad package of measures to sharply strengthen this work in the light of working people's proposals and to involve the entire aktiv and every working person in it.

Qualitative indicators of economic management are usually closely interwoven with each other; therefore, the report stresses, it is necessary to step up the work of the republic's Gosplan (Chairman Z.A. Chkheidze), linking planning more fully with the general improvement of the republic's economy and the resolution of the most important tasks of its further intensification and major intersectorial problems.

Production intensification considerably enhances the role of other interdepartmental organs. The republic's Ministry of Finance (Minister D.N. Dvalishvili) must occupy the most active position in improving the standard of financial and credit work and in improving the republic's financial services. The republic's Gosnab (Chairman O.V. Kvilitaya) must be fully answerable for the implementation of all measures to make rational use of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, including the monitoring of the introduction of resource-saving technologies and economical types of output, and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department must coordinate all this work.

Alongside this all sectorial departments of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers must seek to ensure that every sector and every sectorial complex accord with the highest demands. This is especially important in view of the transition of practically all sectors and enterprises to the new conditions of economic management, which considerably expand enterprises' rights. The importance of economic levers is increasing, and qualitative economic management indicators are assuming decisive importance.

Under the specific conditions of the Georgian SSR, the report goes on to say, intensification does not mean that extensive factors of economic development are not of a certain importance in the growth of the republic's production potential, which means that the problem of making more rational use of manpower resources retains its urgency. This is especially important because, despite the marked shifts, the republic is still lagging behind the all-union average level of employment of the able-bodied population, which will make it necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the more remote future to implement a vast program for improving the siting of productive forces in order to bring more than 100,000 more people into social production in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The accelerated socioeconomic development of remote regions, the development of mountain villages, and the development of mountain crop growing and mountain technology are of fundamental importance for the rational siting of productive forces.

At the same time the recruitment of additional manpower resources must take place once again on the basis of production intensification and labor productivity growth. Making rational use of manpower resources means securing an increase in the employment of the population on an intensive basis by developing modern highly productive sectors of industry while showing constant concern for the fuller revelation of every working person's creative potential, the improvement of his vocational skill, his retention in production, his precise and exemplary performance of his duties, and his strict observance of labor discipline. There are considerable reserves here. Cadre turnover in certain sectors and at a number of enterprises is still great. Losses of worktime are high.

Therefore in every sector it is necessary to develop a well-thought-out system for combating mismanagement, for controlling labor discipline, and for the vocational training and retraining of cadres at all levels. This is the vital concern of party, soviet, and economic organs and of all ministries, departments, and enterprises.

One of the most important conditions of intensification is precise coordination between all elements of the economic mechanism and the improvement of the forms and methods of planning and managing the national economy.

In recent years a wealth of experience of the rationalization of planning and management and of the optimum combination of territorial and sectorial principles in them has been accumulated in the republic. Many of the experiments and innovations received a largely positive assessment in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the Management System,



Raise the Standard of Economic Work, and Make Rational Use of Resources."

The last 5-year plan was a kind of trial of new forms of management of the agro-industrial complex. The work that was begun in Abashkiy Rayon in 1974 underwent logical development: Agro-industrial associations were organized in all rayons of the republic and then, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, throughout the country as a whole. A merger of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture to form a single State Committee for Agricultural Production took place in the republic and was an important stage in the creation of what is now the new State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom].

The republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee (Chairman O.G. Vardzelashvili, First Deputy Chairmen G.D. Mgeladze and R.Kh. Kontselidze) is now taking its first steps, and, in the light of the accumulated experience, it is necessary to accelerate as much as possible the formation and optimization of the new organizational structure and to ensure that the agro-industrial complex is really planned, managed, and financed as a single whole.

The report sets the specific task of transforming the new state committee into a model organ for the management of a large sectorial complex, with the emphasis being placed on factors of intensification. The resolution of this task also requires a renewal of the work style of party committees in rural rayons and an enhancement of the responsibility of the leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes to local party and soviet organs, and the coordinating role of interdepartmental organs - Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, the banks, and others - in ensuring that the agro-industrial complex works in a coordinated fashion with other sectors and spheres of the national economy must be strengthened. The further optimization of the structure of the agro-industrial complex is of fundamentally great importance for the further optimization of the management of groups of other sectors of the republic's national economy.

The report emphasizes the great importance of the formation of territorial intersectorial production complexes from the viewpoint of better combining statewide, departmental, and local interests. This work, which was begun in the city of Poti and in Zavodskiy Rayon in Tbilisi and which also received a positive assessment from the CPSU Central Committee and the all-union government, has been developed in the capital as a whole and in many industrial centers in the republic.

At the same time it is necessary to ensure a greater practical return from the innovations and experiments, and party organizations must nip in the bud any manifestations of window dressing, self-publicity, and formalism, display a more self-critical approach, and avoid hastiness.

The report sets the task of improving the levers for leadership of the national economy that have now been developed and enriching them with new content. The practice of the drawing up of bilateral measures by all-union ministries and departments and

republican organs should be developed, as this makes it possible to better focus the efforts of sectorial and republican organs on the most important areas.

The implementation of the complex socioeconomic problems facing the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan presupposes higher standards in the formulation of long-term, 5-year, and annual plans and the widespread utilization of the targeted program method in planning. It is necessary to go more deeply into the factors governing production growth rates. Planning must be based on long-term reference points and forecasts and must contribute to optimizing economic proportions as much as possible.

The republic's Gosplan has the decisive say in this and must be in fuller command of the real situation in order to ensure that plan calculations are better coordinated with economic practice and with day-to-day monitoring of their implementation.

An integral element in the management system that has taken shape in the republic is socialist competition and the participation of republican planning organs in its organization, which has made it possible to more effectively guide working people's initiative and creative energy. By the opening of the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress more than 50,000 working people and over 20 industrial enterprises, 250 shops, and 1,500 teams had fulfilled the January plan targets.

At the same time the Georgian Trade Union Council, which bears the main responsibility for organizing socialist competition in the republic, has still not managed to ensure full publicity and the proper activation of all labor collectives and to become an effective champion of everything new and advanced that is now emerging in the socialist economic mechanism.

The improvement of the organizational structure of the national economy and management necessitates the clearer separation and demarcation of functions in the activity of party and soviet organs. The role of the soviets and their ispolkoms in long-term planning must be considerably increased and their responsibility for the integrated management of the whole economy and for the comprehensive socioeconomic development of regions must be heightened. In this connection the report sets the task of strengthening the role of the republic's Council of Ministers and its sectorial subdivisions in resolving all economic questions and the tasks of accelerating the pace of socioeconomic progress and improving the organizational structures of management and relations with ministries and departments.

A most important condition of economic intensification is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy in every possible way.

After the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee sixth (1982) plenum, which made a special examination of questions of the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in close coordination with the tasks of improving labor productivity and integrating science with production, measures to improve the management of science and



scientific and technical progress were implemented, an appropriate republican coordinating council and similar formations in the regions were created, and the functions of the republic's Gosplan, Gossstroy, State Committee for Science and Technology, and Academy of Sciences were more clearly demarcated.

Direct, so-called partnership links are being organized between scientific and production collectives, regardless of their departmental affiliation. Useful experience of the comprehensive approach toward introducing into practice the achievements of science and advanced experience has been accumulated in Tbilisi and in Gardabanskiy, Khobskiy, and certain other rayons. interesting ways of providing incentives for scientists' labor are being tried out in the Tbilisi State University.

The implementation of the program for the mechanization of manual labor made it possible to reduce the proportion of it by 4.4 percentage points in industry alone. The activity of primary organizations of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and scientific and technical societies has been markedly stepped up.

Nevertheless, the report says, all this should be regarded as only the first steps, since, according to the instructions of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, not individual scientific and technical achievements but the general state of the production apparatus and the material and technical base, the standard of production organization and management, and the quality of output and of the solution of social problems must be taken as the main criterion of scientific and technical progress. The report sets the task of organically linking scientific and technical progress with investment policy, increasing the share of enterprise reconstruction and retooling to at least 50 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the development of the national economy, and including in projects only the most modern equipment and technology. The implementation of the draft targeted comprehensive program for eliminating the so-called "bottlenecks" curbing the development of production which has been submitted to the congress assumes great importance here.

New equipment and technology must play a decisive role in ensuring a resource-saving trend in the development of social production and in assimilating articles that match up to the most rigorous international standards. We are faced with much painstaking work to improve the technical standard of agriculture, introduce industrial techniques, and make better use of the achievements of the science of selection. As was said at the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, it is necessary to ensure revolutionary shifts here. Extremely rich prospects in this regard are opened up by expanding the utilization in the national economy of robot technology, flexible automated production systems, computers and microprocessors, and other progressive technology.

At the same time, the report says, it is necessary to continue to intensively develop fundamental fields of science, expanding the practice whereby scientific institutions work according to orders from enterprises. The Georgian Academy of Sciences, which is headed by Academician Ye.K. Kharadze, is capable of increasing its contribution to resolving these tasks and of making fuller and more effective use of the tremendous creative potential that is concentrated here. At the same time it is necessary to seek

to activate sectorial research and planning and design institutes and plant laboratories and engineering services. It is necessary to enhance the role of VUZ science as an effective means of the early involvement of young people in serious research work and of their vocational development.

In the long term it is necessary to ensure better coordination among all scientific subdivisions and collaboration between them and production, which confronts Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology (Chairman I.S. Zhordaniya) with serious new tasks.

The acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic growth rate is most directly linked with steady work by and with the development of the base sectors of the economy, industry's prime duty. In the last 5 years measures to enhance the technical standard of enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry have been implemented.

At the same time enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and certain other sectors worked far below their potential. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry tolerated a considerable lag behind the 5-year plan targets. As a result it was not possible to achieve the planned shifts in industry's sectorial structure and the resolution of a number of important economic and social tasks was complicated.

In this connection the doubling of the republic's industrial potential by the year 2000 via the preferential development of leading sectors assumes special importance.

The volume of machine building output increased by more than 50 percent in the republic in the last 5-year plan. The electronics and radio engineering industry, instrument making, and other high technology sectors developed at an accelerated pace. This trend persists in the 12th 5-Year Plan too. It is planned to construct and commission the capacities of large machine building complexes in Kutaisi, Marneuli, and elsewhere.

At the same time a whole series of problems exist in the republic's machine building: The level of production, the quality of work and quality of output, and the technical characteristics of the products of machine building enterprises do not fully match up to present demands. The average loading of existing production capacities in the sector is only 84-85 percent, and equipment's shift index is less than 1.3, as against the all-union average of 1.5.

The assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, especially in the "Kaz" association, where new facilities for the production of 20,000 agricultural truck trains have been created but the enterprise leadership (Director T.L. Gendzekhadze) obviously underestimates the importance of work with cadres, deserves special attention. The work of the Tbilisi machine tool building

production association (Director G.Sh. Dzhikidze) must be fundamentally reorganized by relying on the advanced experience of enterprises such as the "Elektrovostroi" association, the "Elektrosvarka" plant, the "Analitpribor" science and production association, the Poti hydromechanization plant, the Kutaisi electromechanical plant, and others whose output matches the best domestic and sometimes foreign models in terms of its technical standard.

The fuel and energy complex occupies an important place in the development of the republic's national economy. Generating capacities for 240,000 kilowatts were commissioned in 1981-1985, chiefly thanks to the commissioning of the Zhinvali hydraulic power project and the expansion of the Tkvarcheli GRES, and the construction of the Khudoni GES and the expansion of the Tbilisi GRES were begun.

The construction of the North Caucasus-Transcaucasus gas pipeline, which will make it possible to almost treble the supply of this valuable fuel to the republic, and the laying of the Kutaisi-Sukhumi gas pipeline, from which spurs will lead to Batumi and Poti, are of fundamental importance.

However, on the whole the situation in the republic's fuel and energy complex is continuing to cause serious concern. The republic lags significantly behind the all-union average power-worker ratio. The implementation of the program for developing the Georgian SSR's power industry in the period through the year 2000 approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo assumes fundamental importance in these conditions. Implementation of the program will make it possible at last to improve the structure of the republic's energy system and to overcome the shortage of base capacities. It is extremely necessary to ensure that three power units at the Tbilisi GRES are commissioned as early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the first of them no later than 1988. But the cardinal way out of the existing critical situation is to construct a nuclear power station.

At the same time, the report emphasizes, the tasks of saving energy resources retain their topicality. The sharp fall in oil extraction and the reduction in coal extraction are causing concern, and the report levels principled criticism regarding this at the leaders of the "Gruzneft" association (R.N. Tevzadze) and the "Gruzugol" association (B.G. Sanikidze), who display passiveness and a lack of enterprise in solving cardinal problems of their sectors' development.

In recent years the pace of ferrous metallurgy's development has slowed substantially. What is above all needed here is the fundamental restructuring of the Rustavi metallurgical plant (Director G.V. Kashakashvili) and reconstruction of it involving a switch to an electric steel smelting production unit, which will make it possible to sharply improve all technical and economic indicators.

The introduction of new technology for the enrichment of lean ore at the "Chiaturmarganets" association requires greater care on the part of the republic's directive organs.

Enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy, in particular the Marneuli mining and enriching combine and the Kvaisi lead and zinc ore administration, lagged behind the 5-year plan control targets.

There are many complaints about enterprises in the chemical complex. The leadership of Rustavi's "Azot" production association (G.T. Gogoladze) once failed to display proper principledness during the commissioning of new capacities, and now the situation has been exacerbated by poor production organization, errors in cadre placement, and the inadequate discipline and skill of personnel. As a result the state has failed to receive over 300,000 metric tons of valuable mineral fertilizers, around 30,000 metric tons of caprolactam, and tens of thousands of metric tons of electrolytic manganese dioxide. The task has been set of fundamentally rectifying the situation, since the chemical complex in many respects determines the face of the republic's economy.

The period under review has been characterized by an expansion in the scale of capital construction. During the 11th 5-Year Plan more than R12 billion in capital investments were channeled into developing the material and technical base of the republic's national economy, which is almost one-third more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The republic's national economy was swelled by many large enterprises and capacities. The growth in volume was accompanied by a constant quest for ways of improving the structure and increasing the efficiency of capital investments.

Nonetheless, the report notes, the situation in construction is causing dissatisfaction: Though they fulfilled the 5-year plan target, construction workers failed to fulfill the annual plan for commissioning housing, preschool establishments, and hospitals; there is a systematic failure to ensure the full commissioning of fixed capital; when the annual plans are totaled up, sizable capital investments are underassimilated, including in housing construction.

The republic's Ministry of Construction (Minister I.A. Khartishvili) must increase responsibility, act with greater scope, show persistence in resolving long-term questions of the sector's development, secure a sharp increase in the level of labor mechanization, and better coordinate the work of structural subdivisions of the apparatus and regional components.

The main attention must be paid to commissioning projects. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the Central Committee intends to attach special importance to the fulfillment of this indicator, which characterizes the efficiency of all capital construction. All leaders will be held most strictly to account for the timely commissioning of projects. The report sets the task of completely recovering from the "disease" of unplanned [vneplanovoy] construction and overcoming subjectivism and unprincipledness in this matter. The appropriate Central Committee and Council of Ministers departments and the republic's People's Control Committee must unrelentingly monitor this question. Organizations of the Georgian offices of the USSR Gosbank and especially the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments (Manager Z.G. Gendzekhadze) must display great exactingness and vigilance in this matter.

There are serious miscalculations in the construction materials industry. The ministry (Minister N.G. Vashadze) fulfills the plans for gross output, yet difficulties in supplies of cement and

nonmetalliferous materials, particularly sand, have become chronic. The ministry leadership must fundamentally revise its attitude toward these questions.

Many design decisions do not properly contribute to increasing capital construction efficiency and reducing construction times. The elaboration of new designs of promising series of houses for mass construction is dragged out and its quality is unsatisfactory. There are also many complaints about architects.

the republic's Gosstroy (Chairman G.Z. Mirianashvili), which has the leading role in improving design estimate work, must more purposefully implement an integrated policy in construction and make a more principled assessment of miscalculations and mistakes.

In the last 5 years much has been done to further develop and retool transportation and communications, and important new highways and transport projects have been commissioned and are under construction. Essentially a new sector of special types of continuous transportation with an umbrella organization for the whole country — the State Committee for Special Transportation and Systems for its Automation — was created in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

However, the report says, there is still much disorder in transportation. The safety of rail traffic is still unsatisfactorily ensured, standards of passenger service on the railroads are low, and very serious miscalculations in work with cadres are making themselves felt. The Central Committee Bureau will have to examine these questions and make a most rigorous and principled assessment of the work of the Transcaucasus railroad's leadership and of L.G. Vardosanidze personally.

What are important in transportation are not so much the volume indicators as efficient, good-quality service to the national economy and passengers, which as yet is not fully ensured. The leadership of the Ministry of Motor Transport (T.N. Davitashvili), the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration (A.I. Zedginidze), and the Georgian Steamship Company (D.K. Chigvariya) must deal more persistently with these problems. The republic's working people expect tangible changes in every one of these sectors. A great deal depends on local party and soviet organs in resolving this task of great state importance.

The State Committee for Special Transportation and Systems for its Automation has not yet had its weighty say in the development of new types of continuous transportation. The "Lilo-2" pneumatic container unit has failed to reach the specified capacity, in some cases the cableways installed in rural areas are standing idle, and monorail transportation is being introduced only slowly. The committee's leader, Sh.M. Ordzhonikidze, must draw the appropriate conclusions.

Work on the comprehensive program for the development in the republic of an integrated transport system, which must fully match up to the demands of scientific and technical progress and clearly determine priorities in the development of particular types of transportation, is being conducted at an inadequate pace.

The report emphasizes that one of the main tasks of transport personnel and construction workers and of the republic's entire party organization is the construction of the Caucasus Pass railroad. The large bridge-building trust created recently in the republic by order of the USSR minister of transport construction must be regarded as the first step along the way toward improving the organization of work.

Despite the work that has been carried out, the republic's Ministry of Communications (Minister V.I. Kobakhidze) is continuing to lag behind in terms of many technical and economic indicators and has been unable to ensure a proper breakthrough in the work of the relevant services and the republic's entire communications system, without which it is impossible to create an automated system for management of the national economy.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to achieve a radical improvement in the quality of communications services and get other republic ministries and departments to play an active shared part in this matter.

In our society, the report goes on to state, the working person is not just and not so much a means for achieving economic and social aims. He is the supreme aim, in Marx' words, the "aim in itself," of social development. The most important task, therefore, is to display the maximum concern for man himself. The party regards social policy not only as a powerful means for accelerating social development and boosting the masses' labor and social activeness but also as a most important factor for comprehensively educating the new man and asserting a socialist way of life.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the total sum of resources from national income channeled into improving the population's prosperity amounted to R30 billion, exceeding the corresponding figure for the previous 5-year plan by R5.3 billion. Per capita real incomes increased 19.3 percent. Major measures were implemented to improve social provision. More than 8.3 million square meters of housing area were built and commissioned, which enabled more than 700,000 people to improve their housing conditions. The material and technical base of education and culture, public health, sport, and the entire system of the sphere providing services to and improving the prosperity of the population strengthened.

The sectors and spheres of material production on which the population's living standard is directly dependent remained the subject of constant concern on the part of the republic's party organization.

A central place in resolving social tasks was allocated to measures to implement the party's agrarian policy. During the 11th 5-Year Plan 1.78 million metric tons of diverse agricultural products were dispatched to the country's industrial centers and the plan target was overfulfilled. A great deal was done to improve the satisfaction of the requirements of the republic's population. The intensification of agriculture increased. In terms of gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land the republic has become firmly established among the leading regions of the country.



At the same time a considerable number of unresolved problems remain in the agro-industrial complex: While the procurement target is fulfilled agricultural production plans regularly are not met, farming standards are inadequate, there are instances of flagrant mismanagement, yields of citrus and other fruits, tobacco, sunflowers, vegetables, and some other crops are still low, and intensive technology and progressive forms of labor organization are being introduced only slowly.

The republic faces serious problems in establishing perennial plantations and ensuring the requisite density of stand. The requisite return on resources channeled into the development of stockraising has not been ensured, stockraising productivity indicators are low, and there has been no radical breakthrough in breeding work, veterinary services, and feed production. Big capacities were commissioned during the 5-year plan but meat and milk production on public-sector farms is growing only slowly.

The concept governing the development of the republic's agro-industrial complex was formulated back at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. It also remains in force for the upcoming 5-year plan. It involves: First, the preferential development of sectors of agriculture and the food industry, which occupy an important place in the all-union division of labor and play a substantial role in increasing the republic's economic potential; and, second, the maximum buildup of production of the main food products to satisfy the local population's requirements. In addition, it is necessary to struggle more persistently to improve the quality of agricultural produce and raise the standard of economic work in the countryside.

The prime necessity is to adopt the most resolute measures to boost viticulture — a traditional agricultural sector in the republic — particularly on public-sector farms, and the areas planted to dessert and unique varieties of grapes must be expanded to the maximum. Another task which has been set at the same time is to restructure most speedily the activity of the wine industry in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat has examined the comprehensive measures planned in this area in the republic and basically approved them.

Prospects for transforming the republic into a major supplier to the union market of ingredients and concentrates from local raw materials for producing a wide range of drinks are linked with the development of the nonalcoholic drinks industry. At the same time there is the task of organizing the work in such a way that the restructuring does not have an impact on the economies of viticultural kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also of the republic as a whole.

A considerable number of problems need to be solved in fruit production, where the State Agro-Industrial Committee must adopt measures to expand production of such valuable crops as peaches, sweet and other cherries, damsons, and pears. In citrus growing questions relating to the restoration of the lemon plantations which suffered from the 1984 frosts, the improvement of lemon growing, and the growth of the public sector's share of procurements require particular monitoring.

Questions of strictly complying with the range, increasing the yield, and — particularly important — improving the quality of produce in vegetable and potato farming require particular attention.

The most resolute measures are required in the area of fruit and vegetable processing and the normalization of the canning industry's work. The incipient conversion of fruit and berry wine factories to the production of canned fruits and vegetables must be formalized.

Despite definite efforts, the task of improving tea quality has remained unresolved. The republic Gosagroprom must be unswervingly guided by the decision adopted by the union government on these questions, which provides for an increase in the prestige of Soviet tea.

The report voiced serious complaints about the republic's food sectors. These relate primarily to product quality, the work of the Georgian fishing industry and the "Borzhomi" association, numerous instances of theft at tobacco factories, and so forth. Questions of retooling and expanding the range and improving the quality of products are quite acute in the pasta, confectionery, and sugar industry.

The improvement of the quality of bread and bakery products merits the closest attention, particularly in connection with the organization of the Ministry of Grain Products (Minister I. I. Zakaidze).

Serious shortcomings continue to be discernible in the work of reclamation services. During the 11th 5-Year Plan R850 million in capital investments was invested in reclamation, but the increase in output and likewise the yield of a number of agricultural crops on reclaimed land proved to be lower than the plan indicators. It is necessary to accelerate the bringing into play of on-farm reclamation systems, intensify measures to desalinate saline soils in eastern Georgia, and improve the quality of the planning and construction of water resource projects.

Despite the perceptible transformations in Kolkhida, the rate of draining and commissioning of boggy land here is still low. Kolkhida's exceptional importance as the main reserve for expanding the production of southern crops requires increased attention to these questions from Gosagroprom, the Georgian Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, and party, soviet, and economic organs in the localities.

Gosagroprom must accelerate the elaboration of a program to improve rural engineering services and eliminate shortcomings in the repair and servicing of the machine and tractor pool, the utilization of equipment, and the training of machine operator and reclamation worker cadres.

Economic work in the countryside is also poorly organized, farm leaders are making inefficient use of the favorable economic conditions which have been created and have a poor grasp of fundamental economic concepts, and the requisite recordkeeping and monitoring is lacking.

All this sometimes leads to serious violations and abuses. During the period under review criminal proceedings were instituted



against certain kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. Many leaders have received party punishments.

A tendency to funnel output from the public to the private sector is perceptible in some places, and in some rayons forms of cooperation with the population have been perverted. Some organizations of the Georgian office of the USSR Gosbank, which pay out large sums in cash without supervision, are failing to display principledness and sometimes allow criminal negligence. The report contains a categorical demand that Georgian Office Manager V.A. Pateishvili impose the requisite order in the system.

Nor is there total clarity in private subsidiary farming by the rural population. Although it is an additional reserve for producing agricultural products and enlisting manpower resources, it should not be forgotten that, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program states, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial associations, which form the basis of socialist agriculture, are called upon to make the decisive contribution to meeting the country's requirements for agricultural products.

Most important tasks have also been set in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere. Definite work is being done in the republic to improve the management of consumer goods production.

However, many ministries, departments, and enterprises are allowing a considerable lag in the fulfillment of plans and targets, violating contractual commitments, and being slow to change in the spirit of the new demands. This applies primarily to the work of the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry. The alarming situation which has been created in these sectors results from the fact that the previous leadership of these ministries failed to draw the requisite conclusions from the criticism leveled against them at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. Nor did the corresponding Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers departments display sufficient persistence.

An issue that cannot be put off is creating in light industry a flexible production process for the manufacture of products in small production runs, increasing the output of goods of enhanced quality, raising the standard of the artistic appearance, modeling, and design of sewn garments and other articles, and developing the production of high-quality textiles and nonwoven materials.

Local industry too requires substantial reorganization, the surmounting of organizational fragmentation, and the improvement of the production structure. The relevant instruction concerning this has been given to the Council of Ministers and to Gosplan. It is essential to sharply curtail the output of nonspecialized products, set up a powerful design service and engage in earnest in the introduction of modern technologies, the output of national souvenirs, and the development of artistic craft enterprises, and fully provide the republic with implements for orchards and kitchen gardens. The task of qualitatively improving the work of these sectors in the 12th 5-Year Plan period has been set before the new leadership of the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister B.Z. Makashvili) and of the Ministry of Local Industry (Minister T.Sh. Khachidze)

It is essential radically to improve the cooperation between industry and trade and to try to achieve the further intensification of the role of trade and of its influence on industry as regards improving the quality and broadening the range of consumer goods. Ways must be sought to improve the mechanism of these interrelations and at the same time to restructure the style and methods of work of the Ministry of Trade (Minister A.O. Movsesyan), to which a leading role is allotted in upholding the interests of consumers. Above all, it is necessary to impose due order in the system and eliminate the consequences of the completely fallacious style of leadership for which M.M. Kadzhaya, the republic's former minister of trade, was dismissed from his post and punished according to party procedure.

The appropriate Georgian Communist Party Central Committee department must also adopt a more vigorous stance on these issues.

In consumer services, where the republic has considerably surpassed the countrywide standard, special attention must be paid to the development of services that are not materials-intensive — laundries, dry cleaning, and so forth — which account for a very negligible proportion of the total. The special attention of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services (Minister K.T. Saliya) ought to be drawn to this.

Among the chief tasks for the development of trade and of the service sphere the report singled out those such as the improvement of the study of demand, advertising, consolidation of the material base, expansion of warehousing facilities, yards, and unloading sites at enterprises of the service sphere, the introduction of automation and mechanization and of modern electronic equipment, the development of goods packaging, the improvement of the organization of services through the introduction of progressive forms and methods of trade and new types of services, and the preferential development of trade and consumer services in rural localities.

The enhancement of the level of material well-being of the working people, the report emphasizes, must be closely coordinated with the growth of the prestige of wages, and the improvement of forms of material incentives. Encouragement must be given only for highly productive shock work and remuneration for it must really accord with the expenditures of effort and energy. There must be no compromises here.

Anxiety was expressed at the inadequate development of the team form of labor organization in certain sectors. The republic's State Committee for Labor (Chairman R.A. Dzhabaridze) must, in conjunction with other economic organs, influence the introduction of this form more effectively and seek to secure the effective utilization of the republic's labor potential.

Much here depends on the leaders of other ministries, departments, and enterprises. The economic leader, the report stresses, is a highly visible figure in the national economy. The situation in the economy and the solution of many social problems depends on his creative approach to matters and on innovation and initiative. This is why it is so important that the leader of a state body should act as a principled custodian of state interests and be answerable to the party and state. It is essential to show greater concern for this category of workers and for their creative

and social growth, and to promote young comrades more boldly. The role of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Center for Enhancing the Qualifications of Party, Soviet, and Economic Leaders is increasing.

Displaying concern for man means improving his working and everyday living conditions and his entire lifestyle, beginning with the conservation and improvement of the environment. The 11th 5-Year Plan became in the republic a 5-year plan of the implementation of a broad program of nature conservation and of the rational use of natural resources. Capital investments for these purposes amounted to about R250 million. Effective measures are being implemented to protect the shores of the Black Sea against erosion and for the protection of the pearl of the Caucasus — Lake Ritsa.

Nevertheless, the ecological situation in the republic gives no grounds for complacency. The condition of bodies of water and of the atmosphere arouses serious concern. A number of important indicators such as recycled water supply, the volume of effluent discharged without purification, and so forth is far worse than the countrywide average. Insufficient greenery is provided in industrial centers.

It is essential to draw up an integrated program for the protection of the land against water and wind erosion, all interested organizations being included in it.

Environmental protection is the paramount task for all organs, all leaders, and all members of society. But the chief coordinating role in this matter is assigned to the republic's State Committee for the Protection of Nature (Chairman V.Ya. Kacharava), which must skillfully guide the activity of all nature conservation services, ministries, departments, and economic organizations. Purposeful, long-term programs for literally each enterprise are essential.

Because of the specific features of the republic, population centers must not be permitted artificially to grow too large, which would hamper the development of agriculture and cause unjustifiable changes in people's way of life. The republic's Gosstroy does not take a principled stance on these issues.

Today the standard to which the housing problem is being resolved and, above all, the quality of housing construction itself to a considerable degree determine people's standard of living.

For many years the Central Committee has been demanding that construction workers establish due order in this matter. Isolated improvement began to appear: Tbilisi's No 2 and No 3 housing construction combines improved the dwellings that they erected, and the development of the third microrayon, Varketili, in the capital has been carried out up to the standard of modern urban construction solutions, yet on the whole the tasks are being resolved very slowly. And this is primarily because of the inadequate exactingness on the part of certain leaders, who are called upon to seek out rational solutions, to take people's opinions more into consideration, and to introduce nonstandard, mutually advantageous forms of mutual relations between construction workers and people moving into new homes. The quality of

housing, the report stresses, remains a most acute social problem: A considerable proportion of the republic's population has been forced to invest virtually all their savings accumulated over a period of many years in the repair of apartments, which restricts their other needs, the acquisition of a home is transformed from a source of joy into a serious headache. People devote all their spare time and sometimes even their worktime as well to putting it in order, obtaining construction materials, searching out craftsmen, carrying out all manner of alterations, and so forth. It has been calculated that the state's nonproductive expenditures here constitute approximately as much as 10-12 percent of the entire estimated value of housing erected. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department has been instructed to draw up the relevant proposals for solving this problem.

Serious measures are required for the further development of municipal services and the problem of water and heat supplies for cities and populated points must be tackled more purposefully.

Concern about people implies tireless concern about their health. It is essential to improve people's labor conditions and labor protection in every way, tying this process in more closely with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Medical care for the population requires qualitative improvement. Much has been done for the development of the material base of treatment establishments, although due order in this sphere has still not been ensured.

The struggle against various violations in the light of the demands of the meeting of the republic's party and economic activists on questions of health protection lacks the necessary incisiveness. The Ministry of Health, and Minister G.G. Teshava personally are reorganizing work only slowly. The impression is created that many undesirable processes have been tolerated here, above all, the fact that patients often have to pay for medical services in the republic that are supposed to be free.

It is precisely this that could explain the still persisting instances of incompetence, negligence, indifference, and extortion. R. Surmanidze, who is now no longer Adzharia's health minister, having been dismissed from his work and expelled from the CPSU's ranks, committed the most flagrant violation of the norms of party and professional ethics.

Not just the leadership of the Ministry of Health, but also the party, soviet, and trade union bodies are obliged to investigate in greater depth the problems of the population's medical services.

In this regard the further improvement of the situation of mothers and tasks to improve material and social security for labor and war veterans require constant concern. The task is being set of expanding labor collectives' patronage of war and labor invalids and of the families of dead servicemen; the practice of providing services at home for citizens who are unfit for work and who live alone is also to be expanded.

Taking pains over the harmonious development of the personality, over improving the health of people, and over training young people for labor and for the defense of the motherland means paying constant attention to the further development of physical

culture and sport. Despite definite changes in consolidating the material and technical base for this, serious shortcomings exist in the physical education of pupils and students, work at places of residence is performed feebly, and the existing sports centers and facilities are used extremely poorly.

Many problems also exist in sport at its so-called "higher levels." The republic's sportsmen perform below their potential at all-union and international competitions and they are included in the country's combined teams increasingly rarely. Negative phenomena, overreporting, and deception are becoming widespread in sport, especially children's and young people's sport.

Physical culture is not just a matter of health but is also part of the overall cultural makeup of a person and is involved in the standards of his labor and behavior. Sport develops discipline, will, and presence of mind. It is therefore necessary not only to an individual but also to society. It is essential to ensure that the physical culture movement really acquires a mass basis and that each inhabitant of the republic, and above all young people, is introduced to active participation in sport, which is a great state and patriotic matter.

All this places crucial tasks before the republic's Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Chairman N.Sh. Endeladze) in the matter of coordinating the pooling of efforts of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Ministry of Health, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Trade Union Council, the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, other interested ministries and departments, and party committees.

It is essential to sharply improve tourism and excursion work and to intensify its edifying and educational role. The Georgian Trade Union Council's republican Council for Tourism and Excursions must undergo major reorganization.

The work of resorts must be improved in every way and the resort industry is to be developed. This is an entire branch of the republic's national economy which to a large degree determines its complexion. During the 11th 5-Year Plan Georgia's trade union health resorts alone received more than 2.3 million people. It is therefore necessary to better organize the entire range of services for vacationers. Interesting experience in this direction has been accumulated in Gagra city. Unique local resorts such as Bakhmaro, Saimre, Shovi, Dzhava, Beshumi, Gudauri, and others should be developed more actively. The Special Administration for the Development of Local Resorts set up under the Council of Ministers, it is felt, is not yielding the necessary results.

The activation of the human factor, the report went on to say, is linked most directly with the improvement of man himself. The foundation of the shaping of the individual is his upbringing and education. Broad prospects for the improvement of the instruction and upbringing of the rising generation were opened up by the reform of the general educational and vocational schools which is being implemented in the republic and also throughout the country.

The process of training and using specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education has been consistently improved and the material and technical base of VUZes and tekhnikums has been strengthened. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the buildings of the Abkhaz State University and of the Batumi Pedagogical Institute were commissioned, and construction began on the new complexes of the South Osetian Pedagogical Institute, the motor mechanical faculty of Kutaisi Polytechnic Institute, and a number of other projects.

However, in the system of nurture and education as a whole there are still many gaps and omissions and this manifests itself at times in the unpreparedness of young people for life, in an inadequate level of knowledge, an absence of the necessary ideological tempering, and frequently a susceptibility to unhealthy influences and to an unacceptable mentality.

In principle, our state system of nurture makes it possible to encompass all categories and age groups of young people. It can be said that literally from birth, from the kindergarten, where a child's shaping as a social individual essentially begins, this child comes under the wardship of the state and society, which raise, nurture, and teach him, and give him access to a trade. A considerable part of his life is spent in the collective and under its influence under the constant care of educators, teachers, and mentors. Consequently society has at its disposal powerful levers for the firm establishment in the rising generation of correct values and sound principles. The task is to bring these into play to the fullest extent. It is also time to draw up a special program for organizing children's summertime leisure.

The foundations of knowledge, world outlook, and civic stance are laid down in a person by the schools. Noble labor is performed by those people to whom society entrusts this very important sphere and, with it, society's physical and moral health, and moreover, its future.

The most careful selection of pedagogic cadres is therefore necessary, taking account of ideological-political, moral, ethical, and other characteristics of the personality. After all, being a pedagogue and educator is not just acting in a professional capacity, but fulfilling a lofty social mission.

The report draws attention to the total neglect of teacher staffing and student enrolment at young workers' evening and correspondence schools, at which major violations have been discovered. For a certain section of young people, mostly from affluent families, these schools have become a kind of loophole for obtaining benefits in entering higher educational establishments. Cases of extortion and the presentation of gifts and so forth continue to take place in schools. The Ministry of Education (Minister N.Sh. Vasadze) will have to do a great deal of persistent work to eradicate the substantial shortcomings and violations existing within its system.

The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Chairman S.T. Riggava) must sharply increase the social prestige of the republic's entire vocational and technical education system and turn it into a real center for young people's labor education and the training of worthy replacement workers.



The present, 12th, 5-Year Plan must be declared to be the 5-year plan of universal concern for schools. And Communists and all working people must take the most active part in this statewide work. This concern must become truly nationwide.

Alongside the positive shifts, there are substantial shortcomings in the organization of higher and secondary specialized education and in the work of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education itself, VUZ rectorates, and public organizations.

The rational planning and utilization of specialists remain a serious problem in higher education. It is time that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Gosplan displayed a state approach toward solving this question, which can have complex social consequences.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Minister D.I. Chikhikvishvili) and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee department must carry out much work to improve the system of secondary specialized educational establishments.

Literature and art have a responsible mission in the ideological education process and the spiritual and moral enrichment of working people. The republic's masters of culture have brought considerable successes to the party congress. Vivid evidence of that is provided by the very high motherland awards and international prizes conferred on Georgia's best works of literature and art in recent years.

One of the most characteristic and gratifying phenomena of recent years is the unprecedented revival in cultural life in the autonomous formations — the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, and the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast — and in all other regions of the republic and the expansion of cultural relations and literary translation activity by creative organizations.

Much is also being done to ensure that representatives of the Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kurdish, and Greek artistic intelligentsia can better reveal their creative potential.

All-union and international festivals and a whole series of other events that are a vivid demonstration of the achievements of the masters of culture of the republic and the country as a whole, the Leninist friendship among the peoples, socialist internationalism, and the Soviet way of life are being held.

However, the report emphasizes, it would be wrong to judge the state of literature and art solely from their achievements. There are also serious shortcomings and unsolved problems in the development of the republic's culture, and the main attention must now be focused on these, in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

The ideological and artistic immaturity, dullness, and facelessness of certain works appearing in periodicals, in exhibition halls, and on concert stages are worrying. The lack of proper vigilance and political perspicacity on the part of the staffers of a number of editorial boards and publishing houses and the underestimation of the ideological and educational message of certain jubilee events are causing concern.

It is necessary to overcome in the most resolute way the timidity, superficiality, and sometimes downright lack of principle of literary and artistic criticism, which is a powerful means of positively influencing artistic creativity and molding correct party positions on the part of masters of culture.

The tone in developing principled, highly professional criticism must be set by the party press, party litterateurs, and communist writers.

Criticism can and must exert a decisive influence on educating the rising generation of masters of culture since, despite the positive shifts, there are still many serious shortcomings and miscalculations here, including in the work of creative VUZs.

Creative young people must persistently learn from our leading masters of culture their ability to reflect modern life truthfully, profoundly, comprehensively, and in a highly artistic fashion in their works. At the same time young people must also be educated in the classical legacy of the past. On the other hand, the shallowness of artistic analysis in certain works on modern themes cannot fail to cause concern. Thus, alongside movies that have won prizes in various festivals, dull, mediocre movies that lack ideological commitment are still encountered in the republic's movie industry. Many ideological and artistic problems also need to be solved in the development of light entertainment.

The report goes on to touch on fundamental questions of improving the work of creative unions. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department must manage this sphere better.

An important role in resolving ideological education tasks and managing complex creative processes and the social demand for works of literature and art is assigned to the republic's Ministry of Culture. It is a major ideological center, and Minister V.P. Asatiani and the entire Ministry of Culture leadership must show more assertiveness and consistency, not lose sight of the activity of cultural enlightenment institutions, and deal more with specific work at local level. After all, the organization of leisure and the sensible utilization of free time are of increasingly crucial importance for people's spiritual development and their introduction to spiritual values.

The study and safekeeping of revolutionary and cultural monuments contribute in many respects to the assimilation of the wealth of spiritual and material culture and to the aesthetic education of the rising generation. The Main Science and Production Administration for the Protection and Utilization of Historical, Cultural, and Natural Monuments, which is headed by I.N. Tsitsishvili, is carrying out fruitful work.

Relying on the existing experience, it is necessary to step up the attention paid to educating young people in the revolutionary, combat, labor, international, and patriotic traditions of the party and the Soviet people. This is the vital concern of all party and soviet organs and Komsomol organizations.

Today, the report goes on to emphasize, immeasurably higher demands are made on every Communist in the republic regarding his ideological tempering, level of knowledge, ability to think boldly and creatively and to actively influence all processes, his



own behavior, his party comrades, and everything that is going on around him. It is these high demands that are reflected in the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes, and it is only from this standpoint that the congress assesses all the work of the republic party organization during the period under review.

The preparations for the congress were a genuine review of the Georgian Communist Party's organizational, political, and ideological education work, a stage of the profound study, discussion, propaganda, and explanation of the drafts of the new edition of the party Program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, and a stage of large-scale direct party consultation with the people on the most important questions of economics and politics.

In accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, the discussion of these documents in party organizations and labor collectives was business-like and constructive and was closely linked with the resolution of specific current and long-term tasks. About one-third of the republic's Communists and tens of thousands of Komsomol members and nonparty people took part in it. On the whole the draft documents met with universal approval and support. Several thousand specific remarks, proposals, and additions to the draft pre-congress documents were submitted.

The congress today is the final stage in the discussion of the documents in the republic party organization. And it is necessary right now to set the task of ensuring that every Communist and every Soviet person have a good knowledge of the party's Program aims and tasks and the meaning of its domestic and foreign policy. This is an essential condition for the formation of a high political culture in people.

All the positive processes taking place in public consciousness, the working people's moral and psychological mood, and the republic's entire sociopolitical and economic life have been to a certain extent the result of the restructuring of the Georgian party organization's ideological and political educational activity. The main emphasis in this has been placed on the key directions of mass political work - providing ideological support for socioeconomic tasks, strengthening discipline and responsibility, and asserting the norms of the socialist way of life and law and order.

Experience shows how invaluable direct contact with people, frank dialogue with them, a trusting tone, and lively interest in their opinion are and how important it is to utilize the results of the study of public opinion when making important management decisions.

Today all forms of ideological and political education must be linked as much as possible with the main task - accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is necessary to considerably strengthen ideological influence on the resolution of the key tasks of economic and cultural building and to ensure the genuine unity of ideological education, organizational, and economic work. The task of improving and eradicating elements of formalism within the systems of political and economic education, lecture propaganda, graphic agitation, and the activity of the "Znamye" society remains urgent. It is time to get right down

not only to explaining but also to profoundly studying the basic provisions of the new conditions of economic management and the practical application of the principles of financial autonomy. It is necessary to ensure that, as K. Marx wrote, production relations both at the stage of the creation of material wealth and at the stage of its distribution are transparently clear to and understood by every working person.

The task of ideological components is not to carry out individual actions but to ensure that all everyday work is full of ideological meaning. It is necessary to spot deviations, to ensure that they are overcome, to constantly influence all processes, to prevent their undesirable development, and to guide and stimulate the energy of the masses and ideological cadres, their professional competence, and their organizational and political qualities.

The social sciences are the firm foundation for the growth of political culture and for improving the practice of ideological work. In recent years the problems of our time and questions linked with restoring and establishing Leninist norms and principles of party and state life in the republic have occupied a notable place in the work of research institutes and VUZ social sciences faculties. Much has been done to elucidate party history. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History has published a fundamental work - the three-volume *Studies in the History of the Georgian Communist Party*.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program demands that the standard of the social sciences be enhanced. The publication of ideologically immature and simply scientifically weak works cannot be tolerated. The situation with regard to social science teaching in VUZes is unsatisfactory. The Academy's Presidium and Social Sciences Department, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the leaders of social sciences institutes and faculties, our party committees, and the relevant Central Committee departments must display more exactingness in this connection.

Current ideological tasks demand that social scientists' researches deal directly with the practice of party political and ideological education work. For instance, a museum of the peoples' friendship has been created, it has been given the status of an academy institute, and considerable funds are being spent. Now a center for the study of problems of improving international relations and international and patriotic education has been formed on the basis of the museum. It is time it justified its purpose and really became the center of this work.

The periodical press, television, and radio have an important role in activating the human factor. During the period under review the work of many journalist collectives was marked by a creative quest and topicality. The active role of the mass news organs in the discussion of the pre-congress party documents should be specially noted. Newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts have become more consistent and purposeful.

For party publicists this year will be a most serious test of readiness and of the ability to think in the new way and to resolve the qualitatively new tasks of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development.

The state of affairs on many oblast, city, and rayon newspapers, which are still slow to restructure their activity in the spirit of the present demands, cannot but worry us.

The republic's State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade is paying insufficient attention to developing local newspapers' printing plant facilities, although on the whole it has been possible to markedly improve the situation in book publishing. The state committee has ensured profitable work by publishing houses, greater efficiency in thematic planning, and some improvement in the appearance of publications. However, there are serious complaints about the content, ideological trend, and educational value of the published literature.

Questions of patriotic, international education have always occupied, now occupy, and will continue to occupy a special place in the republic party organization's ideological education work. It is a matter of affirming the ideology of internationalism. This has become an integral feature of our Soviet way of life insofar as everything is being done in the republic to create an atmosphere of genuine friendship and fraternity.

During the period under review it was possible to successfully resolve many acute problems. The economy is becoming an increasingly firm foundation for further deepening relations of friendship and fraternity. The republic's emissaries are working selflessly on the Baykal-Amur railroad and on construction projects in the Non-Chernozem Zone and Tyumen. The preferential socioeconomic and cultural development of the autonomous formations and other multinational regions of the republic is of great importance. Over 40 resolutions by all-union and republican directive organs have been adopted in recent years to this end.

The Central Committee has dealt in greater depth with questions of the development of the Georgian, Abkhaz, Ossetian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Greek languages and of improving the study and teaching of the Russian language as the main means of inter-nation communication and of access to the contemporary achievements of Soviet and world science and culture.

The preparations for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party, and the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR's and the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast contributed to improving international, patriotic education.

The celebration of the bicentennial of the friendly Treaty of Georgiyevsk, which forever linked Georgia's destiny with Russia, was a most vivid expression of internationalist continuity. That red-letter day took the form of a real triumph of the friendship and fraternity of all our great motherland's peoples and of the Leninist nationalities policy. These days will remain forever in the memory and heart of our people, who entertain feelings of special love and respect for the Great Russian people.

It is necessary to strengthen in every possible way and comprehensively develop friendly, fraternal relations with all peoples and all union republics, especially our brothers and neighbors, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Work on international and patriotic education should be stepped up in both breadth and depth since there are still certain cases of a slight departure from party and class principles in defining the role of national history and culture. Negative phenomena are often camouflaged by religious nationalist survivals. It is necessary to continue to improve and deepen the work of the relevant coordination council under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The dissemination of the experience of the propaganda and introduction of new Soviet mass festivals, rites, and rituals that has been accumulated in the republic party organization must contribute to the strengthening of that work and the affirmation of the socialist way of life. Questions of international education are closely linked with the need to instill Soviet patriotism and with the strengthening of military-patriotic education.

The new year of 1986 has been declared International Peace Year. An event of truly historic significance is the large-scale new Soviet peace initiatives proclaimed in the statement by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, primarily initiatives like the decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions and to secure the total elimination of nuclear armaments in general. It is a question of implementing a Soviet Peace Program for the next 15 years. It is a question of the truly historic prospect of entering the 21st century without weapons of mass destruction, in an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. The Soviet leadership's efforts at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva were aimed at resolving this historic task. The Geneva spirit is affecting the warming of the international political climate throughout the world.

But so long as the danger that imperialism will unleash aggression, military conflicts, and various provocations exists, it is necessary, as the party points out, to pay unremitting attention to strengthening the USSR's defense might. And in the name of this every Soviet person is also prepared for any restrictions of his personal interests, for the security of the homeland is the main condition for ensuring the most valuable asset — people's lives and health.

The Transcaucasus servicemen and border guards standing watch over our great motherland's southern borders and vigilantly protecting Soviet people's creative labor make a weighty contribution to strengthening the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces. The report expresses particular gratitude to the command, political organs, and party organizations of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District (Commander K. A. Kochetov) and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District (Troop Commander G. A. Zgerskiy) and to the entire Army party aktiv for their fruitful cooperation and active participation in the republic's sociopolitical life and in the systematic, planned military-patriotic education of young people.

Gratitude is also expressed to Great Patriotic War veterans, who made a great contribution to this work, especially during the preparations for and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over Hitlerite fascism. All this is also having a positive impact on the quality of work with young people of draft and predraft age. The report sets the task of continuing to improve the system of military-patriotic education that has taken shape in the republic party organization.

At the same time it is necessary to considerably step up the attention paid to questions of young people's communist education and of further improving the ideological and political, labor, and moral tempering of the rising generation, of whom the republic is proud.

Georgia's Komsomol is the loyal assistant and reliable reserve of the republic party organization. It is necessary to continue to enhance its role in educating the rising generation and practically resolving the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development. The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee (First Secretary V.G. Lordkipanidze) must continue to focus Komsomol organizations' efforts on resolving the specific tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, overcoming negative phenomena among young people, and instilling an intolerant attitude toward shortcomings and any deviations from the norms of communist morality. The Komsomol must do all this without ballyhoo, window dressing, and show and while precluding any manifestations of self-satisfaction and careerism.

The exacerbation of the ideological struggle on the international scale requires the strengthening of counterpropaganda work, the enhancement of its effectiveness and assertiveness, and the stepping up of the activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Council to Coordinate Foreign Policy Propaganda and Counterpropaganda. It is necessary to secure qualitative shifts in the organization of counterpropaganda and to make better use of the entire arsenal of ideological means.

The sources of the individual's social behavior, morality, world outlook, and moral and physical health lie in the family, the report goes on to emphasize. In most families parents are entitled to be proud of their children and the way in which they work, study, and perform their civic duty. But there are also examples of a different kind, where young people grow up egotistical and spoiled. This often happens in so-called affluent families and even in the families of certain responsible leaders, of whom special demands are made. Every Communist, and still more every leading worker, must be an embodiment of crystal honesty and must demand the same of everyone who surrounds him, above all of his closest relatives and the members of his family.

No good comes of superabundance, of receiving totally unjustified and undeserved benefits, and of idleness. It is often in this environment that drunkenness, alcoholism, and the acute problem of drug addiction develop.

The struggle against private ownership tendencies and negative survivals in some people's consciousness has been and remains a most important direction in the republic party organization's activity.

In recent years much work has been carried out. However, as has repeatedly been said before, the Central Committee has no grounds for complacency. This was also discussed at the republic party aktiv meeting on these problems. A conciliatory, still less a conniving, attitude toward antipodes of communist morality and violations of legality is incompatible with remaining not only in high posts but even in the party's ranks. This kind of approach is demanded by the CPSU Central Committee and it must be strictly adhered to.

It is necessary to remember Lenin's formula always: Where there is bribery there can be no question of policy... What kind of policy could be pursued in Signakhi and Makharadze by former Party Raykom First Secretaries Buchukuri and Teneishvili, who engaged systematically in extortion and bribery? What kind of party policy could be implemented by former Telavskiy and Akhmetskiy Raykom First Secretaries Kobaidze and Batiashvili--those obvious wheeler-dealers and patrons of thieves, smart operators, and schemers? Ubiriya, former chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, who was originally promoted from a worker collective, was the organizer of a whole system of bribery. Former Culture Minister Badurashvili engaged in machinations and swindling. They are all now "former" leaders, but what tangible losses they managed to inflict on society when they held such responsible posts.

Former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Khabeishvili, who is now under arrest, caused even more irreparable moral damage by his illegal actions.

The strength of the republic's party organization and the good shoots of the traditions established in it in recent years of an uncompromising struggle against all negative phenomena are manifested precisely in the fact that it has not stopped halfway, has not been satisfied with half-truths, and has gone deep in the process of its self-purification, totally unraveling this criminal tangle and unmasking the people who, in Lenin's term, are incapable of "resisting the temptation...of bribes and personal advantage."

V.I. Lenin called bribery one of the main enemies "now facing a man," in his words: especially "if that man is a Communist." Bribes remain to this day our main enemy, the enemy of Communists and of society. Bribes are at the root of all negative phenomena, abuses, and crimes.

The scope of the revolutionary purification initiated back in 1972 is increasing even now. This struggle will strengthen, and as it develops intolerance of manifestations of alien ideology and morality, negative phenomena, and above all bribery will intensify. This is not a [short-term] campaign, but a complex, lengthy, and consistent process.

We should never forget Lenin's remark that the party has been "infiltrated in some places by careerists and adventurists who have called themselves Communists and are duping us and who



have crawled over to us because the Communists are now in power..., the careerists have no ideas and no honesty."

Bribery and careerism are closely interwoven with, indeed, can be said to merge with, toadying, servility, flattery, and hypocrisy, and we must also wage the most implacable struggle against this because all this diverts us from the most important thing in work, prevents us from seeing shortcomings and combating them, and creates an atmosphere of bogus well-being.

It is necessary to seek to enhance leaders' prestige above all by means of action and not words, and the trust of the people, the trust of Communists, has always been and remains the supreme reward.

There are still people who are not averse to saying spiteful things and sowing doubts: Is there any need, they say, for such a principled and implacable struggle against all deviations from the norms of party life and against all distortions and even criminal actions? Our answer can be only this: There is no other way and there will be no other way! Only struggle! The most implacable struggle against everything incompatible with the concepts of human honesty, decency, and conscientiousness.

But in order to protect people in the future against criminal encroachments it is necessary to preclude the possibility of any manifestations of the private ownership mentality and to begin vigorous work to eradicate the unearned income of all kinds of swindlers, rogues, speculators, private operators, and people who illegally engage in coaching and private medical practice. It is necessary to enhance the role and responsibility of primary party organizations and labor collectives in unmasking those who are obviously living beyond their means. And if they are Communists, strict party punishment must be meted out to them.

Together with party, soviet, and trade union organizations, administrative organs, whose role and responsibility for the strengthening of public law and order are increasing immeasurably, must wage an uncompromising and implacable struggle against private ownership tendencies. Unfortunately, the report says, certain administrative organ leaders not only prove incapable of waging the struggle against crime but also sometimes themselves become accomplices and protectors of bribe-takers, thieves, and speculators.

An extremely serious position has emerged recently in the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs. There is a lack of proper order in many of its organs and subdivisions. Sh.V. Gorgodze, who recently became head of the ministry, must take the most resolute measures to purify internal affairs organs, strengthen discipline, and ensure high professionalism and competence on the part of staffers.

The republic Prosecutor's Office (V.A. Razmadze) must not slacken the keenness of the struggle to strengthen discipline and legality. The personnel of all components without exception must adopt a principled, assertive position.

It is necessary to support the positive trends in the activity of the republic's Supreme Court (Chairman A.G. Karanadze). The Ministry of Justice (Minister A.A. Shushanashvili) must step up its exactingness regarding the work of people's courts and other organs of justice.

People's control workers have many useful deeds to their credit and in recent years have mounted a vigorous struggle to strengthen labor and production discipline and against mismanagement, waste, and abuses. It is necessary to enhance the role, significance, and militancy of local people's control organs, to go deeply into questions, and to fully investigate all violations. It is necessary to ensure that this control is truly nationwide and mass control.

The period under review has been characterized by a marked stepping up of the activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission, which has investigated all questions in a very principled way.

Special attention is paid to party commissions. An institute for the staff chairmen of commissions has been created. The draft changes to the CPSU Statutes propose henceforth calling the party commissions under union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party obkoms and kraykoms party control commissions. This amendment to the Statutes will greatly expand the framework of party commissions' activity.

Firm, conscious discipline on the part of party members is a necessary precondition of high socialist discipline in all spheres of society's life. And the work of the Georgian Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in this direction throughout recent years has met with full support from the CPSU Central Committee.

During the period under review the proportion of Communists who are workers increased in the republic party organization, and the number of women, young people aged under 30, and people of various nationalities increased. The placement of party members in the decisive sectors of the national economy and cultural building improved.

It is very important to ensure that all elements of the republic party organization work harmoniously, actively, and purposefully and confidently adopt the Leninist work style of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the Central Committee Secretariat, which lately has been increasingly distinguished by its intellectual, creative, scientific approach toward all problems and its high dynamism.

Today it is especially important to create in every party organization a creative atmosphere opening up broad scope for criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, and totally precluding unobjective assessments, self-praise, and window dressing. What is fundamentally important here is who delivers the criticism: Moral lectures must not be delivered by immoral people.

The party inextricably links the enhancement of the level of the leadership of state, economic, and cultural building with the further improvement of work with cadres. In order to practically implement this program demand it is necessary for Leninist principles of the selection and placement of cadres on political, professional, and moral grounds to be strictly observed everywhere, from top to bottom.

A definite system of work in this direction has taken shape in the republic. In recent years well trained, politically mature cadres



have emerged on the whole. We have many good party leaders. The Central Committee relies on such leaders.

Qualities such as modesty, approachability, decency, and principledness must be intrinsically characteristic of party leaders, especially party raykom and gorkom first secretaries. They must possess profound and wide knowledge and must combine exactingness with a self-critical approach.

Substantial work still has to be done with certain leaders and people who are undoubtedly capable. Elements of localism, conceit, and leaderism [vozhdizm], when certain comrades seek to show off everywhere and to take credit for everything good in the rayon and encourage servility and toadyism, must be resolutely overcome. It is precisely this that frequently engenders a sense of one's own indispensability and impunity.

The words "modesty" and "probity" appear for the first time in the CPSU Statutes, and this is most significant and most important.

The report observes that the republic's party organization could have pursued its line far more effectively had it not been for serious blunders and omissions in work with cadres.

The Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, when introducing new forms and methods of work, must not turn these into an end in themselves and must strive for the better utilization of the levers which it has at its disposal and which have been verified by party practice over a period of many years. An excessive fascination with formal points is manifested at times, which creates unnecessary tension, but at the same time sight is lost of everyday, living work with cadres, in which familiarity, nepotism, and familial favoritism are especially inadmissible.

Interests of personal friendship must not be set above the interests of the matter. In this lies the meaning of genuinely bolshevist exactingness. No party committee or party organization must ever under any circumstances find itself in an exclusive and privileged position whereby major shortcomings remain outside the field of view.

The special position in which any particular party organization may find itself signifies one thing only — its special responsibility in tackling set tasks. It is precisely in just such a position that the Communists of the republic's capital found themselves, for instance, during the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom. And this was the reason why we made especially strict demands on them at the recent 40th report and election party conference, when it was stressed that the Tbilisi party organization must set the tone for the affairs of the whole republic.

Once again the capital's Communists are faced with crucial and complex tasks. On the eve of the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress, as if to mark its opening, a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution was adopted "On Measures for the Further Development of Tbilisi City's Economy," which will promote a substantial improvement of the living conditions of the capital's working people. On behalf of the congress delegates and all of Georgia's Communists and working

people the most profound and most heartfelt gratitude was expressed in the report for such attention and genuinely Leninist concern on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. This new party and government resolution on our ancient and eternally young Tbilisi, which has been adopted 14 years after the historic CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, opens, as it were, a new stage, a vivid new page, in the life of our republic's capital and in the activity of its party organization.

The receipt of reliable information from local level, and above all from party organizations, and also from labor collectives, ministries, and departments assumes great significance. Any embellishment of reality, a desire to show only good aspects, to bypass shortcomings, and to manipulate figures and facts must be resolutely overcome. All economic and social information must pass, without fail, through the statistical bodies, and in this connection the republic's Central Statistical Administration (Chief R.V. Basariya) has been given instructions to submit proposals on this score.

Now that the new personnel of the party organs have been elected during the report and election campaign, each member of a party committee must become a genuine fighter for the party. The party committee member and Auditing Commission member is precisely the Communist who energetically translates the party's general line into practice through deeds.

In the future too, the report emphasizes, it is necessary to continue the line toward the utmost enhancement of the role of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms as organs of political leadership. Each party committee must be turned into a real center for an efficiently operating system of leadership — that was a guideline of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and throughout all these years it has been unswervingly translated into reality.

The further intensification of the political thrust in the activity of the party committees is directly linked with the increased activity of the soviets of people's deputies, those plenipotentiary organs of genuine democracy. Over the period under review the soviets have acquired additional levers for boosting the political and creative activeness of the working people and for strengthening the leadership of economy and sociocultural building which make it possible for the powers granted to them by the USSR Constitution to be realized more fully.

However, despite the most favorable conditions, the effectiveness of their manifold activity is still insufficient. For them an urgent task is still that of intensifying the organizational, monitoring, and coordinating functions of the organs of people's power and the consistent development of democratic forms and methods of management.

The republic's Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and Standing Commissions, which have appreciably stepped up their influence on the socioeconomic processes which are taking place, are doing much useful work in directing the activity of the local soviets. At the same time I should like to express the wish that the Presidium

will, with the same energy and consistency, orient the local soviets more exactly toward the resolute restructuring of mass organizational work.

When one talks about a party committee as an organ of political leadership, this applies above all to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It must be acknowledged, the report states, that many shortcomings in the activity of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the violations and deviations from the norms of party life brought to light just recently are to a great extent caused by shortcomings in the work of the Central Committee, its Bureau, Secretariat, departments, and of the whole apparatus.

The Central Committee must have a better command of the situation locally and strengthen still further and render really effective and efficient the contacts of the Central Committee members and workers of its apparatus with the local party organs. One of the most topical, key issues for the Central Committee is the improvement of the leadership of the party committees' activity.

The prestige of primary party organizations must be strengthened in every way. The all-union scientific and practical conference which took place in Tbilisi in 1983 has played an important part in enhancing the efficiency of the party's grassroots. Their efficiency is increasing and their influence on the life and activity of the labor collectives is intensifying.

The Communists have begun to evaluate the activity of their elective organs in a more principled and self-critical manner. Thus during the last report and election campaign the work of 76 party bureaus and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and party group organizations was deemed unsatisfactory. However, it is no secret that we have a far greater number of organizations which do not, in fact, exert a party influence on the state of affairs in the collective and do not discharge their functions as the political nucleus of the collective.

The struggle for the purity of the party's ranks and for the party member's honest and pure character is a matter of the honor and prestige of each party organization. This is why concern for the personal example of the Communist must likewise ever be at the focus of attention of each party committee. The practice of

bearing reports at party meetings from party members - a practice which has received the CPSU Central Committee's approbation - will promote this to a great degree.

Since the reports and elections, positive changes have occurred in the qualitative composition of elective party organs. It is important that these positive tendencies also be manifested in the qualitatively new standard of the party organizations' entire organizational and political work.

The 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress has assembled at the very beginning of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has designated a qualitatively new approach to all problems in the economic and sociopolitical life of the country. And, as always at major turning points in history, our Leninist party has rallied still more closely around itself the broad masses of working people and enriched its combat arsenal with the valuable experience of former generations of Soviet Communists.

On the eve of the new year, 1986, two traditional meetings took place in the republic - a meeting with party, war and labor veterans, and a meeting with young people and the Komsomol aktiv. The profound continuity of the generations was manifested once again in both these meetings.

Young people, the speaker went on to say, are our future and we confidently entrust to them our most radiant dreams and ideals because we are convinced that they will staunchly safeguard them against any encroachments, preserve them and carry them through to the 21st century. The Central Committee report to the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress ends with remarks about young people, and remarks to young people, which means that it ends with some thoughts about the future; it thereby, as it were, paves the way toward the morrow of our life, toward new and even more significant achievements.

"Communists and all the working people of our country look to the future with optimism. We are confident of our strength and are firmly convinced that through the selfless labor of the Soviet people - the creator-people, the builder-people - the set tasks will be resolved, and the scheduled heights scaled" - the draft new edition of the CPSU Program ends with these words. These words contain the adamant will of the Communist Party and of the entire Soviet people and all the delegates of the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress ardently subscribe to those remarkable concluding words.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA101137 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, at 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress: "The 'Draft Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, on which the close attention of the whole world is fixed, will examine and adopt three documents of tremendous political, economic and social significance: the new version of the party program, changes to its rules, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, which, proceeding from the conditions of the current stage of our socialist society's development and with regard for the accomplishment of future large-scale socioeconomic goals, embody and specify the CPSU's political and economic strategy for the second half of the eighties and through the end of the century.

The nationwide discussion of these documents confirms the Soviet people's full and unanimous support for the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policies.

Having assembled for the republic Communist Party congress, the Communists of Georgia, representing a tested detachment of the CPSU, express a firm readiness to make a fitting contribution to the accomplishment of the historic tasks that our party puts forward at the current stage. The Georgian CP Central Committee report makes a comprehensive and exhaustive analysis of the main trends of the republic's political, economic, and cultural development and outlines precisely the most important tasks and ultimate goals to which we must aspire throughout the coming 5-year plan and in the foreseeable future.

A leading place among the key problems solved by the time the new century started is occupied by an upsurge of the national economy on a fundamentally new scientific-technical and organizational-economic level and its emphatic switch to the tracks of intensive development for the purpose of the achievement in aggregate of a qualitatively new level of the population's well-being.

In the past years the economy of Soviet Georgia -- an organic component of the country's uniform national economic complex -- rose to a new level both quantitatively and qualitatively. The republic's productive forces grew considerably, its national economic and industrial potential rose, Georgia's share of state property increased considerably, all sectors and the economy and culture of all the republic's autonomous formations enjoyed further development, and the life of its population became better provided for and meaningful.

The increase in the scale of social production should be considered an important national economic result of the 11th 5-Year Plan. According to a preliminary evaluation, in 1985 the republic's aggregate social product increased by R4.1 billion compared with 1980, or 26.8 percent, and national income increased by R1.9 billion, or 27 percent.

It should be emphasized that, despite the complexity of the economic situation caused mainly by individual sectors' annual artificial lowering of the volume of industrial production envisaged by the directives of the 26th congress, the search for and enlistment in national economic turnover of intrinsic potential made it possible in 1981-1985 to produce almost R1 billion of commodity product over and above the plan. This afforded an opportunity for securing a production growth rate on the order of 130.4 percent compared with the 130 percent determined by the 5-year plan.

The consistent implementation of the party's social policy was marked by a further rise in the well-being of our republic's working people. Almost R30 billion was channeled into these ends in the 5-year plan, which was R5.2 billion more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The big changes in the development of the economy and culture which occurred in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the preceding period are expressed as a whole in most generalized form in the fact that in 1985 the Georgian SSR approached very closely the union-average level in the production of per-capita national income.

It should be emphasized that this achievement marks the successful completion of the first stage of implementation of the long-term course of the accelerated development of the Georgian SSR's productive forces.

The main economic and social results of the 11th 5-Year plan point to the republic's productive forces having entered a new, qualitatively higher phase of maturity with the creation of the necessary economic base for a further progressive advance along the path of economic and social progress. As a result the creation of dependable prerequisites for the the Georgian SSR to have reached by the start of the new century, the foremost frontiers in the USSR's uniform national economic complex had been secured by the mid-eighties.

At the same time, to make efficient use of the national economic potential which has been created demands a further emphatic strengthening of discipline and organization, the concentration of efforts on an improvement in national economic end results, and an extension of the search for an effective system and methods of party and economic influence on the vitally important processes of economic and social development.

We are persuaded of the need for such an approach by the lessons of the 11th 5-Year Plan under which, owing to the serious shortcomings in the economic activity of a number of major enterprises and also the difficulties which arose in this sector or the other, the accomplishment of individual economic and social tasks was appreciably delayed.

In the impending stage of the further development and improvement of our socialist state on the path of building the communist society, the CPSU sets the long-term task of consistent implementation of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. As defined by the draft of the new version of the CPSU Program, the strategic course formulated by the party is aimed at a fundamental updating of the material-technical base of the economy, an improvement in social relations, economic primarily,



and the implementation of profound changes in the content and nature of labor and people's material and spiritual living conditions

The CPSU Central Committee "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," outlines for the coming 15-year period a doubling of the country's national income. This, together with a strengthening of the social orientation of the economy's development and its thrust toward the formation of the best conditions for the harmonious development of the personality, will create the material foundation of a further rise in the well-being of all strata and social groups of the population and consolidation of the socialist way of life.

The accomplishment of the set social tasks will be expressed in a growth of the population's real income by a factor of 1.6-1.8, a rise in the level of pay and prestige of conscientious highly skilled work, full and rational employment, a reduction in the proportion of manual work in the production sphere to 15-20 percent and an approximate doubling of the social consumption funds.

The resource-saving directions of the development of production, an increase in the output-capital ratio and rationalization of the use of capital investments for the purpose of expanded reproduction will be important sources of economic growth in the coming period.

National income in the Georgian SSR is to double in the 15-year period.

In accordance with the party's economic strategy, at the center of the plans for the future is concern for man with his growing material and spiritual requirements.

To accomplish the socioeconomic goals and tasks advanced for the long term, the republic's national economy has to possess considerable resources and possibilities.

We must in the foreseeable future provide for rational employment of labor resources with regard for the need for the equalization of the economic development of individual regions and a considerable upturn of the economy of the southern, mountain, and foothill areas of the republic and also a preferential increase in the application of labor in the industrial sectors and nonproduction sphere of the national economy.

A most important stage of the actual realization of the socioeconomic goals set for the long term is the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is to be pivotal in all areas of the country's economic and social development.

Proceeding from the experience of the past 5-year plan and the crucial tasks set our national economy by the Draft Basic Guidelines, the republic Gosplan has drawn up with the participation of sectorial and regional organs of administration a comprehensive draft state 5-year Plan of the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 which determines the actual directions of the development of the national economy as a whole and each sector therefore.

The key task of the new 5-year plan and the entire coming period is the fundamental reorganization of the structure of the national economy as a whole and industry in particular. We refer primarily to the consistent buildup of the manufacture of the means of production corresponding to the latest achievements of science and technology and conforming to the most stringent public demand for consumer goods with regard for the preferential growth of the sectors providing for an increase in the degree of comprehensiveness of the development of the republic's economy.

It should be emphasized that it was taken into consideration at the time of determination of the pace and proportions of the development of the republic's industry in the 12th 5-Year Plan that in the preceding 15-year period industrial production in the Georgian SSR had increased by a factor of 2.5.

Yet, as the experience of the past three 5-year plans shows, with a comparatively slow growth of the raw material and industrial engineering base and encountering certain difficulties, we invariably secured fulfillment of congresses' directives pertaining to the production growth rate, basically thanks to the ascertainment of intrinsic potential and the local raw material resources produced in agriculture. Such possibilities are becoming increasingly limited.

Taking these considerations into account, we plan an increase in total industrial production of 22-25 percent. Together with this the Draft Basic Guidelines in the republic envisage the preferential growth of machine building and its most progressive subsectors, primarily electrical engineering and electronics industry, instrument-making, and a number of others.

The future of the national economy will depend primarily on its power base, in which the current state cannot fail to make us feel concerned. The one-sided orientation in the past toward construction of hydroelectric stations led to an acute shortage of base capacity. With regard for the situation in our region and also the strain in the "budget" of fuel-energy resources in the country as a whole, the CPSU Central Committee adopted, as is known, a special decision on the development of the Georgian SSR's power engineering. In accordance with this decision, the Basic Guidelines provide for the start in the 12th 5-Year Plan of the construction of an AES. It is also planned in 1988-1992 to expand and modernize the Tbilisi GRES, increasing its capacity to 2.2 million kilowatts with the additional installation of three new 300-megawatt units. Together with the creation of large-scale base capacity the scale of the use of Georgia's rich hydropower resources will grow also.

You are well aware of the serious difficulties which our fuel industry has experienced recently. The necessary multilevel measures are being adopted in this connection for a recovery of the situation in this most important sector.

The solution of many national economic problems in the country as a whole is predetermined to a considerable extent by the state and level of development of ferrous metallurgy and its capacity for expanding the production of high-grade ferroalloys and ferrous metal alloys of the necessary shapes and size range. For this reason the enterprises of this sector are faced with exceptionally important tasks.

For a long time the Rustavi foundry paid insufficient attention to the retooling and modernization of the enterprise, which delayed the process of the transition

from the open-hearth method of steel smelting to the electric steel-smelting method and also the pouring of steel by the continuous method and the manufacture of oil-range pipes with upgraded strength specifications.

An important decision has already been adopted on the start of construction at the plant of an electric steel-smelting works with continuous-casting techniques. Considering the state significance of the fulfillment of the scheduled measures and the complete mutual understanding on these issues which has taken shape, we hope for a great deal of support and assistance on the part of the union Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Implementation of the outlined measures will ensure that the Georgian SST moves toward a leading place in the country in terms of the production of high-grade special-size steel pipes and ferroalloys.

Big and important tasks confront nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises in the sphere of the further development and modernization of machine building and the redesign and retooling of our engineering enterprises.

Reaching the set goals will undoubtedly require a new approach to the accomplishment of a number of important tasks. The preferential development of the progressive, science-intensive industrial sectors predetermines profound qualitative changes in production processes. In this connection we should already be displaying concern for the training of highly skilled workers and engineer-technicians. To the same extent it is necessary to develop the corresponding network of research and development establishments, enterprise and association experimental facilities, and an instrument base, and to create strong engineering services.

I would like here to touch on one, in my view, more than important fact. However awkward and difficult it is to speak about this, a process of the inflation of the authority and role of specialists in the national economy can be observed. Fewer and fewer people understand and recognize that experience has to be gathered over decades for one to have the right to assume the responsibility that goes with being a leader and to occupy key positions in this sphere or the other. Compromises in which specialists or a specific sphere of activity are led by non-specialists have become too frequent.

A certain part in this situation, evidently, is also played by the fact that a system of the formation and development of high-level specialists has not yet taken shape here. After all, many of them often see nothing but the place to which they are sent following VUZ graduation. Is it really possible today to conceive of a high-ranking specialist who does not avail himself of the vast literature in his field in Russian, who is not familiar with the trends of the development of the sector overseas and who considers it unnecessary to concern himself with knowledge of a foreign language?! Also amazing is the position of leaders and directors of associations and enterprises who contrive to relegate to the background what should be a subject of their paramount concerns: having around them gifted, capable, promising and enterprising assistants and specialists who will ensure the systematic improvement of production, the development and assimilation of the production of new types of modern high-quality products and so forth.

Obviously, life under the conditions of insufficient exactingness and absence of the need to concern themselves daily with the progress in all areas of their activity is relieving many leaders of the concerns mentioned above. Indeed, it is more tranquil

this way. Insufficiently qualified workers and those without their own professional and life positions will put up less opposition to any deviations in the actions of a leader. After all, there are also fewer chances here of a person bringing along a competitor for his position. It is no secret that this is precisely the situation in which it is becoming increasingly difficult here to find acceptable replacements for leaders retiring from active work.

In the system of large-scale measures being implemented by the party and the country's government to raise the Soviet people's living standard, a special place is occupied by consistent realization of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for the Years 1986-2000 adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

An increasing preferential development of consumer goods production is anticipated in the republic in this period. The rate of the modernization and construction of new enterprises of the leading sectors in realization of the Comprehensive Program -- light, timber and wood-processing, and local industry -- will also grow consistently.

The consistent improvement of the satisfaction of demand for consumer goods must be accompanied not only by the quantitative growth of their production but also by a broadening of the selection and, what is particularly important, a considerable rise in quality.

A central place in our entire economic and management work for the 12th 5-Year Plan should be occupied by measures for a further increase in the republic's contribution to the country's Food Program. It is primarily a question of ensuring the proportional, balanced and at the same time accelerated development of the entire agrarian-industrial complex [APK], a most important component of which is agriculture.

The republic has been set a highly critical task: Increasing the average annual gross agricultural product 14-16 percent in 1986-1990.

The planned increase in the production of the main agricultural products is to be secured mainly thanks to the increased intensification of agricultural production and a fundamental improvement of its material-technical base.

We have to accomplish these tasks with regard for the implementation of large-scale measures dictated by the requirements of the unswerving implementation of the measures adopted by the party and the government for the prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism. This requires, first, a certain change in the structure of the existing perennial plantations to increase the proportion of table grape varieties and drupaceous fruit; second, an improvement in the quality of the raw material produced by way of improved agrotechnical preparation and better organization of the harvesting, procurement, shipment and storage of the product and, third, the broadening under the new conditions of the selection and an increase in the quality of the grape-processing product and its export possibilities, as well as canned fruit and berries and natural juices.

The republic's recently formed State Agrarian-Industrial Committee is called on to strive for the harmonious and accelerated development of the sectors and subsectors of the APK, the concentration of resources in the important areas of scientific-technical progress and the removal of bottlenecks throughout the production cycle from the production of products through their sale to the consumer.



Under the conditions of the increasingly growing scale of social production and the increased intensiveness of interrepublic and interrayon relations paramount importance is attached to the further development and precise operation of all forms of transport and communications. For this reason we must fundamentally improve the state of affairs in this sphere of the production infrastructure in the foreseeable future.

Certain experience for this has been accumulated in the republic. Voluminous and all-embracing measures adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau have been drawn up and confirmed with each union ministry in charge of this type of transport or the other. Their implementation will create the backdrop for an improvement in the republic's transport communications which ensues from the need for an acceleration of the development of the Georgian SSR's national economy with regard for an improvement in the conditions of serving the population and the numerous tourists and health resort visitors who come here for recreation.

The draft 12th 5-Year Plan provides for an appreciable strengthening of the material-technical base of railroad transport.

In the set of outlined measures the most important construction project contributing to the accelerated development of the productive forces of the entire Transcaucasus economic region will be the installation of the Caucasus Pass Railroad. This will be the biggest construction project in the history of the Transcaucasus. Its installation will cut the return trip of trains from the north to Georgia, Armenia, and the western areas of Azerbaijan by more than 900 kilometers. The construction of this railroad should also be seen as an important prerequisite of the solution of problems of employment of labor resources and the social and cultural upturn of the areas located in the zone adjacent thereto.

Motor transport and progressive forms of transport will develop at a preferential pace and effective measures are outlined for the further development of the network of highways, the expansion of the sphere of the activity and amount of transportation of maritime transport, and the further development of air transport.

Measures have been outlined for the further improvement and development of communications.

Accomplishment of the outlined most important tasks of the balanced development of our republic's economy and culture will require the realization of a very large-scale building program.

Naturally, realization of this program is impossible without a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in construction and a sharp increase in the efficiency of capital investments, the sum total of which in the 5-year period will be in excess of R14 billion.

We have never assimilated such large resources.

In accordance with the demands of rational policy in the sphere of construction, the allocated appropriations should be purposefully used primarily for the consistent replacement of the fixed capital of the industrial sectors determining scientific-technical progress.

An important task of the new 5-year plan is strict observance of the construction duration norms, a considerable improvement in the state of planning-estimates work, and a rise in the level of the industrialization of construction.

Having determined as the main goal of their activity the increasingly full satisfaction of man's material and spiritual requirements and constantly directing the inexhaustible possibilities of the country's growing economic potential toward the accomplishment of this goal, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are at the same time constantly increasing the influence of social policy on the development of the economy.

In accordance with the aims of the Basic Guidelines, we will have in the 12th 5-Year Plan to take a big new step forward along the path of the increased well-being of the republic's working people and solve diverse problems on which the vital structure of our society depends.

Implementation of the outlined development program will enable us to increase the national income used on the territory of the Georgian SSR almost 29 percent. Approximately four-fifths of this will be channeled directly into a rise in the people's well being.

The stimulating role of pay will increase. The average monthly pay of workers and employees will increase 14.3 percent, while kolkhoz members' pay will increase 15.4 percent.

A further growth of the social consumption funds is planned. Republic payments and benefits per capita will increase 20.6 percent.

The consistent implementation of such most important socioeconomic programs as the Food Program and the program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere will serve to multiply our material possibilities for realization of the population's growing monetary income.

A most important social problem -- the complete elimination of wooden barracks and living quarters in basements -- will be solved in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A no less important task confronts us in the current 5-year plan and the period up to the year 2000. It is essential in this period to provide for every family a separate, well-appointed apartment and to liquidate a substantial number of damaged and dilapidated apartment houses here.

Among the social tasks, an improvement in the system of public education and a rise in the quality of tuition and the training of specialists move to the fore. In accordance with the demands of school reform, the material-technical base of public education will be reinforced in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A set of measures is envisaged for the further development of health care. The construction of new hospitals will begin and fuller use will be made of Georgia's unique climatic and natural-recreational conditions in the new 5-year plan.

The corresponding proposals for the further comprehensive development of the resort zone of Georgia's Black Sea coast have already been submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan.

Great attention will be paid to an improvement in the environment and the protection of the natural resources of the republic. Together with the implementation of large-scale measures to prevent pollution of the atmosphere and bodies of water, considerable resources will be channeled into shore stabilization, recultivation of the land,

protection of the soil against erosion, and the preservation of Georgia's unique flora and fauna.

The Draft Basic Guidelines, put forward as a major economic and social task an improvement in the location of the productive forces with regard for their rational use. We plan to continue in this sphere the policy of the dynamic development of the economy and culture of the autonomous formations and cities and rayons.

On the basis of the implementation of structural changes and the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises, a growth of industrial production by a factor of approximately 1.3 will be secured in the Abkhaz ASSR. The production of subtropical crops will be expanded considerably, the material-technical base of the resort-tourist economy will be strengthened, and important measures will be implemented pertaining to the development of the everyday social infrastructure.

In the Adzhar ASSR the industrial product will increase 17-18 percent. The machine-building and light-industry sectors will enjoy preferential development. There will be an appreciable increase in the production and procurement of tea and citrus and animal husbandry products. Significant measures are outlined for an acceleration of the socioeconomic development of mountainous Adzharia and the improvement of the resort facilities and the service sphere.

In the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast the industrial product will increase 23-25 percent. The production of fruit and berries will increase, and measures are outlined for strengthening the material-technical base of animal husbandry and the further development of sectors of everyday social infrastructure.

In accordance with the party's program aims, a policy of the fuller use of the possibilities of the economic development of medium-sized and small cities and communities will be pursued unswervingly.

The smoothing of the relative unevenness of intraregional general economic and sectorial proportions and the consistent equalization of the economic and social development of individual regions will be most important socioeconomic consequences of the changes effected in the sphere of location of the productive forces.

The April plenum and the June (1985) meeting in the CPSU Central Committee recognized as a fundamental issue of the party's economic policy the utmost acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The draft plan for the coming 5-year period strengthens the specific orientation of the plans for scientific-technical development toward accomplishment of the most important tasks of the republic's national economy.

A further intensification of scientific research is envisaged. The efforts of the republic's scientists will be concentrated on fulfilling the quotas of the comprehensive union and republic scientific-technical programs. The partner mutual relations of Institutes of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences and VUZ science, which have justified themselves, will be expanded.

M. S. Gorbachev emphasized particularly at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum that in the interests of further acceleration of the country's economic and social development in the long term, when it would be a matter of large-scale tasks of economic building, new approaches to improving the system of management of the

national economy and fundamentally reorganizing not only of the economic mechanism as a whole but also the mentality of the leaders thinking on the old scale and in the old categories were essential.

Particular importance is attached to this demand for us at this stage, when the intensive transfer of many sectors to the new work conditions is under way in the republic's national economy.

Completion of the transfer of all sectors of material production and the services sphere to the new work conditions is scheduled for 1987.

The approbation of the new management methods at individual enterprises and associations has shown their high efficiency. An incomparably higher degree of the precision and attunement of the organization of labor and production, material-technical supply and commercial work, a fundamental break with the economic thinking which has been settled for years, and the formation of new economic thinking and a new socio-psychological climate are needed.

Speaking of the need to implement specific measures for a further improvement in the entire management complex, I believe it is also necessary to focus attention on such an important problem in the chain of factors ensuring the plan-oriented, well-oiled and stable functioning of the national economy as the question of the high responsibility of leaders at all levels for the end results of the work of the sectors, enterprises, and labor collectives entrusted to them.

I believe I should not be mistaken were I to say that the enterprise, assertiveness and perseverance of some of our leaders when faced with urgent problems of the sector or individual enterprises leave -- to put it mildly -- much to be desired. For this reason each leader is now obliged to draw the most serious conclusions from the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

Serious critical observations and a number of wishes, directed at the republic's Council of Ministers, were expressed at the 26th congress by the Georgian CP Central Committee.

I consider it necessary to report to the congress that the leadership of the Council of Ministers drew the necessary conclusions from this. This played an appreciable part in the improvement of our entire economic activity and undoubtedly contributed to a certain extent to the achievement of the high end results in the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

However, what has been said does not mean that the work being done by the Council of Ministers in national economic leadership and sociocultural building has rid itself of shortcomings entirely, to which attention was called perfectly correctly in the Central Committee report by Comrade D. I. Patiashvili.

By fully sharing and approving the Georgian CP Central Committee's demands concerning the need for a further improvement of the activity of the republic's government in accordance with the demand of the times and the large-scale tasks of the impending 15-year period, we will make every effort to achieve an improvement in the work of the Council of Ministers, its Presidium, and the ministries and departments of the republic and do everything for the successful realization of the outlined large-scale and portentous program.



The high political and labor mood implants the firm conviction that the Communist Party, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of Soviet Georgia will do everything to successfully realize the outlined plans and honorably greet the 27th CPSU Congress and make a fitting contribution to the accomplishment of the far-reaching nationwide tasks and the great cause of the building of communism.

## DISCUSSION OF 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

Gosagroprom Chairman Vardzelashvili

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[Report by O. G. Vardzelashvili, first deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the GSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee under the rubric "27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia": "Discussions of the Report By D. L. Kartvelishvili, Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, Entitled 'Concerning the Planned Basic Directions For the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1986-1990 Period and Up To the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Gosagroprom [The State Agro-Industrial Committee] must resolve the tasks set by the party in connection with realization of our country's Food Program by means of a new and improved administrative structure. This structure, as was underscored by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his report to the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "will make it possible to administer, plan and finance the agro-industrial complex as a unified whole at all levels."

At the present time, Gosagroprom is in the decisive stage of its formation. The setting up of its central apparatus has already been essentially completed. The number of persons working in the administration of all its sections has been reduced by 35 percent. At the same time, the salaries of workers in its republic and rayon sections have been increased.

The structure of the apparatus reflects the party's requirements with regard to integration. Supervision of the production, sale and processing of the basic types of agricultural products and raw materials is concentrated in six of its 12 main administrations.

All subsections of the committee and its system are served by common services providing planning, construction, material and technical supply and scientific and personnel services.

Gosagroprom performs direct administration through major enterprises which handle secondary industrial processing and other enterprises which define the technical and technological policy of sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Falling under the jurisdiction of rayon agro-industrial associations (RAPO)

in addition to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, are over 800 enterprises involved in primary processing of agricultural raw materials.

In a word, there is taking place a fundamental restructuring of administration, the objective of which is to open up all the channels which are currently blocking further increases in labor productivity, increased production and improvement of the quality of food products and industrial raw materials.

The report by D. L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, presents impressive figures of planned growth rates for the production of goods within the agro-industrial complex. We are obligated to see that these plans are fully realized, beginning with the very first days of the new five-year plan.

From the analytical evaluation of our republic's economic development which was given in the Accountability Report, it is obvious that the policy course of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP in the economic sector has been on the whole the correct course. Proof of this are the high growth rates achieved during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Workers in sectors of the agro-industrial complex made a substantial contribution to the general economic successes of our republic. This is cause for optimism.

However, the principal feature of the report is its spirit of frank self-criticism and thorough criticism.

One cannot help but recall the memorable years when the Georgian CP's struggle to complete the tasks put forth by a CPSU Central Committee resolution concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom was headed up by E. A. Shevardnadze.

Yes, I am referring to the decisive role of the highest administrator, but all of us who occupy administrative posts must consistently adhere to principles.

We must confess that a large number of the shortcomings, violations and cases of abuses mentioned in the report took place in the agro-industrial complex. I and my colleagues who are in charge of this new organ, GSSR Gosagroprom, did not just fall from the sky. We have all been heads of work sectors at various levels of branches of the agro-industrial complex, and therefore we must bear the responsibility falling upon those sectors. But the most important thing is to get to the bottom of the problem and make sure that in the future we do not allow the creation of situations which give schemers a free hand. This will be difficult, but it is necessary. It is not enough to be outraged when dealing with an ignoramus, a demagogue or a scoundrel: we must also be merciless in our criticism of them.

Makharadzevskiy Rayon is the flagship of Georgia's tea production. Naturally we had to discuss the question of tea with the first secretary of the raykom and other rayon administrators, reproaching them with the fact that they are forgetting about the main product of the tea industry and are transferring their primary attention to by-products. They are offering liquid concentrates, dry concentrates, concentrates of tea with lemon or milk, decorative plates made from tea waste material, etc. But the basic product,

ordinary tea, they simply decided to... dye black, so that the crude adulterations would not show. Teneishvili called this "a revolutionary form of camouflage." Despite such demagoguery, I had no doubts concerning his honesty, but it turned out that he was in fact taking bribes in large amounts in connection with the worsening of tea quality.

Buchukuri, first secretary of the party's Signakhskiy Raykom, was talked into not bringing up the matter of additional capital investment or taking full charge of his rayon's economy, which was already on the verge of collapse. It is true that I was surprised by his stubbornness, but I did not question his honesty. But after investigation it became apparent that he was a large-scale swindler and taker of bribes.

Kistauri, first secretary of the party's Tianetskiy Raykom, came to me quite upset: how, he asked, could the Council of Ministers dare to criticize workers in his rayon of violations of the rules of land utilization, when under his administration they had achieved "great successes"?

It was explained to him that his rayon had not only not achieved any successes at all, but that, on the contrary, the production indices for milk and number of head of cattle on common pasture land in his rayon had failed disastrously. And what he referred to as "successes" amounted to overt speculation on purchases of livestock from the public (incidentally, this is occurring in other rayons as well). Kistauri left just as sure of himself as when he had arrived, but I never thought to question his honesty. But now it seems to me that he is at the very least an indirect accomplice in schemes to "manufacture" [shipovnik].

Above all we must discover the extent of responsibility of economic administration workers at the republic level for allowing the very possibility of carrying out swindles with tea, [shipovnik] and other things. We cannot forgive people who are capable of getting involved in such swindles!

As for takers of bribes, the word "traitor" in the report was well chosen. One may forgive obviously vanquished enemies. Rustaveli regarded the ability to forgive a fallen enemy as a quality essential in a knight. But traitors have been despised at all stages in the development of human society, and the harshest measures have been taken to punish them. Treason as a category of human morality is subject to identical criticism from all sociopolitical standpoints. To allow a traitor to go free is to betray one's own children, one's own family.

Quite aside from betrayal of high party ideals, persons who accept bribes can be described as betrayers of the interests of the nation and the interests of our children and future generations. And this is the way we must look at the matter of Xhabeishvili.

The history of our party and state contains quite a few examples of sharp operators -- especially the enemies of our system -- reaching positions of authority. Such attempts could also be made in the future. Therefore we should not regard them as something unexpected or supernatural. The most important thing is to uncover such people in time and isolate them.



In conclusion, I would like assure this congress that the workers of GSSR Gosagroprom will spare no effort or opportunity to reinforce state discipline in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, to increase production and to improve product quality.

Light Industry Minister Makashvili

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by B. Z. Makashvili, GSSR minister of light industry]

[Text] In the Accountability Report of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP, justified criticism was directed toward our republic Ministry of Light Industry. Unfortunately, our sector has come to this congress without fulfilling certain key tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Certain products turned out to be uncompetitive due to their low quality. As a result, large above-plan stocks of unsold goods have accumulated at many enterprises, and due to this the most severe financial difficulties have resulted.

We well understand that at this stage our most important problem is restoring the prestige of our republic's light industry through improvements in product quality. In order to do this, we intend to carry out as quickly as possible a complete transition of our system to new methods of administration, with a simultaneous increase in the responsibility of each person for the final results of his work. We must find an essentially new approach to the problem of shortening the cycle from the production of an item to its sale. In order to do this, an experiment is being conducted at the Batumi Industrial and Retail Shoe Firm to develop a system which will ensure commonness of interests between industry and the retail trade, which in turn will make possible the conducting of a larger-scale experiment leading to the establishment of an industrial/retail association in our sector.

Improvement of product quality will be carried out above all on the basis of broad-scale introduction of scientific and technical advances. Thus, a total of four million rubles will be allocated out of the fund for the development of science and technology during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Installation of over 12,000 units of new equipment and introduction of up to 100 progressive technical operations are planned. We require more specific assistance from the USSR Ministry of Light Industry in helping to meet our fully justified demands.

We expect great things from expansion of scientific and technical cooperation with enterprises in other socialist countries. For example, this sort of cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic will be reflected in technical reequipping of the Tbilisi Sewing Factory imeni Ordzhonikidze and the Isani Footwear Production Association.

All of these matters are closely linked to development of our republic's economy during the 1986-1990 period and will be the principal criteria for evaluation of our ministry's work during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

We have also observed with great interest the unfolding of city and rayon party conferences. At these, a particularly large number of proposals have been made with regard to improvement of labor collectives' social and domestic conditions. During the present five-year plan we intend to devote capital investments in the sum of 32 million rubles to this purpose. Taking into account work under the new administrative conditions, many such problems will be resolved within labor collectives themselves.

The Ministry of Light Industry is seriously concerned about the ongoing permanent loss of manpower by enterprises. Unfortunately, this negative tendency has not been brought up at a single party conference. If our industry lacks prestige in the eyes of the demanding consumer, then the reason for an avalanche-like portion of complaints can be traced back to the lack of a skilled work force. This is also the reason that our industry is not making the fullest use of its production capacities. Can we be content with a situation in which branches of our enterprises located in Leningori, Bogdanovka and Kvareli are operating only a single shift, when these very enterprises were originally opened in those locations due to an abundance of workers in those areas? Construction of the Sachkhere Cotton Spinning Factory cost 30 million rubles, but since the very beginning of operations it has had a problem meeting its manpower needs. In addition to all this, all sorts of societies which should be doing their own jobs are involved in the production of goods comparable to ours. Thus a total of 13 departments are today producing shoes in this republic, and a similar situation exists with regard to sewn and knit items. Is it not time that we put a stop to this?

We are disturbed by the unsatisfactory technical outfitting of such major enterprises in our sector as the Kutaisi Silk Factory, the Gori Cotton Factory and the Tbilisi Silk Association. Today their re-outfitting will require major expenditures. And so, the 300 million rubles allocated to our ministry during the 12th Five-Year Plan will be utilized not to increase industrial production, but rather to pay for stopgap measures. The ministry bears direct responsibility for this.

Cadres are decisive in all things. The success of any job depends upon their business and moral qualities. In many cases our cadres have been selected too hurriedly. Examples of this are Tsotsoriya, former general director of the Tbilisi Isani Footwear Production Association and the former administrators of the Kutaisi Knitwear Factory imeni N. Lakob.

But it is an even more terrible thing when people who, as the saying goes, have posts "at the helm" turn out to be dishonest, people who are high-ranking administrators and who are entrusted with the broadest rights and powers. The unprecedented cases uncovered recently in our republic cannot fail to disturb each of us; they force us to pause and consider many things. Therefore our greatest task will continue to be an uncompromising struggle against all types of negative phenomena in all branches and at all levels.

I have been working in the Ministry of Light Industry for five months now. This is a short time, but sufficient to draw some conclusions. It seems to me that it is the ministry apparatus which is in greatest need of restructuring in its working style. The force of inertia, stereotypical thinking and a lack

of independence bespeak the fact that it will be necessary to radically restructure the psychological mood and attitudes toward the job.

We need specific assistance. Due to the Ministry of Light Industry's large share in our republic economy, solution of the problems facing us will require the most direct and constant participation possible on the part of the republic leadership.

During the past five months we have heard a great deal of criticism. But our ministry has not been able to perform all its monitoring functions since the beginning of the current five-year plan. However, we cannot recall a time when this matter was as urgent as it is today.

We cannot understand why construction agencies have been allowed to sidetrack projects intended for our ministry, or why retail outlets, rejecting our goods, import the same products from other republics.

In a word, our problems are many. Much work lies ahead. We are doing everything possible to be capable of handling the demands made of us.

Gosstroy Chairman Mirianashvili

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by G. Z. Mirianashvili, chairman of GSSR Gosstroy]

[Excerpts] The housing construction program has been realized on a broad scale. Progress has been made with regard to further improvement and expansion of the brigade form of organization of construction, installation and design work.

In contrast to previous years, during the 11th Five-Year Plan problems of new construction in cities were resolved more comprehensively, with broadly-based participation by central and local party and soviet organs, a wide circle of specialists and the public.

However, even today there remain quite a few acute and urgent problems requiring effective and thorough solutions.

The first and most basic shortcoming is lack of the requisite level of organization, synchronization and consistency in the functioning of the construction conveyor. Under these conditions the development of the construction industry and its mechanization are lagging farther and farther behind the increasing pace of construction. As a rule, projects under construction are not being supplied with equipment, materials, skilled workers and the latest designs at the proper time.

A second and no less important problem is that of how to increase the quality of construction. Primarily responsible for the fact that the level of quality is currently low are enterprises in the construction industry under the jurisdiction of the GSSR Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry Construction Materials, Ministry of the Timber

and Wood Processing Industry, Ministry of Local Industry and others, whose low-quality goods often are the cause of the poor quality of construction and installation work.

Experience has shown that Gosstroy must sharply raise its standards with regard to the quality of designs, demonstrate more adherence to principles when reviewing cases of violation of construction standards and rules, and ensure strict observance of legislation concerning the putting of newly constructed buildings into use.

The stance of clients in this matter is also passive; they often act like casual observers, when they should be the individuals with the greatest interest in the job.

We must also acknowledge with regret that over the years our cities have increasingly lost their distinctiveness. As for originality, new buildings often look like stockpiles of the prefabricated and not very high quality product of the housing construction combines. Furthermore, during the planning of new microrayons such concepts as "street," "courtyard" etc. have gotten lost.

We feel that restoring these traditions and creating an optimum living environment is an urgent task for our republic's Gosstroy.

We should note that the disproportions which have arisen are often the result of an unbusinesslike attitude on the part of the Ministry of Construction with regard to comprehensive solution of problems. The position of the USSR Ministry of Construction is also not always justified; it was its fault that on more than one occasion there have been violations of the time limits established for promising measures pertaining to the solution of highly important problems in capital construction. Here I would like to note that the USSR Ministry of Construction has without justification cut our republic ministry's supply of equipment by almost one-half.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the growing mastery of republic architects and builders was noted with new awards both in our own country and abroad. Our achievements in the field of capital construction are indisputable. However, today, faced with the requirements contained in the planned Basic Directions For the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1986-1990 Period and Up To the Year 2000, as well as in the drafts of other pre-congress party documents, any success must be measured against that which remains to be achieved in the near future, against the class and complexity of the task which must be performed. And there still remain quite a few shortcomings. It is sufficient to note that one of the most important quantitative and qualitative indices of construction work -- completion of new housing -- did not meet plan goals this past year...



## Consumer Services Minister on Shortcomings

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by K. T. Saliya, GSSR Minister of Consumer Services]

[Text] The years of the 11th Five-Year Plan were dedicated to practical resolution of the tasks established in resolutions made at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Georgian CP. During this period the service sector, including the system of consumer services, underwent further development. Enterprises and organizations in the GSSR Ministry of Consumer Services achieved fulfillment of plans goals in all five years of the five-year plan: the planned growth rate was attained.

However, behind these external and seemingly favorable indices of the ministry's work like serious shortcomings and omissions; the criticism directed at us in the Accountability Report to this congress was completely justified.

We were unable to ensure fulfillment of the plan for provision of consumer services to rural population. Despite the fact that the volume of services performed in villages during the past year was twice as large as in 1980, the shortfall as compared to the plan goal totalled six million rubles. Our sector is lagging behind the all-union average in a number of important services. The quality of service rendered is also not at the necessary level. Fulfillment of cumulative indices is achieved through emphasis on the development of material-intensive types of services, as well as by rendering services to enterprises and organizations as noncash transactions. But, to be quite frank, in our opinion this tendency is to a certain degree encouraged by shortcomings in planning, because unjustifiably high planned rates for the growth and development of our sector sometimes compel us to take this route.

The situation is also aggravated by the fact that hidden behind plan fulfillment at any price are all sorts of violations, machinations and manipulation. Unfortunately this has become an administrative standard for some administrators.

Cadre policy requires special attention. And in this area we are far from doing everything according to Leninist standards and principles. In 1985 a senior legal advisor in our ministry was convicted of taking bribes; while in charge of inspection in Kvarelskiy, Lagodekhskiy and Tsiteltskaroyevskiy rayons he, through blackmail, received large sums of money in bribes from the administrators of consumer service enterprises and organizations. This was possible as a result of a lack of demandingness and standards within the ministry, a lack of criticism and self-criticism and careless study of candidates when selecting personnel for the ministry apparatus and for administrative posts in our sector.

A serious obstacle in our work is the fact that administrative posts in some subdivisions of the ministry, including the jobs of the heads of

administrations of consumer services for cities and rayons, have become a sort of stopping place for certain individuals as they await more advantageous positions.

The head of the consumer services administration in Akhmetskiy Rayon, who had been recommended for this position by the rayon party committee, served for a little over six months. And a former deputy chief of a construction trust served even less time -- three months in all -- in the same post in Samtredskiy Rayon.

We are not denying our responsibility for the selection of directors of the rayon and city branches of consumer services. But we are surprised, to say the least, by the stance of local party and soviet organs, and we request that they change their attitude toward this matter.

Recently, scarcely a single instance of serious shortcomings in consumer services has failed to receive the appropriate condemnations in the pages of the republic press, on the radio and on television. At the same time, it is quite seldom that we see publicity given to the achievements of workers in our sector or to individual collectives. This sort of one-sided approach turns public opinion against persons working in consumer service, makes it difficult for them to increase their prestige and has a negative effect on the availability of an adequate work force for our sector, particularly in rural regions. Today what we urgently need is propaganda about our achievements and advanced work experience.

The outlook for our sector was clearly defined in the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods and the service sector for the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000 and were further specified in the Basic Directions for the development of our republic economy.

It is planned that we will be in charge of the main portion of capital investments for technical reequipping and renovation of existing production facilities. This year up to 60 percent of the capital investments allocated to our sector will be spent for these purposes. This will allow us to speed up the turnover rate of funds invested and achieve faster growth in the volume of consumer services.

We must devote particular attention to increasing the efficiency of existing fixed capital by making maximum use of production areas and using equipment at full capacity. Unfortunately, the importance of this is not understood everywhere. Furthermore, in some regions arbitrary decisions are made by the local administration to transfer facilities under the jurisdiction of our ministry to other organizations. In this fashion a total of 6,000 square meters of production area have been transferred to outside organizations. Simple calculations indicate that utilization of this area by consumer services would make it possible to render the public additional services with a total value of 2.5 million rubles.

## Rayon Administrative Problems Noted

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by D. T. Savaneli, first secretary of the Tsiteltskaroytskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP]

[Excerpts] The struggle which is going on in our republic against negative phenomena, the taking of bribes and protectionism at all levels has received widespread support by the working people of our rayon. We feel that this is an absolutely correct position, which is deserving of support and more support, and we believe that this intolerance of irregularities will be intensified in the work of the republic party organization.

If we consider the present state of our rayon in its economic and social aspects from the viewpoint of current requirements and take into account its potential, then it becomes obvious that we still have a great deal to do in order to reach new and higher frontiers in all areas of administration.

Acting in the interests of grape cultivation, the area devoted to grain and fodder production in our rayon has been reduced; this has led to a reduction in the volume of production of livestock-related products. In our rayon the attitude toward livestock breeding is changing; it has become a secondary branch in all respects, from availability of personnel to introduction of mechanization and production of fodder crops.

This situation must be corrected. Therefore, during the current five-year plan one of the main problems to be resolved is that of how to assure an adequate supply of local cadres to our farms. This is a difficult task, taking into consideration the fact that of the 2,000 persons presently employed in livestock breeding, only one-half are local residents.

In our rayon work is underway to keep population in new villages. For example, in the village of Samtatskaro most of the population is made up of recent arrivals from the mountainous section of Adzharia. But village residents are expressing dissatisfaction with the slow pace of construction and low quality of housing and public facilities. We have brought this up on more than one occasion with the Ministry of Construction. Only toward the end of last year were some measures taken. However, these measures have as yet not yielded the desired result.

We are disturbed by other problems as well. One of them is goods turnover. Our rayon did not fulfill its five-year plan goal for this index, for which we were sharply and justly criticized. But we should note that the majority of retail trade and food services facilities, as well as their warehouses, are in terrible condition. Comprehensive rationalization has not been carried out within the system since 1976. On more than one occasion the party raykom and rayispolkom have contacted the administration in Tsekavshiri concerning these matters and a number of other requiring attention, but as yet no steps have been taken by the latter.

We also have complaints concerning the work of administrative organs. Here we find quite a few shortcomings, and there are instances of irresponsibility and lack of supervision. Thus, a former rayon judge, with the complicity of the former prosecutor, closed dozens of cases examined in courtroom trials without passing judgment.

It seems that the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other republic administrative organs will more actively supervise the activities of their local organs in the future, and will render them more effective assistance.

There are also other shortcomings. We must admit that in our rayon there have been breakdowns in the supply of food products, especially fruits and vegetables, to health care and retail trade facilities. Funds allocated for these purposes were not fully utilized in any year of the past five-year plan. Health care facilities alone received approximately 200,000 rubles worth of food products less than planned.

The matter of the authority of decisions made remains a serious problem. In this matter there cannot be two opinions: each decision made and each resolution must be fulfilled unconditionally. This is why it is essential that we increase our demands on the administrators of those branches which do not feel that fulfillment of resolutions is mandatory. We must reinforce discipline and organization in all sections. We regard this as the basis for success and are working toward this end.

#### Rustavskiy Metallurgy Plant Director

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by G. V. Kashakashvili, director of the Rustavskiy Metallurgy Plant]

[Excerpts] In the Accountability Report justified criticism was directed at enterprises in our republic ferrous metallurgy industry which have permitted a slowdown in their rate of development during the past five years. Unfortunately, a significant portion of the blame for this falls upon us at the Rustavskiy Metallurgy Plant.

We allowed errors in defining the perspectives for development, our discipline slackened and an unhealthy atmosphere formed in the collective. Over the past 10 years approximately 200 million rubles have been spent to renovate individual shops and processes and to increase their capacities. However, these measures have not yielded the expected results. Our party organization also did not prove to be on the requisite level; complacency and satisfaction with past achievements became clearly evident in its work. Our plant gradually began to lose the positions which it had previously won, and nonfulfillment of plans became a frequent occurrence. As a result, shortfalls as compared to the figures set by the five-year plan amounted to almost 75 million rubles.

It became necessary for the Central Committee of the Georgian CP and the republic Council of Ministers to intervene. A great deal of work has been



done since, and today the Rustavskiy metallurgists have every reason to point out the progress which has been made.

The Rustavskiy Metallurgy Plant has often been criticized for its shortcomings in matters of technical reequipping and accelerated introduction of scientific and technical advances. This is objective criticism. In the draft of the "Basic Directions For the Economic and Social Development of the USSR Over the 1986-1990 Period and Up To the Year 2000" it is planned that during the 12th Five-Year Plan renovation of the plant will be begun with the construction of an electric steel smelting shop. In our opinion, in doing so it is of fundamental importance that this construction should be done on the site of the present by-product coke shop, because this will guarantee more efficient capital investment, improve working conditions and protect the environment. In addition, renovation will make it possible to raise the technical level of production; this will be in complete accord with the resolutions adopted at the June meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, which dealt with the speeding up of scientific and technical progress.

The transition to electric steel smelting will sharply increase our consumption of electric power. Of course, we will attempt to obtain further expansion of our own electric power plant from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, but this will not meet plant needs. Therefore the way in which the republic electric power system will be improved is a matter of interest to us. In this connection, I cannot understand why the implementation of the decision to construct an atomic electric power station in Georgia is being held up. I think that the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers should increase their efforts in this direction.

Since I am on the subject of electric power, I would at the same time like to state that the Rustavskiy metallurgists are fully aware of their responsibility to our country's oilfield workers. We guarantee fulfillment of all tasks earmarked for the oil and gas production sector, including Tyumen.

It is proposed that over 700 million rubles worth of capital investments be made to renovate our plant. In addition, during the present five-year plan we must build 100,000 square meters of housing, a clinic, dormitories, a vocational and technical school and a grade school. In our opinion, the GSSR Ministry of Construction's base in the Rustavi region is inadequately prepared for this task. We request that Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili, minister of construction, look into this matter. For its part, the metallurgy plant will participate in development of the construction base.

#### Agricultural Changes, Other Aid Requested

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 pp 3-4

[Report by V. A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP]

[Excerpts] As yet, no radical turnaround has occurred in the functioning of the agro-industrial complex. The main reason for this is the low level of party leadership in this sector and haste and inconsistency in decisions made.

The times demand constant improvement of the forms and methods of party guidance of the economy and its individual branches. The role of local soviets in the performance of socioeconomic tasks must be constantly increased.

The party raykom and its bureau regard insufficient attention to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, particularly the brigade contract, as one of the weak points in its work. Whereas industry has had success with the widespread introduction of the brigade contract, in agriculture work goes on as before, with the exception of individual brigades and farms.

One of the most important untapped resources for increasing the level and quality of production is cadres -- competent, energetic and interested cadres. Here is a specific example. The Bodganovskiy kolkhoz complex and the kolkhoz of the village of Satkhe are located next to each other, under identical conditions. However, the former yields an annual grain harvest of from 5,000 to 5,500 kilograms per hectare and milk production of 3,000 kilograms of milk per cow. At the latter, these indices are lower by a factor of two, and administrators are less experienced and take less initiative.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. Heading up some farms are poor organizers and incompetent specialists who are incapable of feeling the pulse of the times and mobilizing people for efficient, productive labor. An obvious lack of work on the part of the party raykom is evident in this matter.

However, there are some matters which fall under the jurisdiction of higher organs. I am referring to meeting our rayon's fuel needs. Under conditions of a severe and prolonged winter, the stocks of coal allocated to us can meet only 50 percent of our fuel needs. The people of Bogdanovka hope that the republic government will consider their request and will render them the necessary assistance.

Another no less disturbing matter concerns the unsatisfactory state of our roads. As a result of large snowdrifts and road-clearing work performed with agricultural equipment alone, roads quickly disintegrate. And this has a negative effect on the spring field work. Unfortunately, the rayon administration is unable to rectify this situation through its own efforts alone.

One of the most nagging problems is that of housing construction. Only one apartment building, with a total of 48 apartments, has been built in Bogdanovskiy Rayon over the past 20 years. Repeated appeals to the GSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services have thus far yielded no results. It is time for the republic Gosplan and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services to finally face up to this important social problem and plan for the construction of at least one apartment building in our rayon each year.

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Report of commission chairman I.G. Khazaradze: "Report of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Georgia"; published from condensed shorthand account]

[Text] The accounting report of the CPGe Central Committee presents a thorough analysis of the work done by the republic party organization following the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party and shows the profound restructuring that is taking place in the activity of party organizations in accordance with the requirements of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenums and the positions contained in precongress party documents.

The Auditing Commission of the CPGe reports to the congress that, within the framework of the duties bestowed on it, it has attempted to take an active part in all this work and to cooperate fully to eliminate too much attention to formalities and paper work as well as the fuss and show of meetings, and to accentuate lively organizational and political work among the masses.

The Auditing Commission has given constant attention to issues of maintaining financial discipline in party organizations. It has systematically made audits of party moneys and has kept strict account of funds entered in the party budget to see that they were spent correctly.

The credit side of the budget of party organizations grew by 28 percent during the period under review; the budget has been maintained annually with income exceeding expenditures.

Membership dues are an important source of filling the party budget. A regular payment of them is one of the basic conditions for party membership, whose importance is growing even more in light of the new demands set forth in the proposed changes in the CPSU Charter.

Verifications made by the Auditing Commission showed that the overwhelming majority of communists pay their party dues monthly and in the prescribed

amount. However cases of arrears in dues payments, not paying dues from one's full earnings and other violations have been discovered.

Such cases have occurred in party organizations in South Osetian oblast; the cities of Sukhumi, Batumi and Rustavi; Makharadzevskiy, Dushetskiy, Karelskiy and Terzholskiy rayons and a number of others -- which testifies to the fact that corresponding republic auditing commissions and party committees have weakened their control over these sections.

Cases of large-scale dues underpayment were discovered in the party organizations of the Union of Writers (party organization secretary M.I. Kakhidze), Union of Artists (T.A. Dzhaparidze), Academy of Arts (S.V. Gurgenzidze) and Union of Composers (Sh.G. Davydov). Moreover, despite repeated instructions by the Auditing Commission, the number of such communists in these party organizations is dropping slowly. The Kalininskiy party raykom in the city of Tbilisi, the auditing commission of the rayon party organization (raykom first secretary L.A. Iomidze, auditing commission chairman L.G. Koguashvili) should strengthen their control over the membership dues payment situation in creative organizations.

For the period under review the Auditing Commission discovered more than 200 cases of violating deadlines for presenting summary reports on form #3. What is more, in party organizations in the city of Sukhumi (gorkom first secretary G.K. Nachkebiya) and in Sagaredzheyskiy (M.A. Mezvrishvili) and Bogdanovskiy (V.A. Kochoyan) rayons, there have been cases of intentional concealment of arrears in party dues payment and of violations in financial discipline.

Cases of squandering party funds force us to be attentive. The auditing commission of the Leninskiy Rayon party organization in the city of Kutaisi ascertained that in one of its party organizations more than 8,000 rubles were misappropriated over a period of three years by cutting the earnings of party members. The communists guilty of this were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and the missing sum was reimbursed to party accounts.

This instance testifies to the fact that in spite of the requirements of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the activity of some CPSU leaders and members has continued uncontrolled for a long time.

On the credit side of the budget of republic party organs the proportion of income from profits in party publication activity is considerable. For the period under review the material and technical base of the CPGe Central Committee Publishing House was strengthened and production quality was improved; 855 tons of paper were saved while deductions in party organs' budgets from its profits rose to 3 million rubles.

However in the work of the publishing house there are certain shortcomings, as in the past, which lowers its effectiveness as an important propagandistic, ideological subdivision of the Central Committee.

For the period under review the Auditing Commission attributed great importance to the economical and proper utilization of party funds intended for maintaining party organs and enabling them to carry out organizational and



political work, personnel training and other purposes. The overwhelming majority of party committees are managing their finances correctly and are observing budgetary discipline strictly.

However certain party organs are continuing to permit overexpenditures in such items of the party budget as transportation, business trips, telephone, postage and telegraph and office supplies. Such violations have been recorded in the Poti Gorkom (first secretary B.D. Gulua), in the Akhalkalakskiy (S.B. Stepanyan) and Samtredskiy (T.Sh. Imedadze) raykoms, and other party committees.

Certain party committee chiefs have permitted excesses in spending funds for acquiring expensive equipment, for remodeling and finishing offices with wood paneling, etc. The wanton practise of appropriating funds of other organizations for different purposes has not yet been completely eradicated.

The Auditing Commission has discovered cases when certain party organs continue to use people who are on the staff and payroll of other organizations as drivers in technical and even highly responsible positions.

It is well known how great a load is carried on the shoulders of personnel in party organs. At the same time, in some of them certain comrades hold two positions, sometimes illegally. Such cases have been found in the Kutaisi Gorkom and a number of other party committees, including in Chkhorotsku, Borzhomi, Kvareli, Marneuli and Khobi.

The party Central Committee is constantly concerned about creating the necessary work conditions and strengthening the technical base for employees of party organs. The plan for capital construction from party budgetary funds for the period under review was fulfilled by 114 percent. There were 17 administrative buildings constructed or rebuilt. But in the construction of housing, the five-year plan was fulfilled only by 98.2 percent.

During the period between congresses, 112,000 letters and complaints from workers arrived at the CPGe Central Committee. Of the total, 64 percent were verified and 14 percent were acted on with positive results. More than 48,000 citizens received the explanations they needed at personal meetings.

At the same time the work of republic party committees with citizens' letters and claims is still characterized by serious omissions and shortcomings. The deadlines for examining them has been seriously violated in Marneulskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Signakhskiy, Dushetskiy and Tsalkskiy raykoms, and Tskhaltubo and Gagra gorkoms; while in Zavodskiy and Kalininskiy party raykoms in the city of Tbilisi attention to citizens' letters and complaints that come in is unsatisfactorily organized.

There are still cases of bureaucratic, unfeeling attitudes towards the letters and claims of workers. Thus, fully justified requests concerning social, personal and medical services for invalids and war veterans were satisfied only following intervention on the part of the CPGe Central Committee. These serious complaints concern Adigenskiy, Signakhskiy and Telavskiy party raykoms, and gorkoms in Gagra and Tskhaltubo. Conclusions from these cases should be drawn by all party committees.

During the period under review, the Auditing Commission gave a lot of attention to implementing criticism, suggestions and wishes addressed to it by delegates to the 26th CPGe Congress. It has become a practise to listen to reports by Auditing Commission members. Positive results have been had as well from their strengthening auditing activities for certain sections.

At the same time there are still many shortcomings in the commission's activity. Not all its members worked actively and with commitment, and certain checks and audits were not carried out on the necessary level. The Auditing Commission was not strict enough in putting questions before the Central Committee Secretariat concerning omissions in the work of the Administration of Affairs.

There are also many shortcomings in the work of oblast, city, rayon party organization inspection commissions; nor has the republic CP Inspection Commission rendered the needed practical assistance in eliminating these shortcomings. Moreover, not all party committees in local areas have been concerned with enhancing the authority and effectiveness of the inspection commissions or with reacting in a timely way to the problems they bring up.

The new staff of the Auditing Commission of the Georgian Communist Party must take into consideration all these shortcoming and observations, which will be formulated by delegates to the congress, and in the period ahead will participate more actively in solving the tasks before the republic's party organization.

The present congress indicates an important, critical stage in the life of the republic's Communist Party. A great enthusiasm for labor and political activity, which is felt in all the deeds of Georgia's workers, permits us to affirm that communists will welcome the 27th CPSU Congress fittingly and will successfully resolve the new tasks to be set by the party.

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Report of commission chairman V.I. Alavidze: "Report of the Credentials Commission"; published from condensed shorthand account]

[Text] The organic combination of experience and youth in the faces of delegates to the congress reflects the qualitative makeup of the republic's party organization. The average age of delegates is a little over 46. Compared with the preceding congress, this one has grown younger by about 5 years, figuratively speaking; the process of continuity in the party ranks is becoming deeper and broader.

The combination of enormous experience in party members of the older generations and inexhaustible energy in the young emerged during the period of accounting and elections on all levels of the republic's party organization. Of the total number of communists that make up the Georgian party organization, 98.5 percent participated in accounting and elections work; about a half of them took part in the discussions and actively participated in working out measures to implement the decisions of the meetings and conferences.

Never before have the issues of economic and social development and the style of organizational and political work of primary and regional party organizations been so closely tied with issues of a moral and ethical nature. This fully corresponds to the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenums and has brought about the exigency, criticism and self-criticism with which party members have evaluated their work.

The position of principle held by communists has been conducive to cleansing the party organization's ranks of people unworthy of the high title of CPSU member: careerists, protectionists, bribe-takers and money-grubbers. Made wiser by the experience of many years of struggle for fulfilling targets put forth in the historical decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi party gorkom, communists of Georgia have arrived at their congress and are moving to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress full of resolution to increase their efforts to introduce a model order in all spheres of the republic's life.

The past campaign is further characterized by a sharply growing level of responsibility among communists for the formation of electoral party organs.

Today there are a lot more workers and kolkhoz farmers in their makeup than previously -- more specialists in the national economy, more women and more young people; representation from different nations and nationalities has grown considerably.

At the party conferences, the "best of the best" party members were given the honor of representing their party organizations at the 27th CPGe Congress. In strict conformity with the representation norms -- one delegate per 271 party members, 1,424 delegates were elected for the congress; 885 delegates, or 62.2 percent of the total number, are participating for the first time in the work of the highest forum of the republic's communists.

No claims or complaints about violations of the principles of intraparty democracy were brought to the attention of either the Credentials Commissions or party organs. The plenary powers of all delegates arriving at the 27th CPGe Congress were accepted as authentic.

The social composition of the 27th CPGe Congress fully and comprehensively reflects the social structure of Georgia's party organization. The communist party is the party of the whole people. However, by its class nature it has been and remains the party of the working class. Therefore, it is natural that among the delegates to the congress there should be more workers: 370 as compared with 270 at the last congress. Such a growth clearly reflects the role of the working class in the economic and social life of the republic.

The acceptance of the Food Program has sharply raised the significance of the agro-industrial complex. This sector is represented at the congress by 356 delegates, as compared with 316 at the 26th CPGe Congress.

Taking part in the work of the congress are 80 directors of production associations, combines, factories, plants and transport organizations as well as heads of administrations and trusts; middle-level managers are widely represented.

131 representatives of the country's intelligentsia were selected as delegates to the congress. Included among them are 34 full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, sectoral union academies and the GeSSR Academy of Sciences, and 177 doctors and candidates of science.

The communist party is the nucleus of the whole political system of our society. Soviet people believe their party completely; the fact that 987 delegates to our congress were selected as councils' deputies at all levels is a confirmation of that fact.

Taking part in the work of the congress are all the first secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, 105 secretaries of party committees and buros, 71 party group organizers, and 514 members of party committees and buros. Among the delegates are 235 council, trade-union and Komsomol workers.

Selected as delegates to the congress were representatives of the Red Banner Transcaucasus military and border districts, whose staffs participate actively in the social, economic and sociopolitical life of the republic.



The final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has been marked by the great celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerist Germany. More than 700,000 soldiers were sent by Georgia to the battlefield for the freedom and independence of our homeland. Of these, there are 60 representing the glorious cohort of veterans from the Great Patriotic War at the congress.

The communist party of Georgia is deeply international in its composition and spirit. Representatives of 47 nations and nationalities were elected to the congress, as compared with 32 at the 26th Congress of the republic's communist party.

Of the delegates, 82 percent have been conferred high state awards. Among them are 3 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 50 Heroes of Socialist Labor and 130 holders of the Order of Lenin. Participants in the congress include 1,395 awardees of orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

Among the delegates are 18 laureates of Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR and 65 laureates of State Prizes of the Georgian SSR; 332 delegates have different national and republic honorary titles.

The Report of the CPGe Central Committee to the 27th congress of the republic's communist party analyzes deeply and in terms of principle the work of the Georgian party organization in the period between the two congresses, and clearly defines the path for successful resolution of the tasks set forth in pregress documents by the CPSU Central Committee. On the eve of our congress, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev issued a statement which each of us has accepted as directed to us personally: the grand tasks which we must resolve today and tomorrow can be successfully realized only in conditions of a lasting and stable peace.

## DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

Tbilisi Gorkom First Secretary

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by G. D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi City Party Committee]

[Excerpt] The draft of the program for scientific and technical progress in Tbilisi's economy for the 12th Five-Year Plan was completed recently. According to previous standards, the situation could be considered wholly favorable: the program calls for shifts toward intensification of production.

But today the discussion should not be about the usual shifts, but about a dramatic change in this direction. And frankly, the measures for technical progress outlined in a number of sectors do not correspond to these demands.

The renunciation of stagnant thinking and outmoded attitudes should be demonstrated not just in words or declarations, but in practical actions. It would be appropriate here to mention the numerous directives issued by the Central Committee to ministries, departments, and municipal bodies regarding the need to elevate the capital's enterprises and organizations to leading positions. We would very much like to see the heads of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of the Forestry Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, and the former Ministry of the Food Industry name those of their enterprises in Tbilisi that could truly be described as contemporary, and as meeting standards in terms of their technical level, their operating efficiency, and especially the quality of the goods they produce. It is also unacceptable that the capital does not have a single model, fully equipped institution in the medical services system, be it a hospital or polyclinic.

The republic's Ministry of Construction, and comrade I. A. Kharatishvili personally, share the responsibility with us for the fact that the city's organizations are not ready today to meet new and increasing goals, and that the availability of producer goods in city construction organizations is two-thirds the average level found throughout the republic's Ministry of Construction, and one-third what is in the USSR ministry.

Two years ago the republic organs, together with the USSR Ministry of Construction, outlined measures aimed at developing the construction industry

and raising its technical level. However, the deadlines were not met for a large number of key activities, and no progress is being made. This is a critical problem, but the attitude toward this issue expressed by the USSR Ministry of Construction is a source of serious concern. We believe that the republic Council of Ministers and comrade Yu. I. Kedishvili, who is in charge of this sector, should take a more active position.

I also would like to express a number of my views regarding improvements in the style of organizational party work.

We often have debates about where to set the rational limit on the creation of staffs, commissions, working groups, and so on. There are various opinions on this question. It seems to us that there is only one solution--put an end to the practice of issuing directives from above that require the formation of staffs and working groups. Taking a self-critical approach, we must acknowledge that we do not always clearly differentiate the level of responsibility of lower organs when considering and reacting to various events and facts. Sometimes we hurry to discuss them and present an evaluation to the gorkom bureau or even to the Central Committee bureau, while the authority of the raykom and even the primary party organization would be sufficient. There should also be a more demanding approach to the introduction of new forms of organizational party work. Of course, we are also in favor of innovation, but the search should not turn into a goal in itself or into the creation of new forms just for the sake of new forms.

We are in need of more effective assistance from the Organizational Party Work Department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee in organizing the entire system for training and retraining personnel. It is necessary for this type of center under the Central Committee to consider more thoroughly the specific demands of the city party organization and to organize joint work with that organization. Unfortunately, in the meantime this work is being carried out more in the interest of the center itself, as if in an effort to justify its existence, instead of in the interest of getting things done.

We often talk about the need to reduce the number of decisions that are made, but in practice we have not managed to do this.

We believe that all these issues are in need of greater attention from the head of the Organizational Party Work Department, comrade V. I. Alavidze, and from comrade B. V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

#### Gilashvili on Party Criticism

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by P. G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Thanks to the coordinated efforts of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the government, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, and all the communists and workers, the republic

has come to the party congress with significant quantitative and qualitative growth in all spheres of the economy and social and cultural life.

It would be unfair to downplay our successes, just as it would be unfair to overlook our omissions and mistakes. And still, without spending time on enumerating the positive and the negative, I prefer to talk about where the problems are, about what, in my opinion, kept us from achieving more that we have today.

In recent years our republic has been waging an energetic, principled, and uncompromising campaign against various negative phenomena that are making it difficult for our working people to live honest and proper lives. Unfortunately, however, this campaign has not always had the desired effect, since in a number of cases it was carried out halfheartedly, or one might say, "selectively," depending on the sympathies and antipathies found in certain circles. Often the same errors committed by different people elicited different reactions: in some cases they elicited anger and indignation, and in other cases leniency and tolerance.

Some organizations and institutions and their leaders, whose work was found to be seriously lacking, were for some reason protected for a long time by a certain incomprehensible immunity from criticism, and especially public criticism. But it is a known fact that there should be no sanctuaries or official positions that are off-limits to criticism, and no one in the party has the right to this sort of immunity. This includes the secretaries of party committees, who are rarely, if at all, called to account.

We are talking about criticism from below. In this connection there are several facts that I must mention. I spoke at all four party conferences held in cities and rayons in the republic in which I had the occasion to participate. Either at the beginning of the conference or during the course of the debates, I tried to orient the delegates toward a critical approach, toward a frank discussion of the shortcomings. However, no one made any critical observations regarding their party committees or their secretaries. That is, no one would touch any of the workers in the party organs, as if there were some sort of taboo against this.

But something else is even more surprising. When somebody actually "dares" to say something critical about a secretary, this is not reflected in the published reports. There was a pointed, principled discussion at the Tbilisi city party conference--the gorkom and its secretaries were criticized, and specific names were mentioned, but this somehow didn't make it into the reports. I cannot understand why the name of comrade L. G. Vardosanidze, chief of the Transcaucasian Railroad, whose style of work was subjected to serious criticism at the conference, was not mentioned.

The speaker went on to stress the need to raise the intensity of the criticism, and the principled foundation and force of the statements made by the republic's mass media. At the same time, we must avoid extolling individual party leaders and other officials, and we must judge them by their deeds, by how much their way of life and their actions correspond to the demands of the party Charter and communist ideals. All this is also important because



concepts such as humility and decency are now being included as regular requirements.

At previous congresses of the Georgian Communist Party we spoke a great deal and quite pointedly about the shortcomings and difficulties we inherited. Today everyone seems to be ashamed to talk about these matters. This is true even though in this time we have not only corrected errors allowed in the past, we have also allowed some errors ourselves. This applies in particular to the selection and placement of personnel. I will say frankly that the appearance of clearly unqualified individuals in positions of responsibility has become possible only because of our lack of principles. And here it is not important how this lack of principles was manifested--through enthusiastic support of such candidates or cowardly silence. The problem is that many people did not have the courage and persistence required in such situations.

We have not always taken an authoritative and firm stand in restraining those who have created additional problems and difficulties for us through their whims, insatiability, petty tyranny, and sometimes boorishness and unfounded claims. Some leaders think that with their rise up the official ladder their personal dependence on the law declines. But actually, the higher the position and the greater the trust, the stronger should be the recognition of one's responsibility to the people, society, the state, and the party.

The reorganization that the party is talking about today is a reorganization not just of the economic mechanism, but also of psychology, attitudes, and if you will, our understanding of what good is and what bad is. There is no man, no matter what his career aspirations, who cannot seize a position by force. Sometimes we even pave the way for this type of behavior.

This happens because of a lack of responsibility and principles. This means that we need not look far for the guilty parties. We ourselves are often to blame. In this connection, we remember some wise words--fear a hungry wolf and a sated man. Indeed, the satiety of a man of low culture and intellect is a frightening thing.

Above I mentioned one of the reasons for the insufficient effectiveness of our campaign against negative phenomena. I will mention yet another: figuratively speaking, there is sometimes a need to restrain a small number of those who have been called upon themselves to put an end to the disorder. Comrade D. I. Patlashvili named some of these individuals. But, unfortunately, these names do not represent an exhaustive list.

Despite the fact that not all of the current members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee have justified the great trust placed in them, the core has done a great deal of fruitful work, which makes it possible to recognize this work as satisfactory. We need to adopt and confirm the report of the Auditing Commission. And, making this motion, I would like to see more acuity, depth, and a creative approach to the work.

Academy of Sciences President

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Academician Ye. K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpt] We are faced with the task of working in a much more organized way in light of the demands outlined in the reports and speeches given by M. S. Gorbachev at the June conference of the CPSU Central Committee, at plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and in drafts of the new edition of the party Program and the Basic Directions, which all our scientific collectives are studying in depth. Through the efforts of our mathematicians and physicists we will work more intensively to develop the basic sciences as the foundation for the development of natural and technical directions. The republic's scientists have made an important contribution to biology. The biochemists have embarked on a steady course aimed at directing their efforts toward production goals. Georgia's electrochemists are persistently pursuing a course aimed at turning the republic into a leader in the production of electrolytic manganese dioxide as a current source.

In their time, Georgian scientists have performed basic research on a technology for refining Georgian petroleum, and on the application of suspension oil in machine building and transportation. Unfortunately, our suggestions have been lying around idle. Only recently, through the efforts of our colleagues at the Georgian Polytechnical Institute, have steps been taken to put them into practice.

We have serious developments in the area of powder metallurgy and in creating motors made from ceramic materials. But inadequate ties with production, cramped laboratory conditions, and a shortage of new equipment are hindering the practical implementation of these and a number of other projects. We have started a special examination of these problems with the aim of bringing in more resources to help strengthen research.

The time has come for active utilization of forms for combining the forces of science and production that have been tested under local conditions in the Ukraine and the Urals. It is true, in Tbilisi we have created branches under the dual jurisdiction of two national industrial ministries on the basis of two departments of the Cybernetics Institute. But we still do not have any scientific production associations. There is no well-organized creative cooperation with industrial institutes. We are to blame for this as well. But it seems that the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology should influence industrial institutes and organize ties between them and academic science.

## Writers Union Chairman on Literature

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Sh. G. Nishnianidze, chairman of the Board of the Georgian SSR Union of Writers]

[Excerpts] Today in all areas of our life--in the economy and in the spheres of management and culture--there is a spirit of rebirth and renewal, and an innovative style of management is being introduced everywhere, which is accompanied by a spirit of great responsibility. All this is eliciting among our people a new upsurge in labor and creative enthusiasm. The problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying production and the economy have become the fundamental and serious problems of our entire life.

The Report of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee presented an in-depth analysis of our social and political life; it examined both the successes, and the shortcomings and problems that in exist in our republic, and it outlined ways and methods that should be used to overcome these problems.

The positions expressed in the Report form a program. For practical implementation of this program neither energy nor resources should be spared. The workers' enthusiasm, the scientists' analytic abilities, and the writers' creativity should be directed toward these goals as well.

It is the responsibility of literature to go beyond reality and time. The writer's weapon is his talent and truth, political truth, social truth, esthetic truth. Permit me to share some ideas about current issues in our lives.

Resolutions and decisions of great state importance often go unfulfilled. It is a mystery how the conscience of the communist can be reconciled to formalism and bureaucratic thinking of this nature. Some officials simply avoid solving what are sometimes the easiest problems. An endless chain of agreements is started, or stated in more simple terms, red tape among different ranks of administrators, until finally the matter reaches a high official who throws up his hands in bewilderment and asks whether it was worth dragging things out like this.

Recently in the press I expressed my opinion on a very dangerous symptom--a new type of operator has appeared on the scene--a mediator between those offering bribes and officials. People, be vigilant, and block his path!

Literature should promote a conscientious attitude toward one's assigned tasks, to one's responsibilities, and in general an honest approach to labor. There needs to be a high level of professionalism, or in other words, a culture of labor, and even, if you will, a labor esthetic. A. M. Gorkiy said, after all, that esthetics is the ethics of the future. That is, in the future an esthetic approach to work and to things will become as essential for all citizens as adherence to esthetic norms and to morals. Then an esthetically trained worker

working a machine tool will allow a much lower level of defective output than one who is undeveloped esthetically.

In addition, I would like to speak about some undesirable symptoms. Readers will agree with me that pseudo-originality and false artistry have appeared in our literature. This applies mainly to poetry, but also to a lesser extent to prose and drama. Obscurity stemming from a meagerness of thought and lack of mastery is masked by pretensions of depth and innovation. Poems are often published that have little to do with reality, devoid of thought and emotion, with nothing to say either to the mind or to the heart, and that often look more like puzzles and rebuses than artistic works. In literature quality is the most important thing, not quantity. The editors of newspapers and journals and literary critics are not making high enough demands. The critics are not living up to their title.

I believe that the greatest shortcoming in contemporary literature is the declining attention given to the positive hero. Literature needs a positive hero, just as man needs air and water, a hero who would embody all the typical characteristics of our contemporaries.

I would like to ask the following question of critics, literature specialists, and masters of the written word: how can you explain the fact that heroes of labor and life do not become prototypes for the heroes of our literary works?

This problem is the most serious social, ideological, and esthetic problem of our time. We can only regret that contemporary literature fails to honor the manifestations of the human spirit--self-sacrifice, and spiritual maximalism.

#### Papunidze on Adzhar Oblast Problems

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by V. R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Oblast Party Committee]

[Excerpts] The primary result of the organizational and political activities of the Adzhar Oblast Party Organization aimed at carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party was the successful fulfillment of the goals of the five-year plan for economic and social development. Party management of the economy has improved, and higher rates of economic development have been achieved than those achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Reconstruction and modernization work is being done at almost one out of three enterprises.

Sectors in the agro-industrial complex are undergoing stable development. The pace of capital construction has risen substantially. Last year, for example, the volume of housing construction doubled.

The problem of achieving social and economic equality in mountainous and subtropical regions is being solved.



While speaking of our successes, we cannot overlook the shortcomings that exist as well. In some of our sectors the achievements of scientific and technical progress are being introduced slowly. There are still cases in industry when plan goals are adjusted downward, and contract obligations are not met. Enterprises in the autonomous republic that are under national jurisdiction, where one-third of the capacities are not being used, are falling far behind planned goals for production output.

The Batumi Petroleum Refining Plant is faced with serious problems because of a sharp decline in petroleum extraction in Georgia. Reconstruction of the enterprise has been dragged out. Thanks to the active assistance of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the government of the republic, and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the plant's operations have been stabilized. The task now is to consolidate the results that have been achieved and carry out technical retooling while maintaining the same level of production.

Some of the critical issues in the autonomous republic are the problem of further increases and improvements in economic indicators of the public sector, increases in the yield of citrus fruit, and eliminating shortcomings in the procurement system; the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee made a principled, objective evaluation of these problems. It must be noted that the procurement system has given rise to a whole group of negative phenomena and is causing great losses for the state. This has long been an urgent matter and the system throughout the republic as a whole must be improved.

The structure of agricultural land in the Adzhar Autonomous Republic is poorly suited to animal husbandry, and the density of livestock per 100 hectares of land is three times higher than the corresponding indicator for Georgia as a whole. We are faced with the critical matter of creating a stable fodder base for animal husbandry. The primary reserve for creating this base is intensification of natural fodder land and a sharp increase in the productivity of this land, and this involves major outlays. Even so, we still will not be able to stop importing fodder from outside the republic. In connection with this, we believe that a special service should be created under Georgia's State Committee for Agricultural Production which would manage the redistribution and sale of surplus fodder resources.

There is no doubt, however, that the resolution of these and many other problems in the agro-industrial complex in the Adzhar ASSR depend primarily on our active work and initiative.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan construction workers failed to put 33 million rubles in capital investments into operation. The shortfalls in this sector, together with subjective factors, such as inadequate work by our construction organizations and party and soviet organs, are the result of a weak industrial base. The situation is aggravated by the fact that this base falls far short of the demands for a sharp increase in the capital construction program. For example, the "Stroyindustriya" (Construction Industry) Trust under the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction does not provide construction sites with the required volume of structures. The management of this sector should devote greater attention to the technical re-equipment of the No 5 and No 15 trusts,

and the Batumi House-Building Combine. In addition, it is time to work together with the republic's State Committee for Construction Affairs to arrive at a comprehensive resolution of the problem of replacing the large-panel residential buildings in the 135 series that have been used for a long period of time and that are entirely unsuitable for the climatic conditions found in our region. For our part, local party and soviet organs must make dramatic improvements in the management of capital construction.

Trade Union Chairman Mosashvili

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by T. I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Unions Council]

[Excerpts] All of the work done by the trade unions in the period under review was carried out under the guidance of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which promoted strengthening of their ranks and a further rise in the operating efficiency of the trade union organizations.

Further improvement in the moral and economic incentive system is a task of great social importance. However, today we are forced to raise the critical issue of the intolerability of the following situation: in four years of the 11th Five-Year Plan economic organs did not spend funds allocated for these purposes directly on the measures called for, and 361 million rubles went unused. Almost 70 million rubles from funds earmarked for social and cultural measures and housing construction either went unused or were used for other purposes. This is a direct violation of the law: no one has the right to use his own discretion in spending funds earned by labor collectives without their consent. The State Planning Committee, and the republic's ministries and departments should take a serious approach to dealing with this problem.

It is the sacred duty both of economic managers and workers to adhere unflinchingly to the Law on Labor Collectives and to other labor legislation. But there are some managers who try to compensate for losses caused by poor organization of production by making use of work on days off and overtime work. For example, this type of work doubled within the Transcaucasian Railroad organization, the level of this type of work is very high in motor transport, in the coal industry, in domestic services, and in trade. We must admit that the republic Trade Unions Council has still not done everything it can to increase the responsibility of economic managers and trade unions for strict adherence to labor laws.

There is still another problem that is extremely important to the republic. There are serious flaws in the work involved in the selection, placement, and indoctrination of management personnel. We must say frankly that people are often appointed to positions of responsibility despite negative public opinion that has developed around them.

Apparently, the members of the bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee have not always shown the proper adherence to principles when resolving personnel issues. The new members of the bureau and the staff of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee need to reorganize their activities

totally in the basic direction of party construction--in the area of personnel work, where the basic policies of our party are demonstrated particularly clearly.

Military District Commander Kochetov

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by K. A. Kochetov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District]

[Text] The Transcaucasian soldiers wholly support the activities of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee that are aimed at putting into practice the demands of the CPSU Central Committee for a new approach to resolving pressing problems, and the course directed at strengthening organization, order, and discipline, and the persistent battle against negative phenomena. The spirit of a constructive, creative search, based on a thorough analysis of the state of affairs is characteristic of our party, and it was also reflected in the course of the reports and elections in the troops' party organizations in the district. The discussion and study of pre-congress documents had a huge effect on the content and quality of work performed by party organizations, it raised the activity of the soldiers in their campaign for a high level of combat readiness. Today every third soldier, and every second communist, is the recipient of excellent marks in combat and political training.

Truly businesslike, creative relations have developed between the district command and the republic party organization in resolving the key issues involved in the reliable defense of the southern borders of our Homeland. In our daily work to raise the combat readiness of the troops we can feel the constant attention and aid of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, local party and soviet organs, and all the republic's workers. The close friendship between the military units and the workers' collectives promotes further improvements in the military-patriotic and mass defense work among the population, and especially among the republic's young people.

In recent years there have been certain changes in the improvements in military training for students at VUZes, for armed forces specialists in the DOSAAF system, and vocational and technical education, and basic military training. As a result, the republic's young men are more prepared to fulfill their military duty to their Homeland, and more and more of Georgia's school graduates are entering military schools. More than 300 natives of the republic who served in the Soviet Armed Forces have been honored with combat medals and orders.

At the same time, I would like to stress that the situation throughout the world, and the country's defensive capability interests today, demand further improvements in all of our work, and the elimination of existing shortcomings and omissions.

The party's program requirements with respect to the Armed Forces call for a high level of vigilance, and constant readiness to halt the schemes of imperialism against the USSR and its allies, and to defeat any aggressor.

History teaches us this lesson, and we are bound by the memory of those who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War, the 40th anniversary of which was celebrated by our country last year.

The soldiers in the Transcaucasus place high value on the concern shown in the republic for improvement in the soldiers' living and working conditions. At the same time, the matter of providing servicemen with housing is still running into major complications.

Basic military training is also in need of greater attention. We see two directions for resolving this problem: raising the level of training for military instructors and improving the educational and material base, including that of military departments at VUZes. It was with great satisfaction that we all met the first class of military instructors to graduate from the Telavi Pedagogical Institute. True, filling the institute primarily with young people from the cities meant that some of the graduates did not go to rural schools.

In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, we need to step up the construction and improvement of complexes to strengthen the educational and material base of military departments at VUZes, DOSAAF schools, and especially vocational and technical schools and general education schools. Today only 30 percent of these educational institutions have shooting ranges, and 13 percent have full complexes.

It would be good for young men, in the course of their basic military training, to receive military and technical knowledge, but also spiritual and physical education so that they will be ready to overcome the hardships of army life.

Meanwhile, in the medical and preventive care provided for young people are lowly. There are still cases of individual physicians taking an irresponsible approach to their obligations. This explains that there is no decrease in the return of young soldiers for service.

The quality of the medical aid provided by these commissions depends to a great extent on the availability of equipped induction centers. Today almost 20 percent of the rayon-commissariats in the republic do not have well-equipped centers. There are still certain shortcomings in the organization of record-keeping, and in assigning citizens to induction centers.

We need to step up our joint efforts with respect to the military-patriotic and international training of the young people and improving their training for service in the Armed Forces, and we must increase the responsibility of party organizations, local soviet, social, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and the heads of educational institutions for strict adherence to the USSR Law on



Universal Military Service. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are creating favorable opportunities for further improvements in this work.

In their desire to provide a fitting welcome for the congress of their own party, the soldiers are working tirelessly to improve their combat skills, and they are declaring their readiness to strike a crushing blow against any aggressor. With all the complexity in the current international situation, the Soviet people will be provided with peaceful labor. The weapons with which they armed their sons are in reliable hands.

#### Sanakoyev on South Osetian Oblast

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[Article by F. S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Oblast Party Committee]

[Excerpts] Of the group of goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress of the Georgian Communist Party, problems involved in overcoming the lag in social and economic development in South Osetia occupied a key position in the work of the oblast's party organizations.

In the past five-year plan the volume of industrial production rose by 66 percent, labor productivity increased by 12.2 percent, and the capital-labor ratio rose by 22.6 percent. The increase in gross agricultural output was 14 percent, and the number of farms operating at a loss was cut in half. There were marked improvements in the quantitative and qualitative indicators for other sectors of the national economy as well. The development of national production brought about an improvement in the workers' welfare, and made it possible to solve a number of important social and cultural problems.

Not everything that was planned, however, was carried out. For example, plan quotas for deliveries, for the products list, and for improving product quality were not met, nor were those for the production of meat and milk, and not all social matters were resolved.

Taking a critical approach to evaluating the work of the oblast party organization, one should acknowledge that the bulk of the responsibility lies with us, with the soviet and economic organs that did not always show the proper consistency, adherence to principles, and persistence in achieving the goals that had been set.

A substantial share of today's failures are also the result of a long-standing erroneous economic policy that was pursued in the past. The logical result of this policy is that South Osetia is still one of the least developed regions of Georgia in economic respects, and its contribution to the republic's total economic resources is quite modest.

The lag in the development of material and technical supply and communications, the unsatisfactory condition of the roads, which represent the only form of transportation ties, lead to great losses. Among the key tasks in the oblast's economy one must include more effective development of the health spa and

tourist industry. The natural conditions are so favorable that this sector can be developed to serve national and international visitors.

For a long time we have not seen the desired progress in the development of agriculture, which is functioning under difficult natural and economic conditions. The specific nature of production means that production costs are high and exceed purchase prices by a significant margin. Every year this discrepancy is covered by the republic budget or funds from other sources. A zone system for purchase prices is needed, along with the zone system for farming.

## FURTHER DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

Procurator Razmadze on Crime, Corruption

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by V. A. Razmadze, GSSR Procurator, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Text] During the period under review, there has been a significant strengthening of socialist legality in all spheres of state and public life and an increase in the standards of law, and in the feeling for law and order of the people. The operations of bribe-takers, plunderers of state and public property, and speculators have been stopped more decisively. There has been a reduction in criminality among minors and many robbery attempts have been stopped.

Nevertheless, the activity of the law enforcement organs of the republic is still characterized by serious shortcomings and does not fully meet the modern level and requirements of our society. For the time being, great harm is still being inflicted on the republic's economy by bad management, inflated reporting, the output of low-quality production, and the violation of labor and production discipline. Moreover, the write-off of losses frequently is done at the expense of the state, and the specific culprits go unpunished. During the period under review, only 5 percent of the losses were replaced at their expense.

During the same period, 95 million rubles were paid in the form of fines by organizations of the republic for the failure to fulfill contract obligations. The moral injuries and material losses of the population as the result of low-quality construction, violations of labor legislation, and manifestations of corruption in trade and consumer service projects are incalculable and cannot be measured.

In some towns and rayons, the procurators, the chiefs of the militia, and the chairmen of the people's courts do not have control of the situation, do not make a thorough analysis of the state of affairs, and do not make use of the possibility of a united front of struggle against violations of the law in this matter. If the workers of the administrative organs at the local level had demonstrated adherence to principles, had taken a conscientious attitude toward the fulfillment of their direct official duties, and had not fallen under the influence of local interests, they would have exposed in good time the now known facts of large misappropriations in the procurement of grapes, tea, wild fruit,

and would have prevented negative phenomena in Telavskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Signakhskiy, Akhmetskiy, and Tianetskiy rayons.

It should be reported to the congress that the directors of the administrative organs of the republic deeply acknowledge the mistakes they have permitted, which in a number of regions and industries have created the prerequisites for the revival and activization of criminal elements. Our present task is their correction in the shortest period of time and the securing of the strictest observance of the laws on a constant basis and in any situation. The guarantee of its solution is the constant support of, concern for, and attention to, the law enforcement organs on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the local party and soviet organizations.

The workers of the republic welcomed with great approval the decisions aimed at the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Along with other measures, these measures were conducive to the reduction of the number of crimes committed in the state of intoxication and the strengthening of labor discipline. It is necessary to fight drug addiction equally actively.

The greatest prevention of criminality is the exposure of a culprit and his just punishment. It is precisely this principle which is served by the present policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the result of whose practical implementation is the prevention, of late, of the criminal actions of some workers occupying responsible posts. The following had criminal proceedings instituted against them for illegal actions: The former secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom, Teneishvili, the former minister of culture of the republic, Badurashvili, and a number of others.

It goes without saying, everyone has questions--how and why did this happen, where was the mistake permitted and what to do in order for such a thing not to be repeated in the future? It is not so easy to reply to these questions, but they cannot be left open. I regard as completely correct the view of the respected Irakliy Abashidze, expressed at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. We have not yet learned open and impartial criticism and sincere self-criticism and are not making appropriate use of them in the prevention of objective and subjective shortcomings.

Others take the view that calling to account officials discredits the authority of the republic, undermines the faith in moral ideals in people, and interferes with the upbringing of young people. However, the moral foundations would be shaken even more if people were not exposed who have betrayed the trust of the party and the people. A great deal of trouble can be avoided if we have overcome protectionism and subservience, if we have restrained the raptures over modest successes, if we select cadres not on the basis of signs of personal devotion and submissive subordination, but on the basis of businesslike and political qualities.

There are still many shortcomings and problems in the activity of the administrative organs. The paramount task is the struggle for the purity of the law enforcement organs and the cleansing of incompetent and unworthy workers from their ranks. This process has already begun and will be brought to the end.



Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by G. V. Bedineishvili, editor of the newspaper KOMUNISTI, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpts] The pre-congress situation in the republic must become a reliable guarantee for the fact that in the 12th Five-Year Plan the fulfillment of stepped-up, but realistic plans will put an end to inflated reports in the national economy. The "theory" of the inevitability of inflated reporting, as we see it, served the illegal enrichment of persons, who found themselves in executive posts through protection and found themselves a job on the basis of the protection of those who made a fortune at someone else's expense.

As an asset of the pre-congress period, one can list the fact that the wings of subjectivists and poseurs, who regarded the rayon as their patrimony and engaged in self-advertisement, were clipped. In the future, the screen of subjectivism will be also be put up in the distribution of prizes in literature and art.

At the congress, special mention should be made of the directness and openness, which so much help the Central Committee in the correct solution of difficult problems. The aktiv must respond to this by devotion to the cause and cohesion in the eradication of evil.

The time has come when, as Ye. K. Ligachev accurately said at the Baku Party Conference, you do not fool anyone with intensification of the word. Intensification of the deed is necessary. As it is accepted to say in our country, "let your deeds prove your worth."

We doubled the national income, we have made headway in industry and agriculture, and we have attained world recognition in some spheres of science and art, but there is still a lack of general inner culture. It is this that makes it possible to recite unprintable words in a stadium for 80,000 people, to cross an intersection on a red light, and not to observe elementary hygiene in public places. In an atmosphere of formal demand, subconscious instincts are activated, which are subjected to extremely dangerous logic: Nothing special, my small crime, my short-sightedness, my bad manners, my indifference, etc., are nothing compared to the crimes of such-and-such chief of the militia, director, party worker. . . . Here is where and how the disjunction of law and order and ideology takes place, but what is needed is a strong junction.

Ideology cannot exist without papers. But the deed frequently drowns in their abundance. Today the party raykoms adopt several decrees each per day and thousands of them are sent to the primary organization during a year.

Ideology cannot exist without the spoken word. But, alas, without the deed, it, too, is against us. For example, the State Committee for the Protection of Nature and the corresponding society promised the people in the 10th Five-Year Plan to solve the problem of fish passage at the dams of GES, but they did not solve it as it should be. In the 11th Five-Year Plan they undertook to lay out

100 gardens in the republic. They did not do it. So who will believe their promises in the new five-year plan concerning the conversion of the Borzhomskiy Canyon into an untouched nature zone? How can it be untouched if there are 80,000 hunters per 30,000 hares in Georgia--more than in Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia put together?

Ideology has the written word. The republic press is still susceptible to stereotype and is not without a touch of provincialism, and it is lacking in brilliance, depth, and laconism. And although, it would seem, it does not engage in witticism, it nevertheless avoids discussions and referenda, as though it is criticizing the right persons, but is timid because of servility. There can be no complaint about the non-authoritativeness of the press, but a half-truth nevertheless undermines its prestige.

We shall add that there was a time when the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic engaged in petty tutelage: After us they drew a model of the newspaper, selected the type, and the television journalists say that they were even interested in the color of the director's tie. In so doing, the advertising of a certain intimate circle of leaders was foisted on the mass media under pressure.

In response to the benevolent assessment of the press and television in the Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, journalists must double their efforts. The very timely instructions and important recommendations contained in the materials of the party conference of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and other party documents must be realized immediately and in a high-quality manner.

#### Komsomol CC First Secretary on Youth

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by V. G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia, to the 27th Congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpt ] One of the main questions--the rational use of young cadres--as was emphasized in the Report, is up to now being solved spontaneously. The system of working by spurts and patronage tendencies have established strong roots. Of 9,000 young men and young women, who have been sent to various projects of the national economy on the basis of Komsomol travel authorizations, 7,000 are emigrants from the village. And this at a time when there is an acute problem of young cadres in the village, because of which 7,000 tractors either did not operate at all or are operating with a minimum load. An unenviable situation has developed in such sectors as animal husbandry and others.

By 1990 we will have to train another approximately 37,000 highly-skilled young cadres, and this confronts us with a most difficult problem. Already now we are undertaking everything possible to correct the situation that has been created. We believe that the granting of independence to the Komsomol youth collectives, the maximum introduction of modern contemporary forms of labor organization and

material incentives, and, above all, the brigade contract, will be of unquestionable benefit. But many directors of enterprises and departments avoid this. Up to now, 460,000 young toilers are not encompassed by the new form of labor organization.

Our republic came forward with a good initiative: In many ministries and departments, deputies of ministers and directors of departments have appeared who have to work on the problems of youth. But soon this initiative turned into formalism. The institution of the deputies was not in a position to even defend the interests of the young, not to mention the absence of new forms of work. Thus, for example, in the shops of the Tbilisi Plant for Silicate Materials there is no lighting, the ventilation and showers do not work. For many years already, there has been no club at the plant, no areas set aside for sports. Who can find any pleasure in the smashed furniture, the broken windows, and the dilapidated walls of the dormitories of the ministries of communications, motor transport, and light and local industry. The same situation exists in the campus (studgorodok) in Vaka.

And we bear the guilt for this. We at times lack the adherence to principles, the persistence, and the courage to raise these questions pointedly, to secure their solution, and to demand an answer from those who regularly fail to fulfill their official duties.

In this undertaking, we are not making use of all forms of publicity. And here today, we turn to the members of the government of the republic--the comrades Konstantin Saliya, Aleksandr Movsesyan, Nikolay Nefedov, Vladimir Kobakhidze, Gela Lezhava, Akakiy Dvalishvili, and to the chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom, Zaur Meskhishvili, with the request: let them, together with the minister of higher and secondary specialized education, comrade Chkhikvishvili, meet with the students and inform them that they will assume personal patronage over the student dormitories.

We have many problems. Not every Komsomol worker is today the kind of person whom the young people regard as their genuine leader. We must eradicate all manifestations of show, sensation, and formalism, and we must not ascribe to ourselves what party, soviet and other organs are doing, we must eliminate in ourselves conceit and, the main thing, careerism. What makes one prick up one's ears is the fact that sometimes in the advancement up the service ladder it is the parents who appear in the role of "expeditors".

The experience of the older comrades must become the authority for the young people. The present stage of the struggle against negative phenomena has called forth a stir among some philistines. The philistine has begun to whisper into the ear: "Here, it turns out, what happened! Whom and what to believe after this?"

## Amaglobeli on Student Training

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by N. S. Amaglobeli, rector of Tbilisi State University, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpts] Today the university is confronted pointedly with the question of its further improvement. In its system a great deal has become obsolete, requires reconsideration and in many cases--fundamental changes.

By far not every student can take active part in scientific research work. It must also be noted that we have not yet been able to attain the combining of the academic process with scientific research work, but such combining must become the leading form of specialist training.

During the past decades, there has been an increasingly strong tendency according to which the basic weight of scientific work has been transferred to the system of academy institutions, while the institutions of higher education, where a significant part of the scientists are concentrated, gave up positions for the reason that in the VUZ's basic attention is given to the pedagogical process. But, you see, the science of the university is a significant reserve, which for the present we are not fully utilizing, although, according to existing estimates, the institutions of higher education can more than double the volume of scientific research work.

The activization of these reserves, evidently, must be sought in a significant correction of the loads of scientists-teachers. The excessive overload with lectures and seminars reduces their scientific productivity and is conducive to the appearance of a certain stereotype in thinking. And where it exists, there is no creativity, no high performance. Moreover, the scientist needs time in order to think about the problems being researched.

In summing up what has been said, I return once again to the question of the necessity of developing in students a taste and aspiration for scientific research. You see, it cannot be seriously thought that the passive knowledge accumulated in the VUZ will be sufficient for the young specialist for his entire life for active labor activity. But if the student with a sum of knowledge simultaneously acquires research habits as well, this will guarantee that the graduates will be able to grow professionally and keep pace with scientific-technical progress.

We also have to talk about the necessity of doing a better job of making the demand for specialists commensurate with their supply on the part of the VUZ's. The planning organs determine how many of them are needed today and how many will be required in 15-20 years. We do not doubt the competence of these organs. But it is perfectly evident what difficulties such long-term planning entails. And the problem is becoming increasingly acute. I shall cite an example: In 1984, 2,010 persons were graduated from the university, 1,377 graduates were assigned according to the requirements of Gosplan, and 1,756 actually received an appointment. There could be no gap if they would make the enterprises and



organizations more strictly responsible for the timeliness and completeness of the applications submitted by them.

In general, the question of the assignment of young specialists and the preservation of a number of specialties in the natural sciences and especially in the humanities in the republic needs to be resolved as quickly as possible. It is well known that there are vocations for which the demand in the national economy is small. At the same time, the renunciation of them may in time call forth a shortage in these vocations, which in the end will slow down the technical and cultural development of the republic. In our view, the most economical way of solving this problem is the combining of specialties. For example, together with his basic future vocation, the student simultaneously also receives an education in a specialty which has practical significance for the national economy, but in a somewhat smaller volume. This will also determine the principle of the assignment of graduates: They will be sent to the corresponding sectors of the national economy, but the most talented will go on the basis of their basic specialties.

#### People's Control Committee Chairman

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Speech by N. R. Sadzhaya, chairman of the GeSSR Committee of People's Control, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Text] The organs of people's control, whose work was given an appropriate assessment in the Report of the Central Committee, experience the constant attention of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic. Confirmation of this is the fact that all chairmen of the district, urban and rayon committees of people's control have been elected as members of the bureaus of the corresponding party committees. The authority which has been achieved by the workers of our system is the result of the correct personnel policy of the Central Committee and the party organizations.

The correct selection, placing and training of cadres and control over their activity have always been and will be our basic concern. Speaking about the control over the activity of the workers of the controlling organs themselves, we by no means have in mind the creation of still another organ of supervision. We must completely eliminate negative phenomena in the controlling organs in order to have the moral right to check up on others. Unfortunately, there are still dishonest people, but there will be even more of them if there turn out to be bribe-takers in the very control organs. The workers of departmental control especially sin in this respect. There are also problems in the organs of people's control and in administrative organs. I am saying this also on the plane of self-criticism as a former worker of the department of administrative organs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, since I feel strongly dissatisfied with the results of the work that has been done.

In the future, too, the organs of people's control of the republic will concentrate their efforts on the study and solution of central and important tasks of the national economy that have been advanced by the congress. We are trying to

play a more active role in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of new management methods, and in the struggle against inflated reporting, misappropriations and bad management.

And nevertheless, of the multitude of problems we must single out especially such a phenomenon as inflated reporting and deception. In the course of the past months alone, gross violations of state discipline have been exposed in the consumer cooperative system.

However, the measures taken by the leadership of the Central Union of Consumers' Societies and its chairman, comrade Shavishvili, were only a belated reaction. The abuses being committed could and should have been prevented in embryo. Fundamental interference was necessary when the operations of the smart operators were worked out in the studies of the deputy chairman G. Mardanov and the chairman of the association, V. Piranishvili, when fictitious regulations and instructions were compiled here and when receipts were filled out about hundreds of tons of supposedly procured fruit. In the same way, the so-called operation "adisevnik" (admiral) was carried out in a number of rayons, as a result of which millions of rubles were appropriated by smart operators.

It is impossible to believe that there was no information about the negative processes at the local level, especially considering their scale. For this reason, it is also legitimate to raise the question of the responsibility of the local controlling organs, including the organs of people's control. They could not but know the dark aspects of the procurement "campaigns", and they could not but know that this was being done with the participation of the now already former executives of a number of party and soviet organs. Not a single case of inflated reporting is committed without the knowledge of the first person. To take the position of a detached observer during this time and to be silent is thus not simply to show a lack of principles, but to betray the trust entrusted to you, since the truthful and principled word of even only one person could save dozens of families from tragedy. The position of non-interference in negative phenomena on the part of workers of the controlling organs is tantamount to complicity. In the future we will try to combine strict demands for control with preventive work. We also understand the fact that control does not exclude, but, on the contrary, is based on confidence, since control and confidence are coordinated dialectical categories.

The day of the congress is for communists a day of revelation. I must diverge from traditional limits, but I would like to dwell on several painful problems. I do this consciously, since there is no higher platform in the republic from which a member of the party could share his not individual experiences.

In a number of towns, rayon centers, and even villages of the republic, streets and quarters have appeared where everything is sold and bought openly, and where speculation is flourishing. It is alarming that this does not call forth any protest on the part of the population itself. In my view, the factor of narrow-mindedness and petty-bourgeois aspiration for excessive material security has become pivotal in the thinking and the actions of a small number of people.

One of the basic conditions of saving the Georgian nation, it seems, was the fact that, in spite of invasion, violence, arbitrariness and betrayal which

historical fate has prepared for us, no one has left the native soil. Today, in pursuit of easy money, many are abandoning their families, at times not even coming back. Sometimes the Georgian dinner table is turned into a means of making money. There was an attempt to correct the situation, but there was not enough firmness in seeing what had been begun to the end. Moreover, during the past few years, the Georgian dinner table has been turned into an obstacle of intellectual growth and development for a significant part of our people. And if we do not come to our senses in time, perhaps we will not even notice how the express of scientific-technical progress flies by us.

All of us who are in this hall are direct participants in the work that is done by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia during the past 15 years. Why have we not achieved more? Perhaps, because of the fact that many who were shown trust turned out to be betrayers and riff-raff. The names of Khabeishvili, Badurashvili, and other bribe-takers will be a dark memory for a long time. But the main thing--the strength of the party organization of the republic consists precisely in the publicity of such facts, and the decisions that have been taken are entirely correct and legitimate.

#### Sci-Tech Commission Chairman Zhordaniya

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Speech by I. S. Zhordaniya, chairman of the GeSSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpt] During the 11th Five-Year Plan, certain successes have been attained in the sphere of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in Georgia. More than 5,000 measures have been introduced that are envisaged by state-wide, republic, and departmental plans of the union republics. A complex of scientific-technical measures realized during the five-year plan secured more than 75 percent of the total growth of labor productivity in industry. The economic effect for the national economy as a whole came to 900 million rubles, which exceeds the effect obtained during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan by a factor of 2, and the realization of the tasks of the corresponding goal-oriented integrated program secured a reduction in manual labor of more than 12 percent.

Along with the successes we have achieved, we have quite a few shortcomings, difficulties, and unresolved problems.

In our republic, as in the country as a whole, the question of the introduction of scientific developments and their practical realization in the national economy remains the most topical and acute question.

We have concrete examples when questions of the introduction were taken under the control of the executives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of the republic, and the union and republic ministries, but a perceptible acceleration in their practical realization was not noted.

The importance of the problem of the extension of the exploitation period of the Chiatura manganese mines is generally known. In spite of this, the highly-efficient method of the roasting of low-grade carbonate ores we have developed is being put into practice at an inexcusably slow pace.

A few words about the activity of the industrial departments of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic in the sphere of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Of late the work in this direction has become relatively more lively, but the majority of industrial departments all the same work on progress only sporadically, but not systematically.

In our view, it is expedient to organize a special department or to have in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia a group of workers who would concern themselves exclusively with questions of scientific-technical progress in the sectors of the national economy.

It is necessary to address a few words also to Gosplan, which recently, without question, has begun to concern itself more actively with questions of progress. However, thus far there are few concrete decisions in the direction of the material-technical provision of key positions necessary for the intensification of production.

Shortcomings are also noted in the distribution of means of computer technology. There are cases where expensive and unique computer equipment stands idle for years and significant material damage is inflicted on the state.

#### Problems With Raykom First Secretary

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 86 p 3

[Speech of T. V. Kunchuliya, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpt] What happened in the Makharadzevskaya party organization, I believe, has deeper roots, and they must be studied by the leading party, soviet and economic organs so that nothing similar will ever be repeated anywhere. We are speaking, first of all, about the status of a privileged rayon that had taken root over the course of many years--which was conducive to the creation of an atmosphere of lack of control and impunity. Secondly, the post of first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom for some reason was considered "the spring-board" for further promotion, which to a certain extent caused the manifestation of show, the slackening of attention to urgent problems of the development of the national economy. Thirdly, it was considered that this rayon was being lightly managed. All of this led to the fact that in the post of first secretary of the party raykom there turned out to be a person who was not prepared for such a high and extremely responsible position. And, finally, it was consigned to oblivion that the post of raykom secretary is an elected post and that in the solution of this question one must take into account the opinion of local communists and workers. If the previous leadership of the department for organizational party work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of



Georgia had adhered to this principle, it would have had to reckon with the indignation of the rayon aktiv, called forth by the advancement of Teneishvili, at first as chairman of the rayispolkom, and then--as first secretary of the party raykom.

Taking into account our bitter lesson, I regard it as necessary to speak from the platform of the congress about why our mechanism of control allows such unlimited freedom of action of a few excuses for leaders and the possibility that during a number of years not a single individual, but a group of people acted in an illegal manner.

Why does it happen that many control, moreover when and how they see fit, but the results of the control are deplorable? Is it not because to this day no system of coordinated and integrated checks has been introduced, and those who are doing the auditing are themselves far from irreproachable?

The rayon party organization today has practically nothing positive to report. At the same time, we are convinced that the community of efforts, the competence of the leadership, and the consistency of actions from positions based on principle will be the guarantee of the stabilization of the situation in the rayon as a whole.

#### Culture Minister on Lack of Competence

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by V. R. Asatiani, GeSSR minister of culture, to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia]

[Excerpt] In the Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the speeches of the delegates, special attention has been given to questions of the quality of production. The quality of artistic production is also determined by the final result of our labor. A good performance always calls forth interest. At interesting concerts and exhibitions, there is also no shortage of spectators. Is this not the truth that must dictate to us the necessity of increasing our attention precisely to the quality of the production of the masters of art. Meanwhile, we have still not overcome the standstill in the search for new forms, the stereotype that has developed with the years, where the value of a work of art was determined only by the topicality of the subject. But, you see, now the topicality of the subject is already insufficient. Topicality must be accompanied by the affirmation of moral principles and aesthetic norms. To take, for example, variety art.

In spite of the special decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on the development of this type of art, we have failed to this day to get down to business in all seriousness, we have not achieved an appreciable turning point for the better. And we were criticized for this today with perfectly good justification.

Life raises the question of the necessity of the better training of cadres in the creative educational institutions with regard to the real need of the republic and the improvement of all educational and training work. We must not

expect the appearance of talents, but know how to find them and support everything that deserves attention.

It is necessary to give a principle-based assessment to such facts as when a director, musician, actor, or artist, who have not produced anything for years, cover up their inactivity with loud phrases about the specific character of art and flaunt unfounded ambitions.

In acute form we are confronted with the question of the unconditional transition of the communists working in the sector from functional passivity to functional activeness. The crimes committed by Khabeishvili, Badurashvili, and other so-called leaders, induce us with a heightened feeling of responsibility to approach the problem of cadres who are capable of solving the problems that have accumulated in the sphere of culture. We must thoughtfully, without making mistakes in the determination of like-minded persons, clear from our path the careerists, the bombastic demagogues, who "work" with white gloves, but with unclean hearts.

Our first duty is to entrust the important cause to those who can work competently and truly unselfishly.

The open tone of the congress gives me the right to recognize as misplaced the incompetent "activeness" which comrade Shartava manifested when he was director of Central Committee departments with respect to workers in literature and art. Everyone must concern himself with his affairs. The increase in the prestige of the workers of the sector, exactingness toward them, the search for means for their stimulation, and, the most important, genuine concern--together with the creative unions--for the ideological and aesthetic education of the population are becoming our pressing task. The forms of our work in the village, especially in high-mountain regions, demand reconsideration. Its obsolete forms are already ineffective and do not meet the increased spiritual needs of the toilers, especially the young people.

We are also disturbed by the fact that in some cases the going out of art brigades to the periphery at times not only fails to serve the propagation of the achievements of modern culture, but, on the contrary, through its low-grade repertoire and low level of performance calls forth the indignation of the spectators.

At the congress we must talk about the fact that, in spite of what has been attained, the material-technical base of the sphere of culture is in a difficult position. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that more than 1,500 institutions of culture are situated in leased facilities and are in completely unacceptable conditions.

We must also note the fact that the Georgian public is at times deprived of the possibility of encountering outstanding masters of culture. We will give a great deal of attention to this question in the future. In the future, too, we will promote intensified intercommunication with the fraternal republics and the development of the culture of the peoples living in Georgia.

We came to the congress with great concerns, we came with the recognition of the necessity of a party and state discussion and solution of the problems that are present in our daily activity, and with faith in our own strength and in the further development of our culture.

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM311215 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on Plenum of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress has been held.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

D.I. Patiashvili was elected first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

B.V. Nikolskiy was elected second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, G.N. Yenukidze, and N.A. Chitanava were elected secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected D.I. Patiashvili, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, O.G. Vardzelashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, K.A. Kochetov, B.V. Nikolskiy, T.V. Rostiashvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, and Z.A. Chkheidze to the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. B.V. Adleyba, V.I. Alavidze, V.G. Lordkipanidze, G.D. Mgeladze, T.I. Moshashvili, V.R. Papundize, N.R. Sadzhaya, and F.S. Sanakoyev were elected candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The following were confirmed as chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments:

V.I. Alavidze--Party Organizational Work Department;

N.A. Popkhadze--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

R.A. Coglidze--Foreign Relations Department;

N.Sh. Dzhanberidze--Culture Department;

T.V. Lordkipanidze--Industry Department;

A.S. Mikhaylov--Defense Industry Department;

B.Z. Barsukov--Transport and Communications Department;

K.V. Dzhandzhgava--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

G.A. Andronikashvili--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

R.V. Memarnishvili--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

M.I. Tsiklauri--Land Reclamation and Water Resources Department;

A.I. Kavsadze--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

L.Ya. Khaburzaniya--Economic Department;

G.G. Gumbaridze--Administrative Organs Department;

K.K. Abuladze--General Department.

Sh.V. Karkarashvili was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

I.O. Andriadze was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.V. Bedineishvili was confirmed as editor of the newspaper KOMUNISTI; N.G. Cherkezishvili as editor of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA; A.A. Blrtsyan as editor of the newspaper SOVETAKAN VRASTAN; T.M. Dzhafarli as editor of the newspaper SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY; I.T. Todua as editor of the newspaper SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA; and V.V. Keshelava as editor of the journal SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTI.

The first session of the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission has been held. Z.G. Gendzekhadze was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

1986 REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

VOLUME 2



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KUNAYEV REPORT

PM171500 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 pp 2-6

["Abbreviated account" of report delivered to 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in Alma-Ata on 6 February by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee: "Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Accountability Report to 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress is being held on the eve of the supreme forum of the country's Communists — the 27th CPSU Congress, which will become an event of historic importance in the life of our party and people, the entire socialist community, and progressive mankind.

The innovative and fundamental decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum radically altered the approach to the problems of the country's social development, marked the beginning of major qualitative changes in all spheres of our activity, and generated an unprecedented upsurge of the Soviet people's creative initiative.

Lenin's party is confidently approaching its congress with a proven program for action.

The concept elaborated by the party of accelerating socioeconomic development and attaining a new qualitative state of our society is formulated in the drafts of the most important pre-congress documents — the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and until the beginning of the third millennium.

The documents reflect with the utmost accuracy the continuity of the party's general line, contain a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary domestic and international situation, and determine the CPSU's strategy, tactics, and norms of life.

Enriched by vast experience of combat and creation, the third party program in its present edition is a program for the consistent and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for our society's further accelerated advance toward communism.

The proposed changes to the party statutes fully correspond with the program goals that have been set.

In the course of the keen nationwide discussion in collectives and at party meetings and conferences, the republic's Communists and working people emphasized with profound gratification that the pre-congress documents are imbued with the party's concern for peace and for the Soviet people's prosperity and reveal vividly and graphically the grandeur and magnitude of current and long-term tasks. Kazakh people submitted more than 180,000 suggestions.

This, comrades, represents the vast and invaluable wealth of the collective thinking of the republic's Communists and working people.

We can be proud that, at this responsible stage of social development, our party and the Soviet people are armed with realistic and inspiring documents possessing an enormous mobilizing force.

The party checks its policy against the creative experience of the working masses and their vanguard, the working class. It has faith in the people's creative energy and in their common sense and talents, while the people perceive the Communist Party as their tested militant vanguard and the inspirer and organizer of communist building.

The fruitful activity of the party and of its combat staff and collective political nucleus — the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo — is distinguished by a truly revolutionary and strictly realistic approach, in V.I. Lenin's words, not only in the sense of interpreting the past but also "in the sense of fearless prediction of the future and bold practical activity aimed at its implementation."

It was this approach and this innovative political activity that found particularly powerful and concentrated expression in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March, April, and

October (1985) Plenums, decisions which received universal approval.

Under the new historical conditions, when the country faces responsible tasks in terms of domestic development and in the international arena, the party is aiming not simply for movement forward, but accelerated growth, an energetic breakthrough along the entire front of scientific and technical progress, and a fundamental turnabout in the development of the entire Soviet economy. Over the next 15 years we have to accomplish virtually as much as has been accomplished during the entire period of the Soviet state's existence.

Allow me to express confidence that our congress will unanimously approve the party's theoretical and political documents under discussion and the bold and comprehensively considered strategic course of the Leninist Central Committee.

Comrades! The period under review abounded in events and deeds of great political importance and was filled with enormous creative work by the party and the people.

A major step was taken in the country's socioeconomic development, the further improvement of socialist production relations, and the shaping of the new man. Relying on its achievements, Soviet society is steadily advancing forward. Its production, scientific, technical, and spiritual potential has increased substantially. The defense capability of the country and of the entire socialist community is being reliably maintained.

The alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia has strengthened even further. Socialist democracy has been raised to a new level. The further boosting of working people's prosperity has been ensured.

The friendship between the peoples of our great socialist motherland has become closer. The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation were a vivid and unforgettable manifestation of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy.

There has been immeasurable growth of the international prestige of the Soviet Union, which exerts a growing favorable influence on world politics and on the strengthening of the cause of peace and social progress.

The Communist Party tirelessly upholds the historical correctness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and, together with all revolutionary and peace-loving forces on earth, champions the just and insuperable cause of peace.

The large-scale foreign policy initiatives undertaken recently by our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are aimed at resolving key questions of international security, reaching the end of the 20th century under the sign of peace, and purging the planet of lethal military arsenals.

The new constructive Soviet proposals outlined in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly proved to all peoples our persistent desire to achieve a fundamental change for the better, avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and improve international relations.

The consistent peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries against militarism and aggression is welcomed with hope by all progressive mankind. People are convinced that the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy has been, is, and will be a firm guarantee of peace and the peoples' security.

Our party follows this policy persistently, worthily, and confidently!

Kazakhstan's people, like all Soviet people, totally support the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and are persistently augmenting their contribution to its implementation.

Kazakhstan's people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism together with all who value peace. The motherland and all honest people on earth will never forget this immortal feat by the Soviet people, a feat which is admired by the whole world.

We marked the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary incorporation into Russia as a major and joyful celebration of unbreakable friendship and unity with the great Russian people and all the peoples of the Land of the Soviets. Working people in Kazakhstan and all the union republics welcomed this memorable jubilee and the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic with the proud feeling of belonging to the united international family of builders of the new world.

Dear comrades, the motherland's lofty award reflects the contribution of honest and diligent labor made by every one of us.

"Kazakhstan's abundant grain" — this expressive term is traditionally dear to and valued by all Soviet people. The opening up of the virgin and waste lands marked the beginning of what are now customary grain-growing exploits. This is why the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the heroic Virgin Lands epic, which was marked by the whole country, was a significant and memorable landmark.

We cannot fail to recall that, during the period under review, Alma-Ata — the eternally youthful in appearance and spiritual capital of five-order-bearing Soviet Kazakhstan — was awarded the Order of Lenin in recognition of the great contribution made by the city's working people to the revolutionary movement and to the victory in the Great Patriotic War and of the successes achieved in economic and cultural building.

The labor award to mining and industrial Karaganda — a city of labor, a city of glorious workers' traditions — is shining bright in the constellation of the country's order-bearing cities.

On behalf of our congress, working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, we address to the CPSU Central Committee yet again the most ardent words of gratitude for the lofty appraisal of Kazakh people's selfless labor and express confidence that the republic's Communists and all working people will always be equal to the tasks set by the great Lenin's party.



**Accelerated Development for Kazakhstan's Diversified Industry on the Basis of Introduction of the Achievements of Scientific and Technical Progress and High Efficiency and Quality of Output**

Comrades! The Kazakh Communist Party — one of the CPSU's militant detachments — has come to its congress closely rallied around Lenin's party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, during the period under review, the Kazakh Communist Party carried out extensive work to lead the republic to new heights in economic and social development, build up production potential, and augment the contribution to our fatherland's material and spiritual wealth.

Almost R50 billion in capital investment, which is 15 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan period, was channeled into the development of the republic's economy during the last 5-year plan period. Fixed capital increased by one-third. The republic has never before experienced such growth of the material and technical base of the economy and culture during a single 5-year plan period.

As the 26th CPSU Congress decisions envisaged, Kazakhstan's diversified industry resolved major national economic tasks during the past 5-year plan period.

The process of deepening and specializing production, improving intersector and intrasector balances, and creating and ensuring the preferential development of sectors which determine scientific and technical progress continued at an intensive rate. The role and significance of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, and Mangyshlak territorial production complexes increased. New industrial centers of republic and all-union significance were actively developed in parallel with the balanced development of existing ones.

The output produced during the 11th 5-Year Plan period was almost equal to the total output produced during the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th 5-Year Plan periods together. Products worth more than R1 billion were produced in excess of the plan. Moreover, the trend toward a decline in rates was successfully overcome. Production growth in 1985 was 4.5 percent in comparison with an annual average of 2.6 percent in 1981 and 1982. It is very important that the basic acceleration was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity.

One of the Central Committee's main concerns was persistent work to create a powerful fuel and energy complex. Electricity generation increased 30 percent and exceeded 81 billion kilowatt-hours.

The country's largest TETS, with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts, is in the process of being commissioned. A 1,150-kilovolt power line, which is unequaled in world practice, is now operational. Electricity will flow along unique power lines from Kazakhstan to the Urals and parts of Western Siberia. All this has been created on the basis of the cheap coal in Ekibastuz, where a powerful energy complex is being erected.

The level of coal extraction exceeded 130 million metric tons. The growth during the 5-year plan period alone is equal to the total volume extracted in 1975. Today the Karaganda and Ekibastuz coalfields produce one in every five metric tons of coal in the country. Last year Ekibastuz strip mines extracted the 1-billionth metric ton since the start of operations.

The relative share of petroleum extraction in the fuel industry's structure increased considerably.

The target for the accelerated opening up of the Buzachi Peninsula deposits was met. The richest natural raw material deposits in the Caspian Depression are now being worked. Zhanazhol is producing petroleum. Billions of cubic meters of gas have been extracted from the Karashaganak gas condensate field which is being opened up. To put it briefly, one of the country's major petroleum and gas complexes is taking shape in West Kazakhstan.

Petroleum refining has become one of the republic's new industrial sectors. The Chimkent oil refinery has been commissioned. The opening of the new major complex for extensive petroleum refining has made Pavlodar the sector's leader. The accelerated development of the fuel and energy complex has become a reliable base for further augmenting the republic's contribution to the implementation of the country's Energy Program.

The republic party organization devoted particular attention to the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

As before, Kazakhstan occupies leading positions in the production of many types of nonferrous metals. Output of zinc, titanium, and magnesium increased. Much work was done to consolidate the raw material base. The Shalkiya and Belinskiy mines and the Akchiy-Spasskiy strip mine were commissioned, and extraction at Zhayrem increased. The utilization of mineral raw materials became more comprehensive. At present, more than 50 elements from the Mendeleyev Table are extracted from these raw materials, including 35 elements from industrial waste. New units for concentrate smelting at the Balkhash mining and smelting combine's molten metal vat and the KIVTSET-TSS [expansion unknown] at the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine are being actively commissioned. Slag, dust, and intermediate products are being processed in increasing volumes. The share of by-product output has reached 40 percent.

Ferrous metallurgy's share has also increased. The Karaganda metallurgical combine's unique tin plate shop produces output for the country's canning industry. The Kachar mining and enriching combine — the new raw material base of the Kazakh magnetic anomaly — was commissioned. The Yermak ferroalloy plant's output increased 50 percent. Capacities for the production of high-quality refractory materials were created in Rudnyy.

The volume of chemical and petrochemical industry output increased 60 percent. The creation of the country's phosphorus industry was basically completed on the basis of the Karatau phosphorite deposits. The republic now produces 93 percent of all-union yellow phosphorus output and about 70 percent of sodium tripolyphosphate output.

Production of polymer construction materials was started up in our republic for the first time. Chimkent and Karaganda began producing motor vehicle tires and industrial resin products, including high-durability conveyor belts for the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex.

Following the party course of priority development of industry's base sectors, the republic party organization concentrated its attention on them.

Machine building and metal processing occupied leading positions in the structure of the industrial sector during the period under review. Enterprises started up production of over 300 types of new machines, machine tools, equipment, and instruments. Agricultural machine building achieved advanced positions. Production of machines for livestock breeding and feed production almost doubled during the 5-year plan period, while production of soil cultivating equipment increased 50 percent. In terms of their basic features, the wide-sweep cultivators and seeding machines bearing the "Tselinogradselmash" trademark are superior to the best similar products from abroad.

The efforts made by geologists in the republic have resulted in the discovery of major petroleum and gas fields and deposits of ferrous, nonferrous, and rare metals. Underground water reserves have been discovered, which are extremely necessary for irrigating fields and watering pastures.

As you can see, under the party organizations' leadership our industry reached a new and higher qualitative level during the 5-year plan period and is now capable of resolving the most complex scientific and technical tasks and reliably ensuring a rapid rate of economic growth.

The most remarkable result of the 5-year plan period is that it revealed our people's creative potential and brought to the fore thousands of new frontrankers who are enthusiastically devoting their knowledge, energy, and experience to the flourishing of the beloved motherland. The labor feats by many of them have earned them high government awards. There is no doubt that Kazakhstan's heroic working class will respond to this with new specific actions.

Comrades! Our congress is called upon to elaborate a precise program for energetic actions by the Communists and all the working people of the republic to successfully fulfill the current and long-term tasks set by the party. We must analyze what has been done from principled and constructively critical positions, bring to light the bottlenecks, and create everywhere a mood for protracted, intense, and qualitatively new work.

First, about the work of industry.

In assessing achievements on their merits, we must admit self-critically and with total frankness — as required by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum — that industry has still not succeeded in scaling the planned heights in many respects. Even though industry overfulfilled all of the set annual plans, the actual output volume growth reached only 19.4 percent instead of the planned 23 percent, while labor productivity growth was only 10.7 percent against a target of 15.3 percent. The republic as a whole failed to meet the 5-year plan targets for the output

of copper, lead, rolled ferrous metals, cement, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, knitted underwear, and many other most important types of output.

We failed to reduce the number of lagging enterprises. Industry's work was adversely affected by serious breakdowns and omissions in the power industry, transport, and material and technical supplies for sectors of the national economy.

All this held back the pace of our progress and had a negative effect on the fulfillment of the state plan. But the main reason was that leaders in a number of sectors failed to overcome the difficulties which emerged, did not display the due enterprise and organization, and did not bring existing reserves into play.

The powerful material and technical base that has been created enables us to work better, to the highest standard, so to speak, to develop the economy more rapidly and actively, and to enhance its efficiency. Indeed, this is our paramount task in the practical implementation of the party's economic strategy at the present stage.

In the spirit of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum demands, it is first and foremost necessary to deal with lagging enterprises. Help must be given and exactingness stepped up wherever necessary, and an atmosphere of interest in high results must be created in every sector of production. It is extremely important to do this now, when we have embarked on the fulfillment of the big and responsible program for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, will report to the congress on this matter.

I would just like to emphasize that, in accordance with the draft Basic Guidelines, Kazakhstan's role in the country's unified national economic complex will grow even more.

The volume of industrial output must increase by 23-26 percent. This means that during the 12th 5-Year Plan period we are bound to produce an additional amount equal to the total produced in our republic during the first four postwar 5-year plan periods.

Therefore, the combat task of Kazakhstan's Communists is to create a powerful petroleum and gas complex for the country in the west and south of the republic, double the extraction of petroleum and gas condensate, and unconditionally fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on this question. Major capacities for coal extraction and power generation must be commissioned in the republic; construction work on the opening up of rare metal deposits must be launched on a wide scale; new mines, enriching factories, and plants in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy must be commissioned, together with capacities in the machine building, chemical, and petrochemical industries and Food Program projects.

As you can see, work that is exceptionally important and responsible in terms of both scale and complexity has to be done. But the main thing we must do is to sharply increase production efficiency and achieve new qualitative advances in every sector. We will be able to ensure this only by relying on our highly

developed production, scientific and technical potential, and by consolidating organization and discipline.

First and foremost we must achieve a radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Much is being done in this direction in the republic. About 100,000 measures involving new equipment were carried out during the past 5-year plan period, production of over 1,000 new product types was assimilated, and almost 500 advanced technological processes were introduced.

The country's first highly efficient system of conveyor belt transportation and blending of fuel was installed at the "Vostochnyy" strip mine in Ekibastuz.

Kazakhstan's nonferrous metallurgy has taken the lead in the elaboration and widespread application of new autogenous, extraction, and sorption methods for the production of nonferrous and rare metals.

The expansion of the scale of processing phosphoric ores from the Lisakovsk deposit made it possible to expand the sector's raw material base by 10 billion metric tons.

Hundreds of production associations and many ministries are playing an active part in the implementation of 93 all-union and many major republic targeted scientific and technical programs.

At the same time, the pace of technological progress and its efficiency are still below the level required by the large-scale tasks relating to the intensification of production. The measures introduced under the new technology plans account for only about one-half of all labor productivity growth and 28 percent of output growth.

Guided by the directives of the June conference on questions of scientific and technical progress at the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's instructions, we have an obligation to transfer the entire economy onto the tracks of intensification within a short period of time and to place the main emphasis on raising the technological standard of production; and for this purpose every sector must improve the planning, organization, and management of scientific and technical progress.

At present a number of sectors, particularly machine building, ferrous metallurgy, the power industry, group "B" enterprises, and industry in Uralsk, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, and Chirchik Oblasts, are not doing enough work to renew fixed assets, while Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, Guryev, and Kokchetav Oblasts are lagging in the modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment.

The fulfillment of targets for the development of science and technology is intolerably slow in the republic as a whole. Many enterprises simply fail to understand that worn-out equipment and obsolete technology do not help but actually hinder intensification.

The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov) is still planning technology for underground ore extraction using self-propelled equipment as if it was new, even though this equipment started being used back in the sixties. For three 5-year

plan periods in succession, the "Comprehensive Mechanization of Bulk Transportation" has figured in plan after plan in a number of ministries. The "Kargomash" association under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Coal Industry spent R415,000 on the installation of a metal cutting machine tool. Its utilization saves just 3.5 kopeks per R1 of expenditure. This "innovation" will have paid for itself only after the year 2010. Similar shortcomings are also typical of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

Scientific and technical information centers, whose role must be immeasurably enhanced, are still not operating properly in a number of places. Meanwhile, in some places — Tselinograd, for example — the organs whose purpose is to propagandize everything that is new have not even created conditions for their work.

The task is to ensure that scientific and technical progress is tackled not formally but substantively. It is time to really accelerate the withdrawal from use of obsolete tools. The main emphasis must be placed on updating not only the equipment but also the views of the people operating it. It is necessary to face up to retooling and reconstruction, review more decisively the structure of expenditure, and increase the proportion of capital investment for this purpose.

Comrades, we must understand well that many features of industry's future in the republic are determined right now by the extent to which we are successful in effecting the transition to production intensification and the extent to which we make full use of the achievements of science and technology.

It is necessary to improve by all means party leadership of scientific and technical progress and to step up the monitoring of progress in fulfilling the "Intensification-90" program. Central Committee departments and every party committee are called upon to directly head this work and to become active champions of everything that is new and advanced. It is necessary to constantly bear in mind that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is an urgent cause of the whole party.

Comrades! In setting the task of the speediest introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology, we must make it absolutely clear that the necessary effect will not be obtained unless we really improve the utilization of production capacities and the new, highly productive equipment. This is the central issue in the intensification of the economy. It affects all sectors and every enterprise. But the resolution of this important national economic task is progressing slowly and is lagging behind the planned schedules. Capacities are not fully utilized and the idle time of equipment is great in the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, the light and food industries, the construction materials industry, and the construction industry. About one-third of mechanized and 28 percent of automated flowlines in our republic operate for only 1 shift or even less. One in every six metal cutting machine tools is idle.

Output worth R1 billion is underdelivered annually by industry as a whole because of underassimilated capacities, and the return on capital has dropped by 15 percent. Yet every percentage point



of growth in the return on capital is equivalent to the commissioning of new capacities for the production of output worth R 300 million.

The party has brought to the fore the problem of the efficient utilization of production potential. This is why it is necessary to achieve a decisive turnabout and persistently seek ways to ensure a full workload for capacities and for every unit. It is our duty, the duty of the entire republic party organization, to struggle to improve their utilization.

The party course of intensifying the economy obliges us to fundamentally enhance labor productivity. We must get down to some serious work here. The republic's industry failed to meet the 5-year plan target in terms of this important indicator. Chimkent, Taldy-Kurgan, and Kustanay Oblasts and a number of ministries lagged considerably behind the average republic level. This can be attributed to a poor standard of party and economic leadership.

We are justified in voicing serious complaints about the state of affairs in the republic's State Committee for Labor and Social Problems (former Chairman Comrade Kasymkanov), one of whose main tasks is to seek out reserves to boost labor productivity. But this committee has failed to tackle properly both this issue and the organized recruitment of labor.

It is time to effect a decisive change in attitudes toward this problem, considerably improve the utilization of labor resources and work time, improve the norm-setting process, expand job certification and rationalization more widely, and reduce unproductive manual labor.

The paramount task of party committees and economic organs in the new 5-year plan period is to ensure that labor productivity accounts for at least two-thirds of output growth. Every opportunity for this exists in our republic.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted in his report to the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee that "the quality of output is the most objective and most general indicator of scientific and technical progress, the level of production organization, and the standard and discipline of labor."

This is an exceptionally topical problem for the republic. In terms of specification, many of the items produced are inferior to the best similar Soviet and foreign products. Even in the area of products which have newly gone into production in the republic, only 1 in 10 qualifies for the State Seal of Quality.

Pavlodar tractors, Karaganda cement, and synthetic rubber give rise to serious complaints from consumers. Major economic sanctions for producing poor-quality output have been applied against Semipalatinsk's initial wool processing factory, Taldy-Kurgan's lead battery plant, and the "Aktyubinskselmash" association. The quality of furniture, tailored goods, footwear, and other mass consumer goods fails to satisfy growing requirements. A large quantity of so-called "slow-moving" fabrics, or rather fabrics for which there is absolutely no demand, are gathering dust at Kustanay's worsted combine and Karagayly's heavy cloth combine.

All this must be assessed as a failure by some leaders to understand modern demand, as undisguised squandering of material resources and social labor, as indifference to the good name of Kazakh trademarks.

It is high time that the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the Kazakh State Committee for Standards dealt properly with every enterprise whose output is not of a high quality. It is necessary to boost the economic prestige attached to quality, and quality — as a most important indicator — must be taken into account when assessing a collective's production activity. The "Intensification-90" program envisages that the proportion of output in the top-quality category be increased to 40-45 percent by the end of the 5-year plan period. This means that the republic's enterprises must effect a fundamental turnabout in solving the problem of quality, and this turnabout must begin immediately.

The task of improving the utilization of all types of resources is most urgent today. We must fulfill the party's demand — to ensure that the bulk of the increase in material and fuel requirements is met by savings.

This work has been stepped up recently in the republic. About 50 million metric tons of secondary resources were brought into production last year alone, and this made it possible to produce output worth R 3.4 billion.

But our potential is much greater. It is necessary to introduce resource-saving technologies more persistently, to enhance the comprehensive utilization of raw materials, to expand the scale of waste, cinder, and intermediate product utilization, to sharply reduce losses, and to resolutely eliminate waste and economic mismanagement.

Thousands of metric tons of nonferrous metals are lost at enriching factories under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Filtration sediment at the republic's sugar refineries is basically discarded instead of being used as livestock feed.

We still have economic leaders and even party and trade union workers who are lavish with loud pledges to save raw and other materials, but who in fact actually tolerate losses and undisguised squandering of these materials. It is hard to understand the indifference of the leaders of the "Soyuzfosfor" all-union association — Comrade Alzhanov and his deputies — in view of the fact that during the 5-year plan period, Chimkent's "Fosfor" association consigned to the slag heap a quantity of [mineral] fines that would have been sufficient to have ensured more than 6 months' work.

During the past 5-year plan period the republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrade Kazachkov) overspent for its own purposes and allowed above-norm losses of over 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in the networks. This means that a major power station such as the Petropavlovsk TI TS-2 operated for an entire year for no benefit. The fact that some party organizations, ministries, and departments have opted out of the right to monitor, which is vested in them by the CPSU Statutes, also has an effect here.

Such work is not in line with the demands of the time.



The shortcomings in industry's work can be explained largely by the still low level of labor, production, and plan discipline. Yet this is the very foundation, the absolute condition of our progress.

The majority of party committee and economic leaders display a highly responsible approach to the fulfillment of set plans and skillfully spur collectives into highly efficient shock labor. This is exactly how affairs are organized in the cities of Kentau and Novyy Uzen, in Alma-Ata's Leninskiy Rayon, and in many coal and petroleum industry, machine building, and Group "B" enterprises, which fulfilled their 5-year plans ahead of schedule.

Nevertheless, the nonfulfillment of plans is nothing unusual in many industrial sectors of some oblasts.

The Karaganda party obkom and its secretaries, Comrades Korkin and Kalmagambetov, have slackened their organizational work, failed to effect the necessary psychological reorientation of cadres, limited themselves to just noting cases and issuing general slogans, and did not analyze in depth the causes of errors and failures in industrial production. It is no accident that the oblast's industry failed to cope with the 5-year plan targets in terms of all basic indicators apart from coal extraction. This oblast has the largest proportion of lagging enterprises. The labor productivity growth plan was not fulfilled. The oblast underdelivered industrial output worth more than R400 million in the last 3 years alone. The party obkom has been repeatedly and seriously criticized for failures and omissions in its work but has simply failed to draw the necessary conclusions.

The leadership standards of the Dzhezkazgan party obkom and its secretaries, Comrades Davydov and Murzin, are also below the requirements of the time. The number of enterprises failing to fulfill their plans has more than quadrupled in the oblast. A decline has been allowed to occur in the leading sector — nonferrous metallurgy. Deliveries of refined copper and sulfuric acid fell quite short of the 5-year plan target.

The work of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry has been in turmoil for a long time now. Delivery shortfalls totaled more than 2 million metric tons of cement, about 1 billion bricks, and a large quantity of roofing materials. The number of lagging enterprises in the sector has doubled, and material expenditure is rising. All this is the direct consequence of defects in the work of the ministry Collegium and Minister Comrade Beysenov personally.

Similar shortcomings are also typical of the Ministry of Light Industry Collegium and Minister Comrade Dzhomartov. Instead of mobilizing all efforts to seek out internal reserves for the fulfillment of set targets, the ministry leadership has taken the fallacious path of downward revision of plans.

Negative phenomena like these are far removed from the party's demand for the strengthening of state plan discipline. There is a need for a sharp turnabout in this work and a quest for new approaches to the resolution of economic tasks. Every sector and every enterprise must unconditionally fulfill the plan and social-labour pledges right from the start of the 5-year plan period.

We must effect a fundamental turnabout this very year. Practical work has begun, and January's results show that the necessary pace has been set.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must apply all their efforts to ensure high production indicators in honor of the forthcoming 27th congress of Lenin's party.

The republic Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the leaders of ministries and departments are called upon to do everything to ensure a precise and accelerating pace and stable working in industry. This is the approach demanded by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the present stage of society's development.

Large-scale, supremely interesting, and enthralling deeds await us, and we are confident that the labor collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises will make a new and remarkable contribution to the country's social wealth and will continue to work selflessly in the spirit of the best traditions of Kazakhstan's working class.

**Capital Construction, Transport, and Communications Must Be In Line With the Tasks of Production Intensification and Enhancement of the People's Prosperity**

Comrades! Capital construction has an exceptionally important role to play in resolving the large-scale tasks of the development of Kazakhstan's economy. During the last 5-year plan period construction and assembly workers under party organizations' leadership assimilated more capital investments than in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plan periods together. About 400 new major enterprises, shops, and production units were commissioned. They include the Ekibastuz GRES-1, a mine in Dzhezkazgan, a tin-plate shop in the Kazakh Magnetic Anomaly, the "Chimkentshina" association, the Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipeline, the Sayak-Aktogay Railroad, and the Aktyubinsk factory for the initial processing of wool.

Much housing was built for working people; and hundreds of new hospitals, schools, children's institutions, sports facilities, and trade and consumer service enterprises were constructed. The level of gas, heat, and water supply provision rose, and the amenities and architectural appearance of cities and villages improved.

The total volume of capital investments will increase by over 20 percent during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The successful fulfillment of this expanded program will depend on fundamental changes in the situation in capital construction and on the elimination of major omissions and defects in this most important sector of the national economy.

About R3 billion of capital investments were not assimilated during the 5-year plan period. The dissipation of resources and funds among numerous projects and nonplan construction work continued.

As a result, a number of important national economic, social, and consumer service projects were not commissioned; housing construction plans were underfulfilled, and this was one of the main causes of lag behind the rate targets for the 5-year plan period. Many projects take a long time to be built and are commissioned with major defects.

Dzhezkazgan's No 3 enriching factory was commissioned in 1984. But there were so many defects and so much substandard work that two union ministers were forced to omit the commissioning of this project from their performance reports. The Akzhal mining and enriching combine has already exploited more than one-half of its ore reserves, but the construction of an ore-processing factory has been under way for the third straight 5-year plan period. The Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises has been building the Tselinograd spinning and yarn factory for 9 years now instead of completing it in 3 years. Meanwhile, demand for yarns has fallen and the factory is now being redesigned for knitwear production. The reconstruction of the Guryev oil refinery has stretched over two 5-year plan periods. The situation is the same at Alma-Ata's heavy machine building plant.

These scandalous facts occurred because the republic Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov), client ministries, and construction industry ministries failed to ensure the necessary concentration of capital investments and their efficient utilization.

We have had numerous occasions to speak about the poor organization of labor and the considerable losses of work time at construction sites. But there have been no noticeable positive changes. Full-day and part-shift stoppages have increased 30 percent in the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Makiyevskiy), the Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata (Comrade Krasikov), and rural construction organizations. Advanced forms and methods of work are being introduced only slowly. The embryonic team contract method in the construction industry has still not become the main lever for reducing project commissioning times and improving work quality.

The application of advanced technologies and new structures and materials is poor. The industrialization of construction production is not up to the required standards. The republic is 2-3 times worse than the country as a whole in the utilization of efficient rolled metal sections, steel flooring sections, sets of prefabricated industrial structures (modules), polymers, and aluminum alloy structures.

The construction industry's production base is not being satisfactorily strengthened. How is the situation perceived by the leadership of the republic Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which failed to commission on schedule the majority of projects for its own base? The situation is no better in the organizations of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade Yezhikov-Babakhanov) and the Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata and among rural construction workers.

Construction ministries are particularly slack in dealing with the creation and expansion of the production base of contractual organizations in Aktyubinsk, Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, and Kyzyl-Orda Oblasts.

Shortcomings in design estimate work are being overcome only slowly. The Kazakh SSR Gosstroy and its institutes have hitherto failed to become the main implementers of a unified technological policy in construction work and continue to provide incomplete sets of documents and to breach design norms. Designs often fail to apply the latest achievements of science and technology and modern technological processes. As a result of poor design quality, more than 40 percent of projects fail to gain approval following a feasibility study and are sent back for additional work to be done on them. This is particularly typical of the following institutes: "Kazgiprograd" (Comrade Babayev), "Kokchetavgorselproyekt" (Comrade Nechitaylov), and "Semipalatinskelselproyekt" (Comrade Klimov).

It is necessary to abandon more quickly the force of inertia and obsolete methods, eliminate conservatism, and seek new forms of work. One cannot understand why the Gosstroy fails to set the tone in these matters. For many years now new construction developments in Alma-Ata and other cities in the republic have been using obsolete series of panel-built apartment blocks, which have long failed to meet the increased comfort requirements.

It is not only the construction industry workers who are to blame for the lag in capital construction; equal blame lies with ministries, client organizations, and the republic Gosstnab, which do not always act in coordination. There are still numerous instances of delayed deliveries of equipment and materials, revisions of design decisions, and revisions of projects' estimated costs.

The problem of housing, cultural, and consumer service construction remains as acute as ever. Almost 1.2 million square meters of housing failed to be commissioned in the republic during the 5-year plan period; and plans for the construction of schools, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, and kindergartens were not fulfilled. These matters are the direct responsibility of party and soviet organs. But by no means do all leading workers in East Kazakhstan, Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Turgay, and Uralsk Oblasts display a responsible attitude toward their work.

At the end of last year, Comrades Inkabayev and Usov, chairmen of the Karaganda and Uralsk Oblispolkoms respectively, assured working people in a republic newspaper that housing construction plans in these oblasts would be fulfilled. An inspection revealed that hundreds of families simply failed to receive the promised housing.

All this is largely explained by the fact that the Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department (Comrade Krasnoselskiy) and Central Committee Secretary Comrade Bashmakov were slack in monitoring the state of affairs in this vitally important sector, they tolerated shortcomings, and failed to provide the proper party leadership of the sector. The most serious conclusions must be drawn from the depressing results of the last 5-year plan period.

Party organs can no longer tolerate a situation when many oblasts fail to maintain a register of all industrial and civic projects which are simultaneously under construction. A kindergarten with 60 places is as important for a sovkhos collective as a major creche and kindergarten facility for a city.

Resolute restructuring in line with the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions is necessary.

Obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the appropriate ministries cannot remove construction questions from the agenda. There must be special monitoring of the construction of projects of state importance scheduled for commissioning and of housing, hospitals, schools, vocational and technical schools, kindergartens, and creches.

We must take all measures to improve the quality of construction work and reduce the time taken to construct projects by a factor of at least 1.5-2.

Concern with improving capital construction must become a vital matter for the republic's entire party organization.

Comrades! The expanding scale of the national economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan period makes higher demands of the work of transport and communications.

All three railroads and air, water, and motor vehicle transportation developed further during the period under review. Progressive methods and advanced technologies in the management of the transportation process are being introduced everywhere. Wider use is being made of computers. The network of roads was expanded and there was an increase in the volume of passenger and national economic freight carrying operations by civil aviation.

Pipelines, the latest type of transportation, are developing confidently. Construction of the Travniki-Kustanay-Amankaragay and Petropavlovsk-Kokchetav-Makinsk oil pipelines were completed, and they have already carried about 4 million metric tons of gasoline and diesel fuel.

But the republic's transport is still operating unreliably. The railroad freight transportation situation is still tight and the 5-year plan targets for freight and passenger carrying operations were not fulfilled. Rolling stock utilization is not efficient enough. Passenger service standards are still poor.

The leaders of the Alma-Ata, West Kazakhstan, and Virgin Lands Railroads (Comrades Kobzhasarov, Turganbayev, and Isingarini) must take the proper measures to improve the organization of operational work, increase train traffic speeds, reduce the idle time and accelerate the turnaround of railroad cars, and step up work on the electrification and reconstruction of tracks and the buildup of locomotive and car depot capacities.

There must be a considerable improvement in the activity of general-use motor vehicle transport. Single-shift work at freight-carrying vehicle pools and the high level of breakdowns and motor accidents are totally impermissible. Shortcomings in the work of public passenger transport are being eliminated slowly.

The republic Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade Karavayev) must improve the work of motor vehicle enterprises, introduce more persistently the container and crated systems of freight delivery, and apply driver team contracts more widely.

The Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov) is also facing responsible tasks. It is well known that this ministry has done much for the republic. While noting this, it must be said that life demands further improvements in road building, the improvement of road standards, and total assimilation of allocated funds. The construction of roads to all rayon centers and [kolkhoz] central precincts is to be completed during the new 5-year plan period, and the proper maintenance of major highways is to be ensured.

Particular demands must be made of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade Kuznetsov). Emphasis must be placed on improving the organization of flight operations, persistently strengthen discipline, and rigorously observing transportation rules.

Mixed rail and water transportation by river transport (Comrade Bagurin) must be more actively developed.

The Gosplan, jointly with the ministries and departments, must devote more attention to the development of the republic's integrated transportation system.

The improvement of this work and the complete satisfaction of the needs of the republic's growing population constitute a paramount task of party organizations and soviet organs.

The standard of services provided by telecommunications, television, and radio broadcasting improved during the period under review. Some 600 relay stations were commissioned, and this made it possible to add almost 2 million viewers to television audiences.

The republic's telecommunications workers (Comrade Bayzhanov) have been set the task of accelerating the provision of telephone services in cities and rural areas and the development of television and radio broadcasting. Reception of the republic television program must be organized in all population centers in the immediate future, and the quality of color television transmissions must be improved. There must be improvements in the work of the mail and telegraph services, and the prompt delivery of correspondence, newspapers, and journals must be ensured.

Switching the Agro-Industrial Complex to the Path of Intensive Development Is an Urgent Task for the Republic Party Organization

Comrades! The implementation of the party's agrarian policy, in the development of which the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and October (1984) Plenums and the conference of the party economic aktiv in Tselinograd were landmark events, was a matter of particular importance for the republic's party organization in the report period.

The Food Program and long-term land reclamation program outlined by the party have imparted great dynamism and specificity to our multifaceted work to boost the rural economy, further strengthen the material and technical base of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and processing sectors, and increase production of all types of foodstuffs and raw materials for industry.



Some R17.1 billion — 10 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan — were channeled into the development of Kazakhstan's agriculture. Today 2,140 sovkhoses and 388 kolkhozes have at their disposal fixed capital of R23 billion, and the power-worker ratio has considerably increased.

Major production and water resource projects have been commissioned. The area of irrigated land has been considerably expanded and now exceeds 2.2 million hectares; more than 10 million hectares of pasture land have been irrigated; and 1.4 million hectares of solonetz have been opened up.

The years of the last 5-year plan, as is well known, were exceptionally difficult in terms of climatic conditions. Despite this and thanks to the selfless work of cotton growers and the organizational and political work done by party committees and soviet and economic organs, over 63 million metric tons of grain — approximately 4 billion poods — flowed into the motherland's granaries in the last 5 years. Durum, strong, and valuable varieties of wheat make up 83 percent of the total volume of wheat procurements. Aktyubinsk, Chimkent, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts, 57 rayons, and 569 sovkhoses and kolkhozes coped successfully with the 5-year plan targets for grain purchases.

The plans for the production and procurement of rice and corn were overfulfilled. Gross harvests of vegetables and potatoes also increased, and the problem of supplying these valuable products to the population has been largely solved.

In comparison with the previous 5-year plan, 12 percent more meat and milk, 18 percent more eggs, and 8 percent more wool was sold to the state.

The amount of work relating to the social restructuring of the countryside increased. New well-appointed workers' settlements and sovkhoses appeared. Railroad tracks and modern highways were laid across regions that previously had been opened up to only a limited extent.

The ranks of production front-rankers and innovators were augmented and the detachment of remarkable leaders and specialists who have made a substantial contribution to increasing production of crop and livestock products increased.

The party and government have made a high assessment of the work of our rural working people. In the years of the last 5-year plan, the galaxy of order-bearers was augmented with another 13,000 people, 21 of whom were awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor and 10 of whom became bearers of the three classes of the Order of Labor Glory. Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Nikitich Golovatskiy, chairman of the "40 Years of October" kolkhoz, was awarded a second "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal.

Many of them are in this hall; they worthily represent their party organizations and are the pride and glory of Soviet Kazakhstan.

We have no doubt that the heroic virgin-land farmers and all rural working people will respond to this attention with shock labor and will do everything with redoubled energy to make our motherland stronger and more beautiful.

Comrades! Our results in agriculture could have been incomparably higher if front-ranking experience had been utilized extensively everywhere and if our great reserves had been brought into play. And that is why at our congress we must analyze and reveal the causes that have prevented us from scaling the heights defined by the Food Program.

In the 5-year plan as a whole the republic underdelivered to the state 18 million metric tons of grain, 2.7 million metric tons of sugar beet, 386,000 metric tons of meat, 152,000 metric tons of milk, and a number of other products. As a result total gross output remained virtually at the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

End results were greatly influenced by shortcomings in the organization of grain production. The main grain oblasts — Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Turgay — considerably reduced grain production and underdelivered 13.3 million metric tons of grain to the state.

Party obkoms in these and other oblasts assess the state of affairs in grain farming unself-critically, often conceal shortcomings with references to nature and the weather, and do not counter climatic conditions with the proper crop farming standards or tried and tested virgin land agricultural techniques.

And yet the example of many farms and entire rayons, such as Semiozernyy and Naurzumskiy Rayons in Kustanay Oblast, Zerendinskiy and Shehuchinskiy Rayons in Kokchetav Oblast, and Bishkulskiy Rayon in North Kazakhstan Oblast, which worthily completed the 5-year plan for grain, attest to the great possibilities and reserves that exist.

Recently the Tselinograd party organization has obviously been little concerned by the fact that average yields at grain farms have fallen to the levels of the sixties.

Comrades Demidenko, Sagdiyev, Morozov, Kuanyshev, and Stepanov, leaders of major grain-producing oblasts, must draw the most serious conclusions from the unsatisfactory results of grain production in the last 5-year plan and build up grain production and procurement on a large scale, since its fate is resolved here.

The indicated shortcomings are to some extent common to certain other party obkoms, which has had a negative effect on work results.

Taking into account the republic's great importance as one of the Soviet Union's main grain areas, the CPSU Central Committee has instructed us to increase grain production to 30-31 million metric tons by 1990. Large amounts of high-quality grain remain a matter of particular duty, pride, and glory for Kazakhstan's crop farmers. We must all realize more profoundly that the republic party organization has been given the enormous responsibility of increasing grain production. All grain farming oblasts and farms are called upon to actively participate in resolving this key program. Where possible it is necessary to expand the area under seed by using new land and solonetz.

Increasing yields must be the main avenue. This question is of particular importance in the major virgin land oblasts. They must



increase grain yields to 14-18 quintals per hectare, and throughout the republic as a whole it is necessary obtain not less than 12 quintals on average. A real struggle must be launched right now, from the very first days of the year, to achieve these targets. They are realistic figures: Last year 510 farms harvested up to 16 or more quintals per hectare. Our object, as you know, is to obtain up to 20 quintals on average. And that is an attainable target. On Kokchetav Oblast's "Zlatopolskiy" sovkhos, average yields over the last 10 years have exceeded 21 quintals. High grain harvests are annually obtained at the "Voskhod," "Sandyktavskiy," and "Vostok" sovkhoses in North Kazakhstan, Tselinograd, and Kustanay Oblasts respectively. There are many such examples. Our task is to make front-ranking experience a universal asset, to bring laggard farms up to the front-ranking levels, and to really tackle raising the yields of each field in our gigantic grain area. In order to do this, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, it is necessary to more boldly switch to new progressive techniques and forms of labor organization and remuneration, utilize material resources efficiently, and concentrate them primarily in those areas where they can produce the greatest returns.

Priority must be given to the cultivation of grain crops on the basis of intensive techniques. Last year 4.6 million hectares of spring wheat were grown in the republic for the first time using these techniques. As a result yields on many farms grew by 5-7 quintals. That is a substantial increase. The correct path has been found. The area using intensive techniques is now growing. It is necessary to take account of all mistakes, to train cadres, and to step up demands on specialists for the strict observance of technological discipline.

A most important condition for crop farming stability is the assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming systems. The Tselinograd conference, as you are well aware, sharply posed the question of fallow land. Fallow land has now been brought up to 18-20 percent of plowland in the main grain regions. But is it producing the proper returns everywhere? To put it bluntly, no. The reason is the poor care that is taken of this land. Up to 10-20 percent of fallow land in Tselinograd, Dzhambul, and a number of other oblasts is not worked. Why, then, have fallow land? one wonders.

Crop rotation systems have not yet been fully assimilated in the main grain-growing regions. Seed growing is poorly organized in Uralsk, Pavlodar, and Chimkent Oblasts. Inefficient use is made of mineral and organic fertilizers on a number of farms and rayons.

The time has come to call party obkom first secretaries, oblistpolkom chairmen, and the leaders of republic agricultural organs personally to account when they display lack of principledness, indulgence, connivance, and low demandingness toward officials working in the old way.

While increasing gross grain harvests it is necessary to considerably expand production of durum and strong varieties of wheat, increasing their proportion to 55-60 percent of the total harvest.

In the republic's grain balance great attention is given to rice, grain corn, and hulled crops. In the next 5-year plan production of buckwheat must grow by 50 percent and grain corn and millet

by more than one-third. We have already noted the successes of the corn and rice farmers. Many of them obtain stable yields of more than 70 quintals of grain, but farms in southern oblasts have by no means exhausted the existing potential in this matter.

The most major disruption was permitted in the production of hulled crops. The plan for their procurement was only two-thirds fulfilled. Farms in Kustanay, Pavlodar, and Uralsk Oblasts lagged far behind, and sovkhoses in Tselinograd Oblast contrived to harvest an average of 1.5 quintals of millet and buckwheat throughout the 5-year plan. The main reason was lack of attention to these important food crops.

The task of party committees and soviet and economic organs is to organize work in such a way as to restore the Kazakh millet growers' former glory and obtain high buckwheat yields. This was discussed at our recent congresses, but positive notable shifts have not yet been achieved.

The problem of developing sugar beet growing is very acute. Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Alma-Ata party obkoms failed to fulfill the decisions of the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress on overcoming the lag in this most important sector. Gross sugar beet yields are down almost 20 percent against the previous 5-year plan.

The republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and the aforementioned party obkoms must take fundamental measures to get the sector out of its rut and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for sugar beet sales and sugar production.

The task of further increasing production of oilseeds is no less important. Its implementation is mainly entrusted to the farms of East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, and Sempalatinsk Oblasts, where most of the crops are concentrated.

The situation requires an immediate rectification of the state of affairs that has emerged. To this end it is necessary to virtually double the harvests of oil-bearing crops and increase their gross yields to 207,000 metric tons by 1990.

The work of the cotton-growing farms and rayons of Chimkent Oblast, which fell short of the 5-year raw cotton purchases plan by 190,000 metric tons, merits a most serious reprimand. Too little top-quality output is being procured. The oblast's party organizations must eliminate the lag and ensure annual production of 340,000 metric tons of high-quality raw cotton. This is the lofty duty of the oblast's cotton-growers to the republic and the entire country.

There is a great deal of work to be done to increase gross yields and purchases and to improve the transportation, storage, and sales of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and grapes in the light of the well-known CPSU Central Committee demand to provide the population with these valuable products.

We must continue to develop collective horticulture and truck farming.

Comrades! Great work has been done in the report period to expand the area of irrigated land and increase production on irrigated land of grain and other products in the light of the

decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and October (1984) Plenums. A considerable amount of land reclamation work has been done in Chimkent, Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk, and Pavlodar Oblasts. The Bar-Togay Reservoir, the 170-km Grand Alma-Ata Canal, which has sharply changed the water resources situation in five rayons in the capital's oblast, and many other projects have been commissioned. The assimilation of the water resources of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal and the work to develop small-scale irrigation and use ground water are continuing. A great deal has been done to increase the level of water supply to population centers, and more than 9,000 km of water pipes have been built. Output produced in the republic on the basis of irrigation comprised 30 percent of gross output. Those are notable returns.

At the same time irrigated land fails to produce up to one-third of its planned yields. Every year more than 40,000 hectares of irrigated land remains outside of economic circulation. Sprinklers and power pump equipment are used inefficiently. The Main Administration for the Development of State Rice Farms and the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources failed to fulfill the plans for the assimilation of capital investment and the introduction of new land and projects linked with the Food Program. Moreover, in carrying out new construction, they are working poorly to increase the returns on existing irrigated land. Comrades Goncharov and Kipshakbayev must give serious thought to their personal role in all these matters.

On the basis of CPSU Central Committee directives, it is important to disseminate front-ranking experience everywhere and to strive to ensure that each hectare produces not less than 50-60 quintals of rice, 60-70 quintals of grain corn, 30-35 quintals of cotton, and up to 10 quintals of feed units.

In this 5-year plan we will have to assimilate approximately R4 billion for water resource construction, introduce 400,000 hectares of new irrigated land, reconstruct not less than 670,000 hectares of existing irrigated land, and create new sovkhozes in Pavlodar, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts.

Those, comrades, are the main tasks in crop farming.

We are confident that grain-, rice-, vegetable-, potato- and cotton-growers will resolve them successfully and raise still higher the role and prestige of Kazakhstan as a major producer of high-quality grain and other agricultural produce. That is a matter of honor for the entire republic party organization and all the republic's working people!

Comrades! Party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs have done a great deal to develop stockraising. This sector now accounts for approximately 60 percent of the republic's gross agricultural output.

In Kazakhstan there are now 245 major specialized meat and 270 dairy sovkhozes and kolkhozes, 694 sheep farms, 63 hog farms, and 65 poultry farms. By the start of this year there were 9.1 million head of cattle, 35.4 million sheep and goats, 2.9 million hogs, 1.5 million horses, and more than 55 million head of poultry on all categories of farms.

The successes of the labor collectives of the "Pravda" kolkhoz in Uralsk Oblast and the "23d CPSU Congress" kolkhoz in Kustanay Oblast, which annually produce livestock weighing up to 450-500 kg, the "Kamenskiy" sovkhoz in Alma-Ata Oblast, which exceeded milk yields by 5,000 kg, the "Beskaragayskiy" and "Sulukolskiy" livestock breeding centers in Pavlodar and Kustanay Oblasts respectively, which shear over 5 kg of wool from each sheep, and the "Zadarinskiy" livestock breeding center in Chimkent Oblast, where 91 percent of Astrakhan lambs are in the top-quality grade and lambing figures annually exceed 120 per 100 ewes, are well known throughout the republic.

On the republic's shock front, the 440,000 strong detachment of stockmen keep their difficult and responsible watch. Thanks to their persistent efforts, average per capita meat consumption has increased and the population's requirements for eggs and poultry meat are virtually fully satisfied.

The output from subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations has increased, and this is a good backup in providing workers and employees with food products.

However, it should be said frankly that in this sphere the republic has not reached the planned level of production, while the sector's quality indicators have even deteriorated. Milk yields per cow, average daily weight gains of livestock, and live weight on sale have fallen, while nonproductive losses have increased. Stockmen in Uralsk Oblast have run up a debt to the state of nearly 79,000 metric tons of meat; the figure for North Kazakhstan Oblast is 44,000 metric tons, and for Kustanay Oblast it is 36,000 metric tons. Farms in Karaganda Oblast fell short by 41,000 metric tons of milk, those in Kokchetav Oblast by 37,000 metric tons, and those in Pavlodar Oblast by 31,000 metric tons. Specific people are behind all these omissions: the leaders and specialists. Local party and soviet organs do not display due exactingness and have relaxed their demands concerning the state of affairs in livestock raising.

This situation requires energetic and effective measures. Here, as in other spheres of the economy, the wide application of intensive methods is coming to the fore. An increase in weight gains and milk yields must be ensured on the basis of the firm strengthening of the feed base, the qualitative improvement of the herd, and the growth of productivity.

The main task is to achieve an increase in meat and milk production. In order to fulfill the Food Program targets, it is necessary by 1990 to increase livestock and poultry purchases to 1.7 million metric tons (live weight). It is therefore important in every oblast, on the basis of concrete targets, to make full use of the available potential of all sectors of livestock raising and of every sovkhoz, kolkhoz, and rayon to intensify the methods of reproduction, raising, feeding up, and fattening of livestock.

The Basic Guidelines indicate Kazakhstan's leading role in the development of specialized meat production, and the party organizations must devote the keenest attention to this question.

At the last congress the task was set of ensuring that livestock are sold at high weight levels. Many farms and whole rayons have succeeded in this. But we cannot regard as normal a situation where in Guryev, Kzyl-Orda, and Karaganda Oblasts underfed,

low-weight livestock are delivered to the meat combines, while in Dzhezkazgan and Aktyubinsk Oblasts daily weight gains do not exceed 200-250 grams. In a number of places the situation regarding meat resources is exacerbated by serious shortcomings in animal specialist and veterinary work, the organization of herd reproduction, and the safekeeping of the herd, as well as poor monitoring of the use of animals for intrafarm needs.

It is very important everywhere to ensure — as has been said repeatedly — that the animals sold to the state are well fattened and that the average live weight is at least 420-450 kg for cattle, 110-120 kg for hogs, and 40-45 kg for sheep. We must not deviate from this task by a single step.

In order to achieve the planned Food Program targets and to ensure a smooth supply of milk to the population, it is necessary to increase milk purchases to 2.95 million metric tons by the end of the 5-year plan. This is a realistic task. But much work needs to be done.

First of all, it is necessary actively to set about ensuring the smooth running of selection and breeding work and the introduction of new techniques and to ensure balanced feeding. This is the main means of increasing productivity. An example is the Alma-Atinskiy sovkhov in the capital's oblast, where by means of interbreed crossing and on the basis of a strong feed base and exemplary labor organization, they have bred a unique 2,000-strong herd with a productivity of 4,400 kg of milk and a fat content of 4.3 percent.

Unfortunately, this potential is not utilized everywhere. How can we tolerate the fact that in Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Guryev, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts as a whole, milk yields of 1,400-1,700 kg have become a normal phenomenon? That is 300-400 kg below the republican average. It is not difficult to calculate that an increase of 300-400 kg in our herd's productivity will completely solve the milk problem. That is where the party committees' efforts must be directed.

Despite repeated decisions, many oblasts are not fulfilling the targets set for increasing and extending hog units and are slow to develop the raising of horses, camels, and rabbits. It is necessary to change the attitude of sovkhovs and kolkhozes toward these sectors and step up their significance in increasing food resources.

A special word about sheep raising: In the past years more than R3 billion have been invested in the development of existing sovkhovs and the organization of new ones, and 34 sheep raising sovkhovs have been organized. But the sector has still not been put to rights, and the laggardness has become protracted. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the development of sheep raising in the republic is not being satisfactorily fulfilled. The main reason is the low production of lambs and the high level of losses of animals through murrain and intrafarm use. The number of sheep has decreased on many farms in Dzhambul, Karaganda, Kokchetav, and Tselinograd Oblasts. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has pointed this out repeatedly; but Comrades Zhakupov, Korkin, Sagdiyev, and Morozov do not draw the necessary conclusions.

The situation which has arisen must, comrades, be resolutely rectified. Party committees must take the most effective measures to completely eliminate the existing shortcomings, increase the number of ewes, improve animal specialist and veterinary work, and ensure the sector's progress in practice.

Its further development is inconceivable without an influx of fresh, young forces. The republic's Komsomol must establish real patronage over sheep raising. Party organizations, economic leaders, and specialists must give active assistance here.

It is necessary to make thrifty use of the great potential for increasing the production of meat, milk, and other food products on enterprises' subsidiary farms and to set the following task: to produce on these farms 15-25 kg of meat and 50-100 kg of milk per worker.

It is necessary to utilize more widely the reserves of citizens' personal plots, give them all-around assistance, and better organize purchases of surplus meat, milk, and other products from the population. The consumer cooperative system (Comrade Sarsenov) must be more active here.

More attention should be devoted to the development of pond fish farming, and the warm waters from our major power complexes should be exploited actively. This is a matter for the initiative of the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the other departments concerned.

Comrades! A firm feed base has always been the decisive factor in the dynamic development of livestock raising. We have made some progress in this respect. For instance, last year for the first time, 19 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock were procured. But many oblasts still only cover 60-70 percent of their own requirements. It is clear that such work will not yield a positive result.

Party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs must carefully examine the state of affairs regarding feed on every farm and in every rayon and oblast. Particular attention should be paid to increasing the productivity and improving the utilization of feed land, organizing grass seed production, and making wide use of companion sowings and catch crops. The emphasis must be on extending sowings of high-protein crops, improving feed quality, ensuring the efficient utilization of available forage resources, and making correct use of grain for livestock feed.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Gosplan, and the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL] should actively set about resolving the protein problem, for which a special republican program should be implemented.

It is necessary to decisively revise the actual technique of feed procurement with a view to sharply reducing the time taken. It is necessary to create a reliable storage base, complete the process of making feed production an autonomous sector, and continue to increase the capacities of the mixed feed industry. In a word, it is necessary, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed, to struggle both for the yield of feed crops and for the improvement of feed quality on the basis of the utilization of modern achievements of science and leading experience.



**Comrades!** In the new conditions of economic management, rural party organizations and soviet and economic organs must study more profoundly the questions of strengthening the rural economy. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum created favorable conditions for their skilled resolution. At the end of the 5-year plan, 1,255 farms had a profit of R870 million.

However, certain party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and agro-industrial committees and associations make poor use of economic levers and have not achieved profitable work on the part of sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The return on capital investments is low in Kustanay, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Turgay Oblasts. Financial results are seriously affected by thriftlessness and extravagance.

In a number of places they make poor use of machinery, output is low, and idle time is considerable. The practice of prematurely writing off machines and equipment continues, and considerable overexpenditure of feed per unit of output is permitted. Largely for these reasons, farms in Tselinograd Oblast completed the 5-year plan with a loss of R220 million and those in Pavlodar Oblast with a loss of R207 million. The number of chronically loss-making farms is not decreasing.

Because of a shortage of machine operators of their own, every year Kustanay, Turgay, Kokehetav, and other oblasts bring in nearly 10,000 combine operators, which costs millions of rubles.

Taldy-Kurgan and Semipalatinsk party obkoms lead the rural economy unsatisfactorily. The results of work in the last 5-year plan here were frankly disturbing: the results achieved earlier were lost and the 5-year plan for the sale of basic types of produce to the state was not fulfilled. The production potential created is used inefficiently.

In Taldy-Kurgan Oblast the irrigated area accounts for more than one-third of all the arable land, and with a skillful approach it could ensure a higher yield. But because of the low standard of crop farming, the sugar beet yield is falling. The same quantity of potatoes is obtained per irrigated hectare as from dry land, while the feed crops obtained are only half the quantity planned. The situation is no better in livestock raising. The shortfall was 61,000 metric tons in meat alone.

The picture is the same in Semipalatinsk Oblast, where the grain plan was half fulfilled, and only one-fourth of the plan for deliveries of grain crops was implemented. Only recently the achievements of the oblast's sheep farmers were an example to others. Many valuable initiatives originated here. Now, though, the number of sheep has fallen considerably and production and economic indicators have deteriorated. More than half the farms are unprofitable, and the total losses in the 5-year plan period amounted to R221 million.

This is largely explained by the fact that the work of the party obkoms mentioned does not meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The party obkoms and First Secretaries Comrades Tynybayev and Kubashev personally have been criticized repeatedly for serious shortcomings at Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenums and Bureau sessions, and they have repeatedly given assurances that the situation would be rectified. However, they have not backed

up their promises with concrete results. Things cannot go on like this.

Party, soviet, and agricultural organs must radically change their attitude toward economic work and enhance the responsibility of sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists for the results of financial and economic activity, for increasing return on capital and labor productivity, and for improving the quality of output and reducing prime costs.

Many questions could be resolved through the active introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract. It must be said frankly that many party committees have not managed to direct the attention of leaders and specialists to this problem. Concrete organizational work is not infrequently swamped beneath general appeals and slogans and discussions about the importance of the contract method. It is for these reasons that progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration are being disseminated only poorly in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and certain other oblasts. It is time, comrades, to put an end to formalism in work to introduce the collective contract. This is not a voluntary matter: it is compulsory in all sectors.

The accelerated development of production capacities for the processing and storage of agricultural products must be a very important avenue in the Food Program's implementation.

Here, as you know, we have a particularly large number of unresolved problems. First of all, in a number of oblasts the material and technical base of processing sectors is poor and direct links with sovkhozes and kolkhozes are being reinforced only slowly, as a result of which there are great losses of produce.

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, the republic's planning and economic organs must adopt a fully responsible approach to the resolution of the important state task of the modernization and updating of food, meat, and dairy industry enterprises and fruit and vegetable depots. It is necessary radically to change the attitude toward the use of capital investments channeled into these sectors. Judge for yourselves. In the last 5 years R76 million appropriated for these purposes was not assimilated. The situation should be rectified more rapidly.

Every oblast must ensure the highly efficient utilization of the available capacities of processing enterprises, organize the more thorough processing of the produce which arrives, introduce waste-free techniques more widely, and extend the range and improve the quality of food products.

The question of importing food products which could be produced in sufficient quantities locally must be tackled.

**Comrades!** Great, responsible tasks face agrarian science. Today the republic has a large scientific base. The VASKhNIL Eastern European Department and the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee alone have dozens of scientific research institutes, science-and-production associations, and zonal and oblast agricultural experimental stations. They are doing useful work. But it must be said that as yet we are not receiving the proper return from such institutes as those of potato and vegetable farming, meadow and pasture farming, and economics.



As was noted at the Tselinograd conference, life demands new approaches to the realization of the potential of our scientific research institutions. The VASKhNIL Eastern Department (Comrade Medeubekov) and sector institutes should radically improve the standard and effectiveness of research and accelerate its introduction into practice. Rural workers expect from our scientists new discoveries, both fundamental and applied. It is time to tackle in earnest bioengineering, intensive methods of raising plants and animals, and waste-free technologies. It is very important to give new impetus to the development of the network of large-scale science-and-production associations, which should be in the vanguard of scientific and technical progress.

A sharp turn toward intensive methods of economic management requires a restructuring of the party organizations' work with cadres in the countryside. Success here depends primarily on the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs. It is necessary to seek out and promote politically mature leaders at various levels, to enhance their prestige, and to strive to ensure that scope for the creative quest and for broad initiative is available everywhere. It is necessary to seek more actively the unity of word and deed and to establish the spirit of innovation and of an unstereotyped approach to the resolution of key questions. This approach must permeate all levels of management of the agro-industrial complex.

As you know, a State Agro-Industrial Committee has been set up in the republic. In this connection new opportunities have arisen for eliminating interdepartmental barriers. The State Agro-Industrial Committee, as the single central organ of management, now bears all the responsibility for increasing the production of agricultural output and providing the population with food products. Broad rights are vested in it with regard to planning, finance, and the distribution of material and technical resources. It is very important to ensure that from its very first steps the activity of all sectors is fully linked, with a view to ensuring the comprehensive implementation of the Food Program targets.

Comrade Gusakov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, must eliminate the leadership shortcomings which characterized the apparatus of the ministries which were abolished, and must skillfully resolve vital questions of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

In the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and the Tselinograd conference, Central Committee Secretary Comrade Rybnikov and the Agriculture and Food Industry Department (Comrade Anufriyev) should step up monitoring of the fulfillment of party directives, increase the responsibility of cadres in the agro-industrial complex, and deal strictly with those who hold back the work.

Thus, comrades, tremendous work lies ahead of us in agricultural production. It is important to make a confident start to the new 5-year plan. The year 1986 must be a year of intensive struggle for a big Kazakhstan grain crop, and work must get under way everywhere from the start of the 5-year plan. This year the republic has pledged to harvest 29 million metric tons of grain, which is half a million above the plan.

Matters must be organized in such a way as to direct the efforts of every team, department, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, rayon, and oblast toward the fulfillment of this task. It must not be forgotten that the results of each collective's work should be judged not by their local significance, but by their nationwide and statewide significance.

Workers at livestock units have started the year quite well. They have sold much more meat, milk, and eggs. Socialist competition has been launched everywhere in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, for the successful completion of livestock wintering, and for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of quarterly and annual plans. We have every opportunity, from the very first year of the 5-year plan, to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans in all indicators without exception.

Comrades! The tasks in this crucial sector of work are certainly difficult, but within our capacity. The guarantee of this is the rich experience of the opening up of the virgin lands and the skill of our remarkable crop farmers and stockmen, headed by the 400,000-strong detachment of rural Communists, who set an example of labor valor and heroism.

We are confident that workers in the republic's agro-industrial complex will gratify the motherland with new labor achievements. Equally sincerely, we wish them success, rich harvests, and the successful fulfillment of the Food Program!

#### Improving Economic Management Methods and Raising the Level of Management of the Economy

Comrades! Party committees' organizational work is directly connected with improving management and further improving the economic machinery. The party sees the deep roots of all our successes and shortcomings in this problem.

In the last 5-year plan we managed to achieve some progress. A number of measures were implemented to improve planning, control, and economic incentives. A course of concentration and specialization of production was set. In industry, 3 science-and-production and 160 production associations are already in operation, and they account for around one-half of the volume of commodity output.

A number of ministries and departments have completed the transition to the two-tier system, abolishing the intermediate level. The management of construction and transport is improving. In all, 120 main administrations, dozens of different sections, 155 small enterprises and organizations, and more than 300 shops and sectors have been eliminated. As a result the strength of the administrative apparatus has been reduced by 40,000 people, and work has been found for all these people, mainly in the production sphere. The restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is now being completed.

But if we assess what has been done from the standpoint of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, it is quite clear that this is only a beginning. It is necessary more actively to widen and deepen the restructuring process and to change approaches to the further improvement of the organizational structure and the raising of the standard of work by all sector organs of management.

It must be admitted that this structure is still cumbersome in our republic. More than 50 ministries and departments operate in the republic, with a large, often overgrown apparatus which still has only a weak influence on accelerating growth rates and increasing production efficiency. Their work lacks efficiency and harmony, and urgent questions are often not resolved promptly.

Many ministers and committee chairmen are in no hurry to eliminate surplus components and simplify the management apparatus. Some of them support this directive verbally, but when it comes to a concrete decision, they stand firm, so to speak, in defense of their departmental interests.

Proposals on improving the geology sector's structure and setting up science-and-production associations have been in Geology Minister Comrade Chakabayev's personal safe for about 2 years. He has not yet taken the trouble to examine them.

For a long time Comrade Karavayev, minister of motor transport, maintained 600 administrative personnel in excess of the staff laid down and also set inflated salaries. The resulting loss was nearly R2 million over 18 months.

It should be made quite clear that the reduction of superfluous components is not done just for the sake of reduction. The main aim is the qualitative improvement of the apparatus' work and the stepping up of its role in resolving the most important problems of developing sectors and accelerating intensification and technical progress. This must be the main criterion in assessing every ministry's activity.

Within the framework of the general concept of management, we must considerably increase the role and responsibility of inter-sector organs, and above all of the republic's Gosplan. It must be said frankly that the Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) is still not ensuring the high-quality resolution of tasks in improving planning and ensuring the prompt, profound study of national economic problems in the light of the achievements of science and technology, and has only a weak influence on improving management and the economic machinery. It does not monitor the observance of plan discipline sufficiently closely, and it displays tolerance toward instances of distributing targets unevenly among the quarters of the year and making numerous amendments to plans. This practice is quite intolerable in the new 5-year plan.

The Gosplan and its subunits must display a feeling for innovation earlier than other people, keep pace with the times, and promote the implementation of positive changes. It is necessary to improve the quality of 5-year and annual plans and make them more comprehensive and balanced, and to orient them toward high end results.

In a word, comrades, the Gosplan must fully exercise its functions as the central component of management of the national economy and become a true republican scientific-economic organ in practice.

The Kazakh SSR Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev) must also considerably improve its activity. There are many complaints about its work. Errors are made in determining demand for many types of resources and the stocks allocated are not allotted

promptly to suppliers and are by no means fully sold. Last year alone nearly one-half of the list [nomenklatura] was not supplied in full.

The Gossnab must take measures to ensure reliable, steady supplies to all sectors of the national economy, actively develop and strengthen long-term economic ties, and step up the struggle for all-around savings and the rational utilization of resources. The republic's material and technical supply system is called upon to work efficiently and without hitches.

We must combine the improvement of management at all levels with the stepping up of the role of production associations and enterprises, the expansion of their autonomy, and the strengthening of responsibility for end results. And this work must be done purposefully, in full accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the wide dissemination of new methods of economic management. There is no need to wait for any additional instructions.

It is important now to prepare in good time for the transfer of all sectors to the new working conditions from 1987. Here we must make creative use of the experience accumulated during the economic experiment and draw the correct conclusions from the mistakes and blunders committed by certain enterprises. And this work should be combined with the most energetic measures to increase the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives and with the introduction of financial autonomy at all levels from the ministry to the production team. This task is not yet being resolved with the proper sense of urgency. In the republic's industry, only one-fifth of the workers are financially autonomous, and the figure is even lower in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and in Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul, and Guryev Oblasts.

Party, state, and public organizations must make fuller use of the potential of the Law on Labor Collectives, conduct a resolute struggle against everything that hampers the involvement of working people in management, and develop in every way people's creative capacities and initiative. It is necessary to strive to ensure that everyone, in his own place, works honestly, conscientiously, and efficaciously and that idle time, absenteeism, all kinds of indiscipline, laxity, and slipshod work and the tendency to substitute debates for deeds and talk for work are reduced to the minimum. And we will be acting correctly if we set the task of sharply reducing nonproductive losses of work time in the new 5-year plan by a minimum of 1/3-1/2. I think the congress delegates will support this way of looking at things.

Improving management and the economic machinery is paramount today and has been defined as the most important avenue of the party's economic strategy; and we must devote the keenest attention to it. Here the leading role is assigned to the Council of Ministers, the republic Gosplan, and ministries and departments.

The sector Central Committee departments headed by Comrades Davletova, Yedilbayev, Nurushev, Pingarev, and Prozhnikov and Central Committee Secretary Comrade Turysov must also revise their style and methods of work.

**Increasing the Working People's Prosperity, Improving Trade, Consumer, and Medical Services to the Population, and Increasing the Contribution to the Implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere**

Comrade delegates! The greatest vitality and superiority of socialism lie in the fact that as public wealth increases, so the working people's prosperity steadily rises and better conditions are created for the all-around development of the individual. This natural law, formulated by V.I. Lenin, is reflected in the party's social policy and in the pre-congress draft documents. The fruits of this policy can be felt in practice by every Soviet family.

In the period under review, the volume of national income used for consumption and accumulation in the republic increased by nearly 17 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The main source of real income for the population — the average monthly wage of workers and employees — increased by 11 percent over the 5-year period, while kolkhoz members' work payments increased by 17 percent. The payments and concessions to the population out of social consumption funds comprise an increasingly large supplement to wages.

The period under review was an important stage in the fulfillment of party instructions on further increasing consumer goods production. To this end, the material base of group "B" sectors has been strengthened. More than 300 nonspecialized enterprises have been brought into the sphere of production of goods for the people.

Over the 5 years the production of 250 types of articles was organized, the output of goods for the population increased by R1.5 billion, and the volume of improved-quality articles with the "N" (novelty) code doubled.

The population's requirements for cotton textiles, hosiery, carpets, knitted underwear and outerwear, furniture, chinaware and earthenware, and other output began to be met more fully.

The volume of nonwoven materials produced increased 6.2-fold and that of silk textiles 2.8-fold. The level of provision of cultural, consumer, and household goods to the working people improved.

But, to be frank, we are not utilizing all the available potential to increase consumer goods production. In light industry nearly one-half of the enterprises annually show a shortfall in output supplied to consumers, to the tune of R30-40 million. The volume of output of many types of articles has fallen. Capacities for the production of woolen textiles and textile haberdashery are far from being fully exploited.

Volumes of production in local industry (Comrade Murzagaliev) are increasing only slowly, and this includes the production of felt footwear. The sewing workers only operate one shift.

The task of party committees and soviet and economic organs is to overcome existing shortcomings more rapidly and ensure a preferential rate of growth in the production of goods for the people. All forces must be mobilized to fulfill the targets set by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere in 1986-2000.

Questions of radically improving trade and consumer services to the population should become a subject of constant concern for party obkoms, porkoms, and raykoms and local soviet ispolkoms.

The republic's working people now acquire from the state and cooperative trade system various goods amounting to nearly R16 billion, while consumer services offer them 884 types of services amounting to R48.7 million. For every 100 families we now have 100 television sets, 97 refrigerators, 98 washing machines, and 105 radio receivers.

But we cannot help seeing major shortcomings in this very important sector. The Ministry of Trade (Comrade Tantsyura) and the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Sarsenov) — our main trade organizations — failed to ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for trade turnover by R760 million. The demand for many types of food and nonfood goods is not satisfied. There is often a shortage at the trade outlets even of goods which are plentiful in the warehouses.

Some people explain the disruption of trade turnover plans in terms of the reduction in sales of alcohol. But this, frankly, is an excuse. Given skillful organization of trade, we had every opportunity not only to fulfill, but to exceed the plan set. After all, many goods which were in short supply recently are today available in plenty and in a wide product mix.

However, the Ministry of Trade, the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz, and oblast organs have not reoriented themselves in the spirit of the new demands; they work in the old way, fail to study market forces and demand properly, and do not substantially influence the quality of the goods supplied. It is no accident that R217 million worth of obsolete and unpopular articles are "stuck" at the trade organizations and their bases.

The network of stores and departments for the sale of convenience foods and culinary goods and of canteens and cafes is not sufficiently developed. The public catering service is being restructured too slowly.

Many party committees and local soviet ispolkoms have only a weak influence on the state of affairs in trade, especially in Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts and in Alma-Ata city. This practice should be condemned. Formalism in trade is totally unacceptable.

It is necessary to significantly improve the work of enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Beysenov). In terms of the volume of services per inhabitant, the republic ranks no better than 10th in the country. The service sphere shows a particular lag in the countryside. This is the clearest possible evidence of serious shortcomings in leadership of the sector.

The Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, headed by Comrade Smolkov, works without the proper initiative, without a businesslike, creative, questing approach.

In the service sphere success can be counted on only if the relevant ministries and party obkoms, porkoms, and raykoms considerably improve the selection, placing, and education of cadres, step up the role and responsibility of party organizations, and engage in more concrete work to organize exemplary work by trade, the service sphere, and municipal services.



efficiency and increasing construction of housing for the population of cities and villages, to which substantial capital investments are appropriated each year, is a tremendous social gain. In the 5-year period a total housing area of 31.5 million square meters was built. That is 120 percent more than the entire urban housing stock which the republic possessed at the end of 1950. Some 3.12 million people — that is, every fifth inhabitant of the republic — had housewarming celebrations.

All the republic's cities are now supplied with gas, 80 of them have water mains, and 64 have sewerage.

However, there are serious shortcomings in housing construction and municipal services. A number of oblasts, cities, and rayons failed to cope with 5-year plans for commissioning housing and are doing only poor work to improve the level of provision of amenities.

In accordance with the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, it is a matter of special social significance to provide every Soviet family with individual housing by the year 2000. The resolution of this task must everywhere be taken under control by party committees and soviet organs. It must be taken into account that in the last 5 years the republic's population has increased by nearly 1 million and now exceeds 16 million.

There have been great changes in the development of health care too. In the 5-year period hospitals with 13,000 beds and general clinics and outpatient institutions equipped to handle 31,000 consultations per shift were commissioned. Large multipurpose hospitals with sophisticated equipment have appeared. Cadre training has improved. The number of doctors increased by 25 percent over that period, and intermediate medical personnel increased by 22 percent. Attention was stepped up toward providing services for disabled people and those who took part in the war, the rural population, women, and children. More than 1.3 million working people and members of their families annually rest and recuperate in sanatoriums, leisure homes, and boarding houses. All this has a positive effect on strengthening people's health and prolonging their active labor life.

However, the level of medical help achieved does not fully meet the population's needs. Resources allocated for the construction and capital repair of health care facilities are not being assimilated in Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar, Turgay, and Uralsk Oblasts. There are still many complaints about the quality of medical services and instances of extortion and exploitation of patients have not been eradicated.

The republic Ministry of Health (Comrade Aliyev) does not display due concern about cadres and does not always self-critically assess the results of medical institutions' activity.

Party committees, local soviets, and health care organs and institutions should improve the state of affairs in medical services to the population and more actively cultivate in medical workers a sense of lofty civic duty fully in line with the norms of medical ethics.

Every year the Soviet state increases expenditure on the population's social security. Today the a total of 2.32 million of the republic's citizens receive pensions and grants, and expenditure for this reached R6.4 billion in the last 5 years. Considerable

work has been done to improve material living conditions for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and for families of servicemen who died.

The Ministry of Social Security (Comrade Abdrakhimova) is called upon to increase the responsibility of those who by virtue of their direct duties should correctly and promptly resolve questions connected with satisfying the needs of pensioners and war and labor veterans.

The preCongress documents and the 12th 5-Year Plan define concrete measures aimed at increasing the well-being and improving the living and working conditions of Soviet people. It is important to do everything to ensure that these social programs are fully implemented.

It is a question of creating suitable conditions to ensure that the inhabitants of both large and small settlements constantly enjoy various types of services in the trade, cultural, consumer, municipal, and medical spheres.

The development of the service sphere is not a narrow sector problem; it is the vital cause of all party organizations, ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations, and sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the republic.

**Improving Public Education, Increasing the Role of Science, and Developing the Republic's Multinational Socialist Culture Is an Urgent Demand of the Time**

Comrades! Party and soviet organs have carried out persistent work to further develop general education and vocational schools and implement the school reform. Budget allocations have grown considerably and the material base of teaching establishments has strengthened. Some 563 schools were built in the report period. Some 819 kindergartens with 168,000 places were commissioned — more than in any of the preceding 5-year plans. The republic's Palace of Pioneers was a good present to the children. Conditions for teaching 6-year-olds are being created as of this year.

Party organizations have managed to draw the attention of labor collectives and all society to school affairs. There have been tangible shifts in the organization of students' labor training. Some 12,000 jobs in industry have been allocated for senior students. Some 1,720 field camps and 1,140 work and leisure camps have been built on the basis of farm funds. In this regard the experience of Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Karaganda Oblast merits attention and support.

As a result, the growing attention to labor training has promoted a situation in which one of every two school graduates now moves to a production collective or continues studies in the vocational and technical education system, which trained over 920,000 young skilled workers over this period. Today one of every three of the republic's workers is a graduate of this system.

At the same time, the organizational work of party committees and local soviets in implementing the reform has not been conducted on the proper scale. Its ideas are implemented particularly slowly and timidly at the rayon level and in rural schools and



vocational and technical colleges. Greater attention must be devoted to understaffed schools, to improving the training and correct utilization of teaching cadres, to ameliorating coordination of action, and to eradicating the lack of cohesion between departments.

The network of preschool institutions is developing at an inadequate rate. Over 150,000 parents cannot get their youngsters into kindergartens. The proper order has not been instilled at boarding institutions.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Education (Comrade Balakhmetov) must tackle the questions linked with the resolution of a highly important state task — implementing the school reform — more meaningfully, specifically, and efficiently.

Not everything is favorable in the system of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Borodin). The material base of vocational and technical colleges is being only slowly strengthened and their educational functions have been weakened. Over the past 5 years some 80,000 young people have dropped out [ushlo] of these colleges. This at a time when the growth in productive forces demands a stable flow of trained manpower into production. The system is called upon to train cadres better and provide worthy replenishments for the republic's working class.

Local soviets must give every possible assistance in the construction of schools, preschool institutions, and vocational and technical colleges and make fuller use within the appointed timescale of the funds allocated for these purposes.

Party obkoms and oblsolkoms must increase the responsibility of public and vocational and technical education for implementing the reform locally and must improve the quality of the instruction, education, and training of the younger generation.

We have no doubt that teachers and engineering teaching personnel will continue to generously devote their knowledge, energy, skills, and spiritual warmth to the cause of ensuring the communist education of young men and women.

Higher and secondary specialized schools were further developed in the report period. Some 550,000 students are studying more than 200 specialties in 2 universities, 54 institutes, and 246 technical colleges. Almost 600,000 young specialists entered the national economy and cultural spheres over the last 5 years. These and future graduates of Kazakh VUZes will be future captains of production, specialists, and teachers, stand at the leading edge of scientific and technical progress, work in the third millennium, and raise still higher Kazakhstan's public prestige and the role of advanced Soviet science and practice.

It is from this lofty standpoint and taking account of the new tasks which the party has set society that the results of the work of higher education must be judged.

However, the quality of the training of many specialists does not accord with the demands of present-day production and scientific and technical progress. The habits of independent, social, and educational work and high standards of scientific thinking are

inadequately fostered in students. A number of teaching establishments have still not ensured a businesslike working atmosphere. The teaching process at the Kazakh Agricultural Institute is in a neglected state and lacks creative initiative. At certain VUZes the funds allocated for the implementation of economic contract work often go into the pockets of all sorts of wheeler-dealers.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Naribayev) does not always make a principled assessment of these cases and does not take measures to resolutely put a stop to them.

Certain party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have a weak influence on improving the teaching process at VUZes and technical colleges.

Party organizations at VUZes and technical colleges must substantially improve their educational work with young students and place under unremitting control questions of regulating the social and national makeup of the student body. The role of teacher training and educational collectives and trade union and Komsomol organizations must be stepped up, students' self-administration must be vigorously developed, and cases of violations of the principles of social justice must be combated.

This most important area for replenishing society's scientific, technical, and intellectual potential must be made to feel growing attention and concern from party and soviet organs.

Advanced Soviet science has been and continues to be the motive force behind scientific and technical progress and its nucleus and accelerator. The party and government are constantly strengthening its material and technical base, developing the network of scientific institutes, and creating all the conditions necessary for fruitful work.

In the years of the last 5-year plan alone, five new scientific research institutes were opened in the system of the republic's Academy of Sciences and a Central Kazakhstan Department has been organized in Karaganda city. Our scientists' fundamental research into a number of topical avenues and problems — research which has been introduced into production — is producing good returns. Social scientists have also created major works. The publication of the V.I. Lenin's *Complete Collected Works* in Kazakh and outlines of the history of the Kazakh Communist Party was a great event.

However, we have no right to tolerate the fact that topics of no value to either science or practice exist alongside really promising developments.

A number of scientific research institutes and scientific institutes have not restructured their work in the light of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and have little influence on the process of drawing up comprehensive scientific programs, the returns on which are still extremely low.

Life demands that the problems of strengthening the link between science and production be tackled seriously. The

Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium must take exhaustive measures to ensure the more effective utilization of the existing scientific potential and the expansion of work with a production and technical bent and to focus scientists' efforts on the creation of the theoretical foundations for new highly efficient types of equipment and technology. The republic's Academy of Sciences must be a genuine center for the coordination of all Kazakh science.

The Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department (Comrade Temirbekov) must have a more effective party influence on the further development of public, vocational and technical, higher, and secondary specialized education, health care, and social welfare and on the enhancement of the role of science.

Permit me to express confidence that the republic's scientists, extending the boundaries of knowledge and fusing theory with practice, will honorably justify the party's trust and will be in the front ranks of the leaders of scientific and technical progress!

Comrades! The period that has elapsed was marked by new achievements in the sphere of the culture of our multinational socialist republic. Literature and art have taken confident strides forward and their ideological and artistic level has noticeably increased.

Recognition of Kazakh literature's successes was reflected in the fact that the journals *ZHULDYZ* and *PROSTOR*, the newspaper *KAZAKH ADEBIYETI*, and the Zhazushi Publishing House were awarded the Orders of Friendship Among Peoples. The same award was made to the republic's M.Yu. Lermontov Academic Russian Drama Theater, and Badges of Honor were awarded to the Uigur and Korean Musical Comedy Theaters. The popularity of the new German Theater in Temirtau is growing. The "Otrar Sazy" ethnographic folklore collective and the Karaganda Symphony Orchestra have confidently made their presence felt.

During the 5-year plan 4 new theaters, 16 museums, and 6 exhibition centers were opened. The new buildings for the Kazakh SSR Central State Museum and Central Concert Hall were opened in Alma-Ata. Talented representatives of the republic's culture and art have won many international and all-union competitions and festivals and appeared in many concert halls around the world.

The all-union writers' conference in Alma-Ata, "Nationwide Feats in the Virgin Lands, the Implementation of the USSR Food Program, and Our Contemporary Literature," produced a broad response from the public. A plenum of the USSR Composers Union Board and an all-union festival of Soviet music were also devoted to the glorious jubilee of the Virgin Lands.

But the present scope of the creative work of party and people is setting new tasks for literary and artistic figures. Artists must find their worthy place in the resolute and uncompromising struggle that the party has launched to improve society's life.

Unfortunately, the number of poor works has not yet been reduced. There has even been a lowering of creative standards in

certain genres which do not fully encompass present-day problems. Literary criticism is seriously lagging behind. There have been no major journalistic works.

Kazakh cinema still lags behind. We expect more from dramatists and producers. The fact that many drama theaters are losing their audiences is a warning.

Folk crafts are poorly developed. It is time for the Ministries of Culture (Comrade Yerimbekov), Light Industry (Comrade Dzhomartov), and Local Industry (Comrade Murzagaliyev) to pool efforts in resolving the problem of increasing the output of works of folk art and consumer goods.

The republic continues to be short of cadres in leading creative professions. One rarely encounters graduates from the Alma-Ata State Conservatory in oblast philharmonias or teaching establishments, not to mention club institutions, and yet restaurant orchestras in the capital are full of them.

Needless to say, it is hard to plan the production of outstanding works of literature or art; and therefore it is all the more important for party leaders, the heads of creative unions, and the republic's entire artistic intelligentsia to think properly about the times and about themselves.

We are confident that Kazakhstan's writers and artists, composers and architects, and theater and movie figures will be in the thick of the important matters and concerns of the day and will be proponents and propagandists of the socialist way of life and active creators of specific forms of that life.

Comrades! Over the report period the republic has actively developed and deepened mutually advantageous economic scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with foreign countries. Hundreds of types of Kazakhstan's most modern industrial output are now delivered to 86 countries. Alma-Ata has become a center for a number of international events. It hosted the scientific and technical conference of CEMA specialists on exchanging experience in the sphere of installation techniques for hydrogeological wells, the ninth congress of the International Association of Literary Critics devoted to the struggle for peace and social progress, and a number of exhibitions with the participation of dozens of foreign firms.

The USSR Days featuring our republic which were held in the United States, the FRG, Sweden, Mozambique, Cuba, the Philippines, and a number of other states were of great political importance.

Party and state delegations from many socialist countries, parliamentary, trade union, and youth delegations, the heads of accredited diplomatic missions in the USSR, and numerous foreign journalists and tourists have familiarized themselves with our republic's life and affairs.

The task of party organizations, the Kazakh Trade Union Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee is to continue to actively develop international cooperation and, through the example of Soviet Kazakhstan, to reveal in a clear and reasoned

way the advantages of real socialism and the vitality and wisdom of the Leninist nationalities policy.

#### **Highly Efficient Ideological Work and Reliable Mass Political Backup Is Needed To Accelerate Socioeconomic Development**

Comrades! Proclaiming its historic goals and outlining realistic ways of achieving them, the party puts forward the galvanization of the human factor as its main task. Our supreme and invariable program goal is to mold the new man of the communist society. The party's economic strategy is subordinated to this. Its social policy is aimed at this. This goal is served by our entire political system, the system of all of socialism's social relations.

As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses, we must make full use of the transforming power of Marxist-Leninist ideology in order to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and conduct purposeful work to ensure the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of Soviet people and the molding of comprehensively developed and socially active individuals.

This is the line of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the all-union scientific and practical conference held in December 1984, and the Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums.

Enriched with an ideological and theoretical base and social practice, the ideological work of the republic's party committees is now closer to people, franker, and more confidential. It takes fuller account of the realities of domestic and international life. Unified political days and open-letter days have become widespread, and interested personal participation by leaders at all levels in work with people has been stepped up.

At the same time, manifestations of formalism, ostentation, and empty exhortations have not been eradicated from this work. Many ideological workers continue to be paper-pushers, work in an unenterprising way, are unable to focus on the main tasks and look ahead at the same time, and only sluggishly mold social consciousness in the spirit of present-day demands.

Nor has there been proper influence on these questions from the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee's ideological sections and former Central Committee Secretary Comrade Kazybayev. The Central Committee Bureau has been forced to draw the relevant conclusions and strengthen this sector.

It is now a question of eradicating shortcomings, organizing combative and offensive ideological political education work, and ensuring that it is highly efficient, dynamic, and fruitful.

The molding in all Soviet people, particularly young people, of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world view must continue to be at the center of attention. This process must be continuous and creative.

Analysis shows that the theoretical level of training is extremely low even in oblast universities of Marxism-Leninism and schools of the party economic and ideological aktiv, particularly those of Aktyubinsk, Kyzyl-Orda, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk Obloms.

Their secretaries—Comrades Shmichenko, Aydosov, Azhibayeva, and Mishchenko—who are personally responsible for this sector, have not shown genuine professionalism.

For many students of the economic system, terms such as financial autonomy, returns on capital, and profitability are abstract concepts and not the basis of molding modern economic thinking, socialist initiative, and creative everyday labor.

Propaganda based on lectures has improved somewhat in the report period. The republic's "Znanie" Society has started to assess the results of its activity more critically, to get rid of untrained lecturers, and clear away so-called "ideological debris." However, this process has clearly been delayed.

A great deal must also be done to improve oral political agitation work. There are now over 300,000 agitation and political information workers in the republic. However, this is only true on paper for at least half of them. Proper mass political work still fails to cover remote and small population centers, shepherd villages, and transhumance regions. There is considerable work to be done here.

Visual methods of agitation work need to be radically reviewed.

Comrades! In the last few years the forms and methods of international and patriotic education have been substantially enriched. The republic's party organizations ensure in practice fraternal relations among all the nations and ethnic groups of Soviet Kazakhstan in the spheres of labor and leisure, the economy and management, science and culture—in short, in all spheres of social life.

Marriages between nationalities, the widespread knowledge of Russian as a means of international communication, and the development of a unified culture that is national in form, socialist in content, and international in essence and spirit have been a remarkable phenomenon.

Representatives of 120 nationalities and ethnic groups live and work in Kazakhstan today—that is the most vivid and unt fading aspect of our socialist way of life.

We are called upon to continue to extensively reveal the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and to strengthen the many centuries of friendship between the Kazakh people and the great Russian people and the unanimity, cooperation, and selfless mutual aid among all our country's peoples.

While stepping up international and patriotic education and strengthening friendship among brother peoples, it should not be forgotten for a second that the theory and practice of our national relations is one of the main targets for bourgeois ideology, which balks at no means of attempting to discredit the Soviet system and sow the poisonous seeds of national discord and parochialism.

In this connection the effectiveness of counterpropaganda as a crucial and vital section of the ideological struggle must be stepped up.

Soviet people's class consciousness and revolutionary vigilance



are and will continue to be a reliable shield in the struggle against any ideological enemies.

The previous congress seriously criticized the state of atheist work. It should be noted that in the report period some things have been done in this area. However, the incidence of religious sentiments among the population remains relatively high and is even tending to increase in southern oblasts. All this obliges us to step up the work again and again and conduct it profoundly and in a well-conceived way, thereby implementing our lofty, humane goals.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee directives, the republic is actively eradicating the socially dangerous phenomenon of drunkenness and alcoholism. The measures that have been taken are bearing fruit. However, there are no grounds for complacency.

As checks of the state of the work in Guryev and Kustanay Oblasts showed, there are more than enough shortcomings. Unprincipled attitudes toward people who abuse spirits are permitted in Karaganda Oblast. The measures that have been drawn up are implemented halfheartedly, and there is insufficient publicity about the operations, which lack an offensive thrust. In the republic as a whole, the work to reorient enterprises and shops that produce alcoholic drinks is being conducted unsatisfactorily. The struggle for the sober way of life must be made truly nationwide in nature.

An important role in eradicating drunkenness, strengthening law and order, and eradicating crime, law-breaking, and all types of antisocial phenomena is played by administrative organs. The standard of work at the republic MVD (former Minister Comrade Platayev), Prosecutor's Office (Comrade Yelemisov), Supreme Court (Comrade Aytukhambetov), and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Justice (Comrade Dospulov) still does not match up to the demands that have been made. The examination of cases and working people's statements is wrapped in red tape, and the level of crime detection is low. Services of the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation and State Automobile Inspectorate are working poorly. The proper social order is not ensured and crime and law-breaking is on the increase in a number of population centers. Matters are particularly unfavorable in Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts.

The task of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms is to sharply improve leadership of the work of administrative organs and increase their responsibility for the observance of socialist legality and the surmounting of all manifestations that are alien to our way of life. It is necessary to make fuller use of the rights provided by the law; more vigorously eradicate cases of embezzlement of the people's assets, bribery, parasitism, and defrauding of the state; and step up observance of legislation on the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, and speculation.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are constantly devoting the closest attention to improving the military-patriotic education of working people, particularly young people. At the same time the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee (Comrade Baytasova,

relying on help from party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, must considerably step up the domestic society's work.

We are pleased to note that the servicemen of the Red Banner Central Asian Military and Eastern Border Districts are reliably coping with the duties entrusted to them. The ranks of the armed defenders of our borders comprise the sons of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. While carrying out their service they actively participate in developing the republic's national economy.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to thank the servicemen for their selfless and arduous work and to wish this united combat family of internationalist patriots new successes in combat and political training and in their difficult military service!

We are also firmly confident that the republic's state security organs will continue vigilantly to stand guard over the interests of the people and state and fulfill their noble duty with honor.

In the moral and physical improvement of people, particularly young people, priority must be given to cultural and sports institutions. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's directives, the republic's party committees are striving persistently to increase their role and importance.

At the same time, genuine interest in the businesslike utilization of the material and technical base of cultural and sports centers is not shown everywhere. Major sporting venues—the Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, and Tselinograd stadiums and the swimming pools in Semipalatinsk and Shevchenko—are left empty. Many motor clubs in Dzhambul and Turkisk Oblasts have been idle for years. Parks, particularly in Taldy-Karagan and Kapchagay, are unattractive. There are still many clubs without a single amateur artistic circle and stadiums without a unified sport section.

Recently, as is well known, the party has been taking measures aimed at overcoming the lags permitted in the development of the sociocultural sphere.

In this connection the republic's Gosplan, together with the relevant ministries and departments, must work out a long-term targeted program for strengthening the material and technical base of Kazakhstan's sociocultural complex.

Party organizations must establish effective control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions, the fullest possible utilization of the material base, and the assimilation of funds allocated for the further development of culture and sport and the improvement of educational work.

The time has come for the main criterion to be genuine mass appeal, the fullest utilization of existing potential, and the boosting of the numbers of people engaged in artistic and technical creativity, physical culture, and sport.

There is extensive scope for activity here by the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Yerkimbekova), the Kazakh Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade Akershev), the Republic Trade Unions Council (Comrade Kadyrbayev), and the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Aishaklimov) and



their local organs.

Comrades! The mass media and propaganda have been and continue to be an effective tool in ideological work and in ensuring the party's ties with the masses. In the last few years journalists' attention has been increasingly focused on fundamental questions of social life.

The press extensively propagandizes and explains the party's domestic and foreign policy and actively helps in providing the ideological backup for plan and socialist pledge fulfillment and in asserting the norms and principles of socialist morality.

The material and technical base of the press, television, and radio is being consistently strengthened. Some 15 oblast, city, and rayon printing presses have been commissioned. A tall radio and television station and color television complex are in operation. A new "Alatau" program has been created which is actively promoting the strengthening of ties and bringing together the peoples' literature, art, and musical and theater culture. To that end, there are regular radio broadcasts in German, Uigur, Korean, and Uzbek, in addition to Kazakh and Russian.

The KAZTAG agency has improved its work. Our publishing houses have put out more than 150 million books over the last 5 years. The first centralization of the book trade in the country has been carried out in Mangyshlak Oblast, and the printing of rayon newspapers has been centralized in Karaganda Oblast. Print runs of our newspapers and magazines, which are published in six different languages, have increased.

Those are some positive aspects. However, everything in the work of the press, television, radio, and publishing houses by no means accords with the spirit of the time.

Items that reduce the prestige of the press are sometimes published, including in republic newspapers.

There are considerable shortcomings in the thematic thrust and ideological and artistic standards of the broadcasts of Kazakh television and radio.

Ideological and artistic failures and violations of financial discipline have been permitted at the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, headed by Comrade Yeleukenov. Some authors are not averse to traveling back to "ancient times," discussing the interrelationship between khans and bais [rich Central Asian landowners], and even publishing biographical details about former members of the "Alash" [right-wing Kazakh organization in 1917-1920] gangs.

The Zhalyn Publishing House published the story "Red Water" [Krasnaya Voda], in which a shepherd's life is depicted as joyless and essentially meaningless; other aspersions are also leveled against this respected profession. This position - if it can be called that - is totally incomprehensible at a time when the social importance of the stockraising profession is growing with every passing year.

In short, comrades, it is necessary to work hard to ensure that each article in the newspapers, each broadcast, and each book

that is published hits the target and constitutes a serious and thoughtful conversation with people, who expect not only an accurate and skillful reflection of the facts but in-depth analysis of the complex manifestations and trends of present-day reality. The struggle for efficiency in the mass media is first and foremost a struggle for truthfulness, well-reasoned arguments, effectiveness, and topicality in items.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must orient and coordinate the work of editorial collectives more skillfully and continually; persistently raise their combativeness; and intensify the entire ideological process.

The duty of party committees is to arm Communists and all working people with the knowledge of our program goals, key questions of the party's general line, and its economic strategy at the contemporary stage and to help each person fully realize the scale and newness of tasks and find their place in the work to implement those tasks.

The Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Work Department (Comrade Bibikov) and party obkoms must improve the effectiveness of ideological work and reliably strengthen in public awareness and behavior the essence of the positive changes that are taking place.

It should constantly be remembered that all party workers, in whatever section they work, are first and foremost active ideological fighters and proponents and organizers of the implementation of party policy among the masses.

Today, as before, ideological work has been and remains a task for the entire party and each Communist. "Only through a well-conceived economic strategy, a bold social policy, and purposeful ideological education work taken as an indissoluble whole," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, "can the human factor be activated, without which not a single task can be resolved."

From the lofty rostrum of the congress, I would like to express the wish that Communists, workers on the ideological front, and the entire party aktiv will make fuller use of the transforming power of our ideology in resolving current economic and social tasks and in ensuring working people's communist education.

**Establishing a Firm Organizational Basis for the 5-Year Plan Tasks and a Demanding Approach to Party Work and Cadre Selection and Placement**

Comrades! Our congress is the concluding stage of the Kazakhstan Communists' preparations for the main forum of the country's Communists - the 27th CPSU Congress.

As has already been observed, in the course of the report and election campaign and the discussion of the pre-congress documents, tens of thousands of critical observations and suggestions have been expressed with respect to party, soviet, and economic organs and republic and union-level ministries and departments.

In accordance with the party's demands, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has set the task of utilizing everything

that has been suggested as rapidly and fruitfully as possible. It must not be forgotten that timeliness in this matter has a beneficial effect on the development of criticism and the activeness of Communists.

For the republic party organization the reporting period has been a time of exposing weaknesses in the style and methods of party work and of increasing the demands made on cadres.

The republic party organization has grown by more than 80,000 people and now numbers in its ranks 810,000 party members and candidates. Workers and kolkhoz members make up almost 70 percent of those admitted to the party. The party ranks have been actively supplemented from among young people and women. The number of Communists in heavy industry enterprises and in agriculture has increased significantly.

At the same time, in some sectors of the economy in East Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, and Chimkent Oblasts, the proportion of working Communists has been allowed to decline. Importance has not always been attached to questions of the qualitative selection of would-be party members, with the result that over the 5 years one in six of those admitted have been expelled from or have left the CPSU.

We must draw serious conclusions from this. Strict observance of high demands on party membership is the foundation of the party's ideological and organizational strength and of the further growth of the party's role in communist building.

In the reporting period the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has shown constant concern about increasing the militancy of primary party organizations.

The Kazakh Communist Party now has 22,730 primary organizations - 1,700 more than on the eve of the 15th congress - plus more than 22,000 shop party organizations and approximately 25,000 party groups.

Consistent and steady work has been done on strengthening the qualitative composition of our detachment of more than 200,000 party group organizers and secretaries and members of elective organs in shop and primary party organizations. All this has facilitated a significant broadening of party influence among labor collectives.

Good and really creative work characterizes the party organizations of the Alma-Ata cotton textile combine, the "Aktu-brentgen" production association, Karaganda's Kostenko mine, the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine, the "Put k Kom-munizmu" kolkhoz in Kustanay Oblast, and many others.

And yet, comrades, many party organizations are still failing to thoroughly investigate the production process, to really concern themselves with cadre selection questions or with the activities of social organizations, or to successfully step up the vanguard role of Communists; and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are not doing enough to generalize and disseminate the best practice from primary party organizations.

The republic now has almost 3,000 full-time party organization secretaries. But a number of party committees are not showing proper concern about this category of working people. They are not all part of the promotion reserve, particularly in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, and Guryev Oblasts. This attitude to primary party organizations and their cadres must be radically altered, as the CPSU Central Committee demands.

The Kazakh Communist Party raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms and its Central Committee are required to be more persistent in influencing the formation of a creative work style in primary party organizations and promoting better utilization of the entire wealth of forms and methods of political leadership.

Much has been done in these past years to strengthen party committees organizationally and politically. More enterprising personnel have reinforced the leaderships of a number of Central Committee departments, and changes have also occurred in the Secretariat. A total of 129 apparatus executives have been sent to work independently in party, soviet, and economic organs.

In accordance with CPSU Central Committee decisions, gorkom and raykom party commissions have been given additional personnel and agriculture sections have been set up in all rural raykoms. The structure of a number of sections of party committees has been brought into line with the restructured national economic management.

Three new party raykoms have been organized in the reporting period. The republic now has 19 party obkoms, 48 gorkoms, and 220 rural and 35 city raykoms. Their organizational and political work in mobilizing working people to fulfill the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenum decisions has taken on a more concrete and purposeful character.

Constant help and concern from the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo have helped to improve the content of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee's work. In the reporting period 20 plenums and 9 aktiv meetings have been held. Some 239 Bureau and Secretariat sessions were held, at which reports were discussed on various questions of party work from all the party obkoms, 30 gorkoms and raykoms, and many primary party organizations, ministries, and departments. Attention was focused on questions of improving party leadership of the economy, increasing responsibility for work designated, improving the monitoring and checking of performance and party-organization and ideological-education work, and improving its style and methods.

Major demands were made, for instance, on the work style of Uralsk party obkom and its First Secretary Comrade Kabanov. In the oblast they are slow to eradicate shortcomings in certain leading sectors of the national economy, and instances of distorted reporting, exaggerated reports, and window dressing were uncovered, for which the Central Committee Bureau imposed strict party penalties and relieved obkom Secretary Dunayev and oblsposkom First Deputy Chairman Rashev of their posts.

Comrade Auvelbekov, first secretary of Kyzyl-Orda party obkom, confuses rudeness with exactingness in his practical activity and

is fond of engaging in overadministration. As *IZHOD* rightly noted, there has been a marked fall in livestock productivity and economic indicators of production in the oblast.

A major shortcoming in the work style and methods of certain party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms is still their tendency to take the place of soviet, trade union, and economic organs. This practice is also characteristic of certain Central Committee sections. It often leads to the lessening of cadres' responsibility for the task in hand.

The wide use of agents [*upolnomochennyye*] to resolve current tasks is characteristic of the activity of Dzhambul party obkom and its First Secretary Comrade Zhukov. Here many agents remain on the farms for months with no visible results. Executive discipline has not been established in the oblast's party committees, and they lack a cadre reserve or cadre training system.

In the period under review, special significance was attached to the strict implementation of Leninist principles in cadre policy. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and local party organizations considerably stepped up demands concerning the practical and moral qualities of leadership workers and all Communists. The level of political assessment of the results of their activity rose. The struggle against manifestations of self-glorification and self-satisfaction, violations of party and state discipline, careerism, and favoritism was stepped up sharply.

In the period under review, more than 800 workers on the Central Committee's schedule of appointments were dismissed from their posts for negative reasons. Many of them were called to account for abuses of their official position, a formal attitude toward the cause and toward people's needs and aspirations, and the violation of the norms of party morality and the demands of the CPSU statutes.

Certain workers lose their modesty, consistency of behavior, and moral reliability. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau seriously reproached Comrade Kuanyshiev, first secretary of Turgay party obkom, for precisely this kind of personal conduct.

There would be far fewer cases if party committees were not unprincipled and liberal in their assessment of negative acts by leadership cadres and did not wait for instructions and decisions from above.

Yskarov, first secretary of Chirchikent party obkom, was relieved of his duties for serious shortcomings in work; the leadership of Alma-Ata party obkom and a number of other party committees has been strengthened. Koychumanov, first secretary of Alma-Ata party gorkom, was expelled from the party for unworthy behavior and abuses of his official position.

Such phenomena give rise to lack of control and lack of principles and often lead to the degradation and corruption of cadres. In the party, nobody can be protected from party exactness, responsibility, and control.

East Kazakhstan Obkom and its First Secretary Comrade Milkin, commit many errors in the selection and placing of cadres. Here they are still operating under old systems and do not really engage in in-depth studies of cadres or work with the cadre reserve.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade Sultanov) and Central Committee Second Secretary Comrade Miroshkhin failed to display consistency and the necessary principled approach in work with cadres. It was incumbent on them first and foremost to carefully and profoundly study the practical, moral, and political qualities of cadres on the party schedule and to be bolder in submitting proposals on the promotion of enterprising workers who have been tested in practice and are capable of acting competently in the spirit of present-day demands, especially workers chosen from among young people and women.

The instances cited also indicate that the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau did not always display due exactingness toward leadership cadres for improving the standard of party leadership of the economy, social development, and people's education.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, its Bureau, and party obkoms should resolutely restructure work and pursue the firm, principled line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum on questions of cadre policy.

We have managed to rectify some things. As a result of purposeful efforts, in the course of the preparation and holding of reports and elections young recruits have entered leadership work. They have undergone good political tempering in the labor collectives and are capable of stimulating, uniting, and mobilizing people to resolve the crucial tasks. Here the factor of the republic's multinational makeup was taken into account. It is important for promising young workers to gain the necessary tempering alongside experienced cadres.

Nearly 70 percent of party obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and some 88 percent of oblsopolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen are now specialists in the national economy. One in two of them have higher party political education. In the period between congresses, some 110 party and soviet workers graduated from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy and 1,240 from the Alma-Ata Higher Party School. This is our gold reserve, and it must be handled carefully.

Now we must make better use of these forces, step up exactingness toward cadres and all Communists for the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges, and cultivate a sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

This was discussed more keenly than ever before at the report and election meetings and party conferences.

At the same time, the speeches of many delegates to the Gur'yev, Dzhezkazgan, Semipalatinsk, and Kyzyl-Orda Oblast and Sergeevskiy, Talasskiy, Taranovskiy, Kurtinskiy, and Narynkolskiy Rayon conferences were self-congratulatory in nature and

virtually devoid of constructive criticism and self-criticism. Such cases are contrary to party demands.

Party organizations must develop criticism in every way. This protects cadres against self-deception and stagnation, sharpens their attitude toward shortcomings, makes them more principled in the struggle against ostentation, arrogance, and parochialism, and makes them resolutely rebut any actions detrimental to the party and state. Here, too, comrades, much more work must be done.

Over the 5 years the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee received 73,000 letters. Many of them contain complaints about incorrect behavior by leadership workers. Investigation shows that some of them, in violating the principles of our morality, think their misdeeds will go unnoticed or count on some kind of indulgence. That is a bad mistake. We have assessed and will continue to assess such deviations in the strictest way, regardless of who commits them or what their past services have been. At the same time there can be no indulgence toward people who are inclined toward narrow-minded misinterpretations, calumnies, or slanderous anonymous letters which denigrate honest workers.

Party committees must constantly improve the practice of examining letters and statements.

Comrades! It is well known that in party work, and equally in soviet and economic work, you cannot seriously count on success without well-organized control and verification of execution.

The progress in fulfilling more than 60 CPSU Central Committee resolutions and their own decisions has been examined by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat by way of control. Local party organs have begun to devote more attention to stepping up control activity. At the same time cases are still encountered where the verification of execution is confined to routine discussion [obsuzhdeniye] of the culprits. This formal approach is damaging to the cause and dampens the cadres' ardor.

Mention must also be made of the need to establish a flow of more accurate, up-to-date, reliable information, which helps to concentrate attention on the resolution of key questions. Here the role and responsibility of the republic Central Statistical Administration (Comrade Zhumasultanov) and its local subunits should be stepped up.

Comrades! The role of state and public organizations of working people in the resolution of the tasks of economic and social development of the republic is increasing all the time.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have begun to study the work of soviets of people's deputies more thoroughly.

The republic's Supreme Soviet and local soviets now include more than 130,000 deputies, of whom some 90,000 are workers and kolkhos members and more than 53,000 are Communists. The soviets' links with the population and the labor collectives are strengthening consistently.

However, party committees must considerably strengthen their leadership of local soviets' activity. They must make fuller use of their constitutional rights, develop democratic principles, and strengthen deputies' ties with voters.

The successful resolution of the economic tasks ahead requires the republic Council of Ministers (Comrade Nazarbayev) to sharply improve its activity, improve the standard of local soviets' work, step up exactingness toward ministers, and toughen the monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions adopted and the fulfillment of national economic plans.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (Comrade Mukashev) must take a more active position on all these questions.

The work of the republic's trade unions is improving. They are the largest mass public organization, uniting some 7.77 million people in their ranks. Trade union organizations have begun to display more concern for the development of production and for working and living conditions.

At the same time the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council, headed by Comrade Kadyrbayev, and certain republican committees are not sufficiently active in making the work of the republic's trade union organizations more intensive; they have slackened their exactingness toward cadres and incline toward an armchair style of leadership.

Trade union organizations are called upon to show more concern for creating stable labor collectives, organizing effective socialist competition, strengthening discipline, stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, and generalizing and disseminating the best production experience.

Attention should also be stepped up toward safety at work and safety equipment. Considerable funds are directed toward these purposes; in the last 5 years more than R1.7 billion were spent. But the problem remains acute, especially in the coal industry, chemicals, petrochemicals, nonferrous metallurgy, transport and agriculture.

At many enterprises the level of industrial hygiene is still low and there are not enough shower rooms, cloakrooms, or hygiene rooms. Attention is not devoted everywhere to organizing consumer services on industrial sites and improving the work of plant canteens, refreshment rooms, and medical centers.

It must be added that in the last 5-year plan considerable resources were allocated for nature conservation measures, but they were not correctly or fully utilized. Questions of combating air pollution are particularly topical in Alma-Ata, Chumkent, Dzhambul, and Ust-Kamengorsk.

The young generation — Kazakhstan's Lenin Komsomol — takes an active part in resolving tasks of communist building. The republican Komsomol organization is growing stronger organizationally and politically, and its influence among young people is growing. It unites more than 2.5 million members of the All Union Lenin Komsomol.

Today we do not have a single important task being resolved



without the active participation of young men and women. This explains the great attention which party committees have devoted to youth problems. The question of improving party leadership of the Komsomol was the subject of a republican partyktiv meeting. A Central Committee plenum heard a report from Dzhambul and North Kazakhstan party obkoms on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Komsomol.

Party committees must continue to improve the content, forms, and methods of leadership of the Komsomol so as to ensure that the life of Komsomol organizations is more completely filled with living, practical deeds. Formalism and the emphasis on the outward appearance of the events held have not yet been eradicated in the work of Komsomol committees. Komsomol organizations have slackened their attention toward the creation of youth collectives, do not always keep pace with changes in the youth milieu, and do not always give a clear social thrust to these changes.

The republic Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Abdrakhmanov) must concern itself more concretely and persistently with questions of young workers, rural youth, students, and the Pioneer organization.

It is the duty of party organizations to bring the best cadres—people who have profound knowledge and experience of life into work with young people. Particular attention must be devoted to the further organizational and political strengthening of Komsomol organizations, the heightening of their militancy, and the strengthening of their ideological influence on all categories of young people.

People's control committees, groups, and posts have stepped up the effectiveness of their work. The improved standard of the checks they carry out is indicated by the fact that in the period under review, party and soviet organs alone examined some 5,000 items from people's controllers. Their work must be developed and supported in every way.

Comrades! We are on the threshold of the 23rd CPSU Congress. Tremendous, very responsible, and at the same time interesting and gripping work lies ahead. The main conclusion from the results of the work done is not to rest on our laurels. The country has made a solid start on the 12th 5-Year Plan. Its plans are impressive and open up vast horizons for our further progress.

And we are confident that however difficult the path to victory, Kazakhstan's party organization and working people, true to their glorious traditions, will carry out with honor the plans of the great Leninist party.

Each generation of Soviet people has had a specific historical task. The present generation has its task, too. It is to improve our socialist society in every way, accelerate its economic development, and safeguard and uphold peace.

The comprehensive plan for peace and disarmament put forward in the statement by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is an example of political good will and a concrete program of practical actions.

So let us be worthy of this noble historical mission, let us tirelessly strengthen the ties between the party and people and draw all our forces, knowledge, and experience to the noble cause of strengthening the economic, spiritual, and defense might of the beloved motherland for the sake of the triumph of Lenin's cause!

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of our congress and on behalf of all the republic's Communists, to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee that the Kazakh Communist Party will always be up to the impressive creative tasks.

The Kazakh Communist Party was, is, and will be a reliable support for the CPSU Central Committee in the struggle for the great cause of building communism, for the further strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples, for peace on earth, and for the working people's happiness.

Long live the Kazakh Communist Party—combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU—the mind, honor, and conscience of our era, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Long live communism!

## KUNAYEV CONCLUDING SPEECH

PM181603 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on concluding speech by D.A. Kunayev delivered on 7 February at the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress: "Concluding Speech by D.A. Kunayev, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, on the Discussion of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Report to the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and the Drafts of the New Edition of the CPSU Program and Changes to the CPSU Statute"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The content and nature of the discussion of the report and pre-congress party documents graphically and convincingly showed the monolithic, cohesive nature of our ranks around Lenin's party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo.

Expressing the will of the Communists and all working people of the republic, our congress confidently states its full and undivided support for the party's general line and domestic and foreign policy.

The comrades who spoke unanimously supported by the party's very important pre-congress documents — the drafts of the new edition of the program and the changes to the CPSU Statutes. They developed and enriched from profoundly party-minded, principled positions the provisions and conclusions of the report and made many valuable comments and constructive proposals on economic, social, and ideological issues. At the congress the delegates discussed exactly the improvement of work with cadres and their reserve. Here, comrades, we must work seriously at all levels, as the CPSU Central Committee requires.

The key problems of our life and party-political work and the renewal of its style and methods which were touched on will undoubtedly be of good service in mobilizing Communists and all working people to the all-around intensification of the economy and the acceleration of positive changes in all spheres of the republic's public life.

The republic's newly elected Central Committee, its Bureau and Secretariat, Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and ministries must attentively study the proposals and critical remarks which have

been submitted and take exhaustive measures to act on them. This approach will greatly enrich our forthcoming common work.

In their speeches the congress delegates spoke of the strengthening, indestructible unity of the party and people and unanimously approved the practical activity of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and entire republican party organization in implementing our party's strategic course toward a fundamental shift in the country's socioeconomic development.

With the entire country the republic has entered a special, qualitatively new breakthrough stage of social development. The task is to resolutely sweep aside what is unsuitable and stagnant and rigid schemes and formulas that are behind the times.

From the outset of the 12th 5-Year Plan, losing no time, we must assume a broader and more confident stride and vigorously re-form on the march along the entire front of our advance, as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

In his article "The Main Task of Our Day," Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: "Marching forward...without losing heart at our defeats, assembling stone on little stone the firm foundation of a socialist society, working without respite, on the creation of discipline and self-discipline, on the consolidation everywhere and in everything of organization, order, efficiency, harmonious cooperation between the nationwide forces, and the all-around consideration and control of the production and distribution of products — that is the path toward creating military might and socialist might."

Just think, comrades, about the thrust of Lenin's words. They are in tune with the main tasks of our days, of our time — they are truly immortal!

This thought of Lenin's under the new historical conditions inspires all the party's practical, innovatory activity and the drafts of its pregress documents and each one of us. That is what we are thinking about; that is what we are struggling for; that is what we are working and living for.

I will probably be expressing the common opinion of our congress' delegates if I say with all responsibility that the militant and reliable detachment of the CPSU — the Communist Party of Kazakhstan — while critically thinking over what has been achieved and checking its deeds and plans against the party's program requirements, will do everything to fulfill the complex, qualitatively new current and long-term tasks facing the republic.

We are sure that the Kazakhstan people will mark the 27th CPSU Congress with impressive labor accomplishments and interpret its bold, innovatory decisions as a militant program for their vigorous actions.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA270920 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 pp 2-4

[Speech published under rubric "16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan": "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers N.A. Nazarbayev"]

[Text] Comrade delegates:

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan is being held in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, which has been evoked by the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and by the discussion everywhere of the draft party program and the CPSU Statutes, with proposed amendments, as well as the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The realistic nature and the profound social optimism contained in those documents evoke in each of us the striving to work selflessly, in an initiatory manner, and with greater responsibility. The innovative statements and main directions in the activity of the CPSU and our society as a whole, which were developed in the pre-congress documents, have been perceived by the party and the Soviet nation as a program of combat actions.

The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning the most important problems of the development of our society contribute to the confirmation, in the activity of the party committees and the Soviet and economic agencies, of a concrete, businesslike, and demanding approach to the examination and implementation both of the current tasks and the long-range ones.

The Leninist foreign-economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoy nationwide support. The statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev expresses the heartfelt yearnings of Soviet citizens, and of progressive mankind as a whole, to bridle the arms race and preserve the peace for the current and future generations. Unanimously approving the draft of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," the Communists and workers of Soviet Kazakhstan are firmly resolved to mobilize the entire potential, all resources and capabilities for the implementation of the party's plans to reinforce the economic and defensive might of our motherland and to raise the national standard of living.



Comrades, according to the tradition that has developed, on the days when the congress is at work, not only is there an assignment of the tasks for the future, but there is also an objective summing up of the results of what has been done and a determination of the reasons for any shortcomings or omissions that may have occurred.

In the report of the Central Committee, which revealed the multifaceted activity of the republic's party organization and all the labor collectives during the period between congresses, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Comrade D.A. Kunayev, remarked that the past five-year period became for Kazakhstan a new and major stage in the development of the economy, science, and culture. There was an increase in its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex.

During that period the volume of industrial production increased by 5 billion rubles, or 19.4 percent. Our enterprises assimilated the production of many articles that were new for our republic -- articles intended for production and technical purposes, and consumer goods. Output with a total value of almost 800 million rubles was produced in excess of the total annual plans.

Almost 50 billion rubles were invested in the development of the national economy, from all sources of financing. This amount is 15 percent more than during the previous five-year plan. Fixed assets valued at 47.2 billion rubles, or an increase by a factor of 1.2, were activated. Approximately 400 industrial enterprises and large-scale shops and production entities were activated.

In agriculture, as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, there was an increase in the production and purchases of rice, corn grown for grain, vegetables, potatoes, livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, and wool. There was an increase in the level of technical provision with transportation and communication, as well as an increase in the freight turnover and volume of passenger hauls and the total length of highways with solid surfaces.

Major measures were carried out in the area of social development. There was a noticeable increase in the average wages of the workers and employees, and the payment of the labor performed by kolkhoz members. The payments and benefits from social consumption funds per capita of population increased by 15 percent. There was an increase in the state aid to families with a large number of children and those poorly provided for, and to disabled persons and participants in the Great Patriotic War. Housing conditions were improved for more than 3 million residents of our republic. The increase in the volumes of retail commodity turnover came to 17.3 percent, and personal services for the public came to 38 percent.

All this was the result of the constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the complete development of our republic's national economy, and was the result of the strenuous labor performed by its working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intellectual class.

When speaking about achievements, one cannot fail to mention the fact that a number of branches of industry failed to fulfill the assignments for the 5-year plan. The growth rates for volume of production and labor productivity as a whole proved to be, respectively, 3.6 and 4.6 points below the assignments. Every fourth enterprise failed to fulfill its contractual obligations with regard to shipments of output, and the return on assets fell 15 percent. According to the data provided by a study

that was carried out, out of 334 projects turned over during the past nine years, almost half of them failed to reach the rated capacity. The rural laborers also continue to be largely in debt. During the 5-year plan, 18.5 million tons of grain were undershipped to the state, and the assignments for the basic types of animal-husbandry output were also unfulfilled. In construction, 2.7 billion rubles of capital investments were underused.

The lag that was allowed to occur was caused, to no small degree, by the fact that individual ministers and chairmen of committees and oblast executive committees were unable to reorganize their work in conformity with the principles enunciated by the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and frequently expended their energy not for the reinforcement of state planning discipline, but in the search for various reasons and arguments for adjusting the plans. Lulling themselves with average-statistical prosperity and the victory reports sent in from their subordinates, they occupied a position of adapting themselves to the situation that had developed, instead of actively interfering and changing it for the better.

Something else that has been producing negative consequences is the work style that has developed in the outlying areas and that has not yet been overcome -- the style of crowing about individual successes, of praising the rayon and oblast leadership for nonexistent merits.

All this also became possible because the republic's management did not take prompt steps in a manner based on true party principles to discontinue such unsuitable work methods. In the final analysis there was a reduction in the effectiveness of the administration of the national economy. We see here the shortcomings not only of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, but also my own, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Bureau of the Central Committee.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, under the leadership of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, will increase the demands it makes upon the managers at all levels of responsibility for their realistic contribution to the general task, the fulfillment of plans, and the increase in organizational spirit and order. The finish line of the 5-year plan showed that even a slight improvement in discipline provides its results: the increase in industrial output achieved last year was more than 1.5 times greater than the average annual increase in the first three years. Life confirms the correctness of V.I. Lenin's instruction to the effect that "the conditions for an economic upsurge are... an increase in the workers' discipline, the ability to work, the briskness and intensity of labor, and the better organization of labor."

The government, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, with a consideration of the tasks that the congress will define, will have to carry out steps to overcome the existing shortcomings and gaps in the work and to guarantee the dynamic growth of the national economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long-term period.

Comrades! When defining its long-term strategy, the party continues to advance as its chief task the guaranteeing in our country of a further rise in the standard of living for all segments and social groups in the population and profound changes in the sphere of people's working and everyday living conditions on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the complete intensification and increased effectiveness of production. The party's course, which is aimed at intensifying the social orientation of the economy's development, was concretely expressed

in the fact that in the 12th 5-Year Plan, by means of the country's 19-22 percent increase in national income, it is planned for per-capita real income to increase 13-15 percent, and for the production of consumer goods to increase 22-25 percent, with an overall growth in industrial production of 21-24 percent. For the 5-year plan as a whole, a broad program of measures for improving all aspects of the life of Soviet citizens is planned.

Special attention is being devoted to implementation of the Food Program and to questions of building up the production of agricultural output and guaranteeing complete processing and that it is intact. The creation of Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry] will also contribute to the resolution of these tasks.

All the fraternal union republics are receiving further development. Their common efforts are reinforcing our country's economic might and resolving large social problems. This is yet another brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

Tasks on a broad scale must also be resolved by Soviet Kazakhstan.

It is planned that national income increase 18-20 percent, compared to the 7.2 percent achieved in the past 5-year plan. On the basis of the changeover to the intensive paths of development, it is planned that by the year 2000 the productivity of social labor increase by a factor of 1.6-1.8, including 19 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Progressive structural shifts will be carried out in the economy, as well as measures to reduce its materials-intensity and to increase the yield on capital investments.

By means of the further buildup of the potential of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and other territorial-production complexes, the assimilation of new deposits of petroleum, gas, and polymetallic and iron ores, the construction of new enterprises, and the expansion of the existing ones, there will be an increase in the importance of the Kazakh SSR in our country's fuel-and-energy balance sheet and in the production of mineral fertilizers and ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Our republic will continue to be a major grain and animal-husbandry base for our country. It is planned to increase grain production in 1990 to 30-31 million tons, compared with an average 21.3 million tons per year in the past 5-year plan. The volumes of production of meat and milk will increase respectively 21-29 and 17-19 percent.

The nonproduction sphere will receive considerable development.

#### The Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress and the Development of Industry

Comrades, the main key to our rapid movement forward in the strategic areas of development of the economy, to the efficient transformation of productive forces, and to the technical re-equipping of production lies in the complete acceleration of scientific-technical progress. In our republic it is planned, by means of the components of that progress, to achieve half the total increase in national income.

At enterprises and construction sites it is planned to annually carry out approximately 20,000 measures involving the modernization of equipment, the improvement of technological schemes, and the mechanization and automation of production. It is planned that 10.8 billion rubles of capital investments will be channelled into remodeling and technical re-equipping. This is 76 percent more than in the past 5-year plan.

Application of the target-program method of planning is expanding. The basic assignments of 13 republic-level scientific-technical programs (out of 18) have been included in the draft versions of the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the composite "Intensifikatsiya-90" [Intensification-1990] program, which, together with the programs for the conservation of resources, labor, and energy, will make it possible to achieve a considerable saving of resources. The ministries and departments and Gosplan must make sure that their content finds material expression in the assignments of the annual plans.

It must be noted that the union between the scientists in our republic and our production managers does not always yield the necessary benefit. And yet this is one of the basic reserves for our acceleration. Many beneficial recommendations made by scientific organizations fail to find any practical application for years on end.

It is planned, on the whole -- for introducing into production the achievements of science and technology during the new 5-year plan -- that R1.4 billion rubles be expended, with an economic benefit of approximately R800 million rubles a year resulting from raising the technical level of production.

Questions of scientific-technical progress must be constantly in the center of attention of Gosplan, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees.

A person who should give broader scope to that work is the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Grebenyuk, who is in charge of this sector in the republic's government. We have in mind, first of all, acceleration of the introduction into practice of completed scientific research and progressive technological schemes, and the carrying out of measures to create and produce the latest technology and other output that meet world standards.

A considerable role in the resolution of national-economic problems belongs to science, into the development of which, in addition to capital investments, it is planned that almost 500 million rubles be channeled.

A leading place here is assigned to Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, which unites in its ranks 134 academicians and corresponding members and hundreds of talented doctors and candidates of science, who are capable of coping with many complicated tasks. However, I must say that the academy leadership, headed by its president, A.M. Kunayev, is carrying out its job inertly, without the proper initiative. It has been incapable of itself raising our republic's scientific forces for the resolution of the fundamental problems of science or the national economy. Therefore it is not by accident that not a single institute in the academy has not become part of the international scientific-technical complexes that have been created in our country, or that, during the entire 5-year plan that has elapsed, not a single licensing agreement was concluded. One is also alarmed by the fact that last year the economic effectiveness of a single introduced development, compared to 1980, was reduced by almost one-half, and out of 76 recommendations submitted by the Academy of Sciences, because of the fact that they had been insufficiently worked out, only five were included in the current year's state plan, while only nine were included in the ministry and departmental plans.

At the congress today it must also be said that our republic's Academy of Sciences has proved to be an organization that is not to be criticized. The atmosphere that has been created there is one of servility and toadyism. Apparently for that reason the president of the Academy of Sciences not only fails to appear at sessions of the



Council of Ministers, but also at the balance-sheet commissions. Thus, he simply dodges his duties.

Dimash Akhmedovich, we think that it is high time to call him to order.

The Presidium of the academy should take urgent steps to increase the role and authority of Kazakhstan's science, especially since, during the 12th 5-Year Plan, there will be a considerable reinforcement of the experimental base of a number of the academy's institutes and organizations.

The responsible tasks confronting our republic require, both on the part of the academy science and on the part of branch science, including its plant sector, greater purposefulness in striving for high national-economic results. We have the right to expect energetic actions also on the part of the scientists at institutions of higher learning, who constitute one-fourth of our republic's scientific potential, but who are not yet making their proper contribution to the resolution of its major scientific-technical problems.

One of the most important factors in the intensification of production is the intensification of economy measures. At the present time, the requirements have changed, and the approach to economy measures must be fundamentally different. As you know, in the 5-year plan that has begun, it is planned that 75-80 percent of the need for fuel and raw and other materials will be satisfied by means of economy measures involving them. Putting it another way, the feasibility of our plans depends upon the guaranteeing of the maximum conservation of materials and energy at every work station. It is important to be profoundly aware of all of this and to intensify the work of assuring economical procedures and thrift. Despite the new requirements, in a number of places one continues to observe flagrant mismanagement in the use of material resources. For example, in six trusts of the Kazakh Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction] alone, last year the losses of rolled metal and construction glass came to 7-10 percent of the total consumption. And there are many such situations.

Comrades! The draft of the Basic Guidelines stipulates a 23-26 percent increase in Kazakhstan in the volume of industrial production in 1986-1990. The average annual rate of increase will grow from the 3.6 percent achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 4.2-4.7 percent. Approximately 85 percent of the increase in output is supposed to be obtained at existing enterprises by means of the better use of the capacities and the increase in labor productivity.

There has been a noticeable increase in the rates of development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. The extraction of coal in 1990 will increase basically by means of building that extraction in the Ekibastuz coal basin, as well as at the Subarkolskoye deposit. Operations will begin to assimilate the Maykubenskiy basin.

The Ekibastuzugol Association (Comrade Kurzhey) and the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Drizhd) must improve the work of the operating mines and shafts, and must guarantee the prompt preparation of new working strata and the effective use of mechanized complexes and rotor excavators.

On the basis of intensive assimilation of the existing deposits on Mangyshlak, Buzachi Peninsula, and the Caspian Depression, as well as the beginning of exploitation of a new deposit in Guryev Oblast, there has been an increase in the extraction of petroleum. Extraction of gas and of gas condensate will also increase.

Mangyshlakneft Association (Comrade Dergachev), Embaneft Association (Comrade Sagin-galiyev), Aktyubinskneft Association (Comrade Sviridov), Tengizneftegaz Association (Comrade Yasaveyev), and Kazakhgazprom Association (Comrade Novikov) must accelerate the assimilation of new, promising deposits in west Kazakhstan and must carry out steps to increase the effectiveness of the exploitation of oil and gas wells, to introduce progressive technological processes, and to reduce the losses of casing-head gas. The appropriate ministries and departments in the republic, party committees, and oblast executive committees must guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of all the tasks that have been defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures to Create the Caspian Petroleum-Gas Complex."

The production of electric energy will reach 102.7 billion kWh, which is twice as much as in 1975. For this purpose, constructing and activating capacities at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, the South Kazakhstan GRES, and the Shulbinskaya GES is planned. The construction of Ekibastuz GRES-3 will also begin.

By the end of the 5-year plan we shall see completion of the process of connecting all sections and animal farms on sovkhozes and kolkhozes to the centralized electric-power supply system.

The steady work of the energy enterprises is of tremendous importance for the entire national economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the emergency stoppings of the units, there was an underproduction of almost 13 billion kWh of electrical energy. Those outages led to sharp limitations for the customers and to a considerable underproduction of output, especially in the energy-intensive branches, and that, to no small degree, exerted an influence upon the final indicators of the 5-year plan. As a result of the complete collapse of the work and his inability to manage, it was necessary to part with Minister B.P. Ivanov.

Kazakh SSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] (Comrade Kazachkov) must guarantee more stable and more effective work from the energy equipment, must constantly supervise the rate of construction and activation of new capacities, and must strive to combine capital repair operations on the equipment with their modernization and the economical expenditure of fuel. A very important task for the republic is prompt carrying out of the processes planned for the 5-year period by the USSR Council of Ministers -- the technical re-equipping and remodeling of 22 electric-power stations, where 61 obsolete turbines are to be dismantled and replaced. This must be in the center of attention both of the republic agencies and the oblast ones.

The volume of primary refining of petroleum will be increased 38 percent. It is also proposed to increase considerably the depth of its refinement by means of the introduction of units for coking the crude oil at the Chimkent and Pavlodar refineries and catalytic cracking at the Chimkent refinery.

Approximately R5 billion of capital investments are being channeled into development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. This amount is 1.8 times more than in the past 5-year plan.

In ferrous metallurgy, the increase in the volumes of production will be achieved basically by means of more intensive use of the potential that has already been created. In order to reinforce the branch's raw-material base, it is planned to introduce new capacities at the Lisakovsk, Sokolovsko-Sarbayask, and Donskoy mining and concentration combines. There will be an increase in the receipt of ore from the very promising Kachar Combine. The extraction of manganese ore and the production

of ferroalloys will increase. At the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine it will be necessary to complete construction of the sheet iron shop, which when started up will be the leading sheet iron producer in the country. However, in the past 5-year plan Kazakhstan Magnitka as a whole operated unsatisfactorily, underproducing more than one million tons of steel and almost 2.5 million tons of rolled ferrous metals, compared with its assignments. The full responsibility for this is borne by Comrades Akbiyev and Soskovets. At the present time, in the first years of the new 5-year plan, it is important to maintain the planned rhythm constantly. It is simply inadmissible for the leader in our republic's heavy industry to be among the laggards.

In nonferrous metallurgy in the past 5-year plan, the problem of its raw-materials base failed to find complete resolution. Of the funds allocated for those purposes, R250 million, or 10 percent, remain unused. The responsibility for that attitude toward the job at hand lies not only with Kazakh SSR Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy], but also with Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction], which instead of building up the volumes of operations for that branch, dropped them from 161 million rubles in 1981 to 147 million in 1985. And that was despite the fact that Mintsvetmet transferred more than R100 million of its capital investments for reinforcement of the base of its construction organizations. Comrade Makiyevskiy must be completely aware that this situation cannot be tolerated in the future.

Another factor that exerted an effect upon lowering the indicators in nonferrous metallurgy was the lag that had been allowed to occur in the stripmining and other preparatory operations, and the impoverishment of the ore being extracted. As compared with the assignments in the 5-year plan, there were considerable failures to produce the target volumes of the basic types of nonferrous metals. The leadership of the ministry (Comrade Takezhanov) has been slow to resolve the problems, which have become acute, has not been showing the proper persistence or demandingness toward the enterprise managers, and has been working in accordance with the old methods.

Inasmuch as our republic's nonferrous metallurgy is a branch of union specialization, it is important to organize the purposeful work of implementing everything that has been planned and of increasing the contribution made by Kazakhstan to our country's nonferrous-metals balance sheet.

The volume of production of chemical and petrochemical industry during the 5-year period will increase by a factor of 1.5 -- including mineral fertilizers, by a factor of 2.5. By 1990 there will be a considerable increase in the production of tires for agricultural machinery. The administrators in Chimkent Oblast and the Chimkentshina Association, together with the union ministry, must urgently resolve the entire series of questions as a result of which the association had been working at only 50 percent of capacity in the past.

The raw-materials base of phosphorus production is expanding as a result of the buildup of the capacities at the Karatau Association and the activation of the Chilisayskiy Phosphorite Mine.

In order to reinforce the mineral and raw-materials base of the national economy, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology (Comrade Chakabayev) must use progressive methods to guarantee expansion of the scope of geological-prospecting operations, paying special attention to their intensification in areas of the republic's mining enterprises that are already operating. It is also necessary to raise the level of substantiation of the forecasts and the geological-economic evaluation of the deposits of minerals.

Comrades, the process that acts first of all as the basis for the technical re-equipping of the entire national economy is the accelerated production of new generations of machinery and equipment, increasing their reliability and other qualitative parameters to the level of the best worldwide models.

Considering this fact, in the 12th 5-Year Plan priority importance is being attached to the development of machine-building. The volume of its output is supposed to increase by no less than 40-45 percent.

Special attention will be devoted to increasing the output of the electrical-engineering and machine-tool-building industry, to instrument-building, and to machinery and equipment for vegetable and animal husbandry.

It must be emphasized that, despite the outstripping role of this branch during the past years, the share of machine-building proper in the structure of our republic's industry remains low, constituting only 11 percent. Therefore Gosplan and the local party and Soviet agencies must take a more attentive and self-interested attitude toward the recommendations made by the machine-building ministries with regard to the creation of their enterprises on the territory of Kazakhstan.

For our republic, as the largest mining region in the country, a factor of exceptional importance is the problem of complete use of the raw materials and the maximum involvement of secondary resources in production. Much is being done in this direction, but the scope of that work is not yet sufficient. Practically speaking, we have unlimited capabilities at our disposal here.

Our republic has only begun processing and using the waste products and tailings at the nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy enterprises, as well as using the slags resulting from blast-furnace and phosphorus production and thermal electric-power stations, or the inert materials formed during mining operations. The volumes of collection of many types of secondary raw materials have been miserly. That is why the assignments stipulated in the 5-year plan computations for increasing the completeness of the use of raw materials and the involvement of secondary resources in circulation should be viewed as the minimal ones. The organization responsible for this work is Kazakh SSR Gosplan, which must improve that work.

The ministries and departments and the collectives at the associations and enterprises must strive persistently to achieve the qualitative changes in making the effective use of all resources and production capacities, and must intensify responsibility for the final results of the labor and for fulfillment of the plans.

#### Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrades, in our republic's agroindustrial complex, the basic task consists in reaching the goals set by the Food Program. That will make it possible to increase the gross production of agricultural output by a minimum of 13-15 percent.

In vegetable husbandry the grain harvests in 1990, as was already noted, will have to be increased to 30-31 million tons, or 9-10 million tons more than the average annual harvests in the past 5-year period. It is planned that a stable increase in the production of hard and strong varieties of wheat and of groats and cereal-legume crops, and that complete satisfaction of the public's needs for vegetables and potatoes be achieved. The capabilities for doing this exist. As early as the current year, grain crops will be grown by intensive technological methods on 5.5



million hectares. This is supposed to produce 3.3 million additional tons of grain. There will be an increase of almost 2.5 times in the shipments of herbicides to combat wild oats.

In the current 5-year period it will be necessary to put into cultivation 400,000 hectares of new irrigated land and to improve the technical condition of existing irrigated land on 670,000 hectares. The agrarian sector will receive 137,000 tractors and 120,000 trucks. Industry plans to assimilate for agriculture more than 380 different new models of machinery. In order to manage that tremendous potential economically, it is necessary to considerably intensify the work to increase the effectiveness of the system of vegetable husbandry, to complete the assimilation of crop rotations, to improve zonal technological schemes, and to introduce new intensive varieties.

Unfortunately, on every fifth part of the plowland, vegetable husbandry continues to be carried out in an unsystematic manner. In Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Ural, and other oblasts, violations occur in the technological scheme for maintaining fallow land and for applying fertilizers, and disdain is shown toward sowing anti-erosion crops. Only half the available organic fertilizers are applied to the soil.

The proper order has not yet been introduced on the irrigated land. Every year 40,000-80,000 hectares of that land remain unwatered. And, indeed, how can that be done if, at the peak of summer on the farms in Dzhambul Oblast only about 40 percent of the sprinkler trucks and one-fourth of the power-pump equipment were operating? Similar situations occurred in Chimkent and Alma-Ata oblasts.

As was noted in the report, animal husbandry requires energetic and effective measures. In development of that branch the extensive factors continue to predominate on many farms. The increased number of livestock does not correspond to the existing fodder base. The main thing is being overlooked -- the increase in the productivity of the livestock.

In 1985 the situation with milk procurements was somewhat corrected, and each cow produced 1,993 kg of milk. But that was the 1970 level! The average turnover weight of one head of cattle last year was 344 kg, or 60 percent less than in 1980, and in Kustanay, Aktyubinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and Semipalatinsk oblasts it dropped from 70 to 109. There was a 3-kg decrease in the turnover weight of sheep and a decrease of 400 grams in the amount of wool shorn.

Special decrees concerning the intensification of measures to combat tuberculosis and brucellosis in animals, which decrees were adopted by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in 1978, 1979, and 1981, because of the lack of proper supervision on the part of the republic's party and soviet agencies, have remained unfulfilled. As of today, there are still many farms that have cattle and are not safe from those diseases. The share of sick animals in our republic exceeds by 5-6 times the average level for the country as a whole. As a consequence, the processing enterprises annually receive a large number of infected livestock, and more than a third of the milk is from unsafe animal farms. During the past five years, sovkhoses and kolkhozes turned over to the state in an emaciated condition and below the average fatness rate 20 percent of the cattle and more than 40 percent of the sheep. This led, as a whole, to the lowering of quality and underreceipt by the farms of more than R650 million.

Therefore one cannot speak about any successes in animal husbandry. On the contrary, in this area we have lost the positions previously won and during the 5-year period there was an underfulfillment of 385,000 tons of meat in live weight, compared to the plan, as well as underfulfillment of 152,000 tons of milk and almost 6,000 tons of wool. If we had only preserved the productivity of the animals at least at the 1980 level, then the 5-year plan for the turnover of meat could have been fulfilled, and the plan for milk and wool could have been overfulfilled. Understandably, that level of management of the development of animal husbandry is far from the requirements expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the conference in Tselinograd.

In order to reverse the situation as rapidly as possible, it is necessary more actively and more decisively to continue the work that has been begun recently to improve the animal farms, to improve the status of selection and bloodline work, and to raise the potential productivity of the animals, using valuable domestic and foreign breeds. The increase in the production of lamb and wool will be obtained basically by means of the intensive factors. And for that purpose, on the sheep-raising farms, it is necessary to create a reliable fodder base, primarily on the basis of increasing the productivity of arid pastures and increasing their water supplies.

It is necessary for us to increase considerably the return from the fodder field, and to reduce the losses of grasses during harvesting, transporting, and storage. It is necessary to build silo and haylage structures, to make broader use of bacterial and chemical preservatives, and to increase the amount of land planted to legume crops, sugar beets grown as fodder, other root crops, and early varieties of corn.

I would like to emphasize that solving the problem of the fodder base cannot tolerate any temporizing. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual expenditure per standard head of livestock was 24 quintals of fodder units, of which the share of concentrates was less than one-fifth, which is considerably less than even the amount in the 9th 5-Year Plan. The protein shortage in the fodders was as much as 20 percent; sugar, 30; and phosphorus, 34.

Of course, we are talking not about feeding the animals only with concentrates, but also about assuring that they are present within the optimal limits in the animal rations. Meanwhile it is no secret to anyone that frequently, for the sake of high-sounding reports, we forced the farms to forgo forage, reducing their volumes to one-half the need, or in some places even less than that, as was justly mentioned here by Comrade Miller. One can understand the dissatisfaction of the administrators and specialists when farms were forced, as a result of the fact, to sell barley in excess of the plan at 78 rubles a ton, and then to buy it from the government at 110 rubles. During the past 5 years alone, our republic received from state resources 3.3 million tons of non-allocation forage. But the people of Semipalatinsk and Alma-Ata bought more grain and combined fodders than they sold.

Naturally, this situation with the fodder base could not fail to alarm the workers in the local party and Soviet agencies. However, they were not brave enough to strive for any decisive changes. The battle was won by the habit that has developed over a period of many years -- the habit of conducting business along the well-trodden path.

Comrades, major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the processing branches of the republic's APK [agroindustrial complex]. By 1990 the production of output at enterprises of the food, fruit-and-vegetable, and meat-and-dairy industries will increase by 21.9 percent; the fish industry, by 7.8; and the milling-and-bulking

and combined-fodder industries, by 15.2 percent. These branches will receive 879 million rubles of capital investments, or almost twice as much as in the past 5-year plan, for development. We shall build new enterprises and remodel the existing enterprises for the processing of milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables, as well as bread plants and confectionery factories.

The increase in the production of canned fruits and vegetables by a factor of 1.2, as well as the considerable buildup of the production of juices and nonalcoholic beverages, requires a necessary raw-materials base. Yet, during the past 5-year period the sovkhozes and kolkhozes underdelivered, compared to the plan targets, 259,000 tons of fruit, 128,000 tons of grapes, and 240,000 tons of vegetables. Our southern oblasts -- Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Chimkent, and Kzyl-Orda oblasts -- which have at their disposal the necessary irrigated areas and labor resources, have been called upon to provide fruit and vegetable output for the entire republic. Instead of that, they themselves are becoming areas that ship in produce from the northern oblasts. And the people in Chimkent Oblast even contrived, at the peak of the vegetable season, to leave the oblast center without any vegetables. One can no longer take a tolerant attitude to paradoxes such as this.

There is something else that is occurring. Since 1970 the areas in our republic's orchards and berry farms have been reduced by 15,000 hectares, including 7000 in Alma-Ata Oblast -- although, in the reports, they have been increasing from year to year.

And something else again. Astrakhan technological schemes, which are known throughout the country, in combination with the devices created by Kazakhstan craftsmen, have reduced by almost one-half the need for workers in vegetable-growing, have reduced the production costs, and have increased the harvest yields. However, in Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul oblasts those technological schemes are, for the time being, the domain of individual enthusiasts only.

An important reserve for supplementing the food resources is the individual citizen's personal plot and the enterprises' subsidiary farms. We must show constant concern for them and render them all kinds of assistance.

Comrades, it is planned that R17.8 billion on the whole be channelled to development of the agroindustrial complex by drawing on all sources. Now the chief task is to guarantee a high return on that investment. For the time being, however, the situation leaves much to be desired. During the past ten years the capital investments in rural areas exceeded 32 billion rubles, the production assets increased by a factor of 1.8, deliveries of fertilizers by a factor of 2.4, but the gross output of the farm increased only 23 percent.

Nor has there been a rise in labor productivity.

On our republic's sovkhozes from 1981-1984 the production costs per quintal of milk increased by 7 rubles; beef by 71; pork by 31; and lamb by 32 rubles. And how could those products costs have failed to rise, if last year an inspection by the Council of Ministers determined that on almost every third farm in Kzyl-Orda, Turgay, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts there had been instances of shortages and failure to report livestock in accounting records. In the communal herd in those oblasts alone, 23,000 head of cattle, 130,000 sheep, and almost 10,000 horses belonging to private individuals were being illegally maintained. The flocks on just the Zhenishkekum Sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast, for example, contained approximately 400 sheep belonging to managers

and specialists. To make partial restitution of the expenses, the owners of the personal livestock in the oblasts mentioned have paid into the state treasury more than one million rubles. Several people have been charged with criminal acts.

Because of instances of embezzlement and theft, the sovkhozes in our republic during the five-year period underaccounted almost 120,000 head of cattle, more than 1.7 million sheep, 42,000 horses, and 42,000 hogs.

It is especially alarming that these flagrant facts failed to receive any strict, well-principled evaluation either at the local party and soviet agencies, or at the former Ministry of Agriculture. This apparently is the result of the fact that an official memorandum for the People's Control Committee failed to evoke any reaction on the part of the Bureau or Secretariat, although the total amount of embezzlements and thefts in those oblasts during a 14-month period alone came to more than 26 million rubles.

Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its oblast and rayon links must take decisive steps to correct the state of affairs in the outlying areas and to improve the style and methods of management. For this purpose they today have at their disposal all the rights and material capabilities.

#### Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere

Comrades, all our efforts to intensify the development of the economy are aimed, in the final analysis, at raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Therefore the fulfillment -- by enterprises of industry and the service sphere -- of the assignments in the Comprehensive Program for Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere is of fundamental importance. That was mentioned in detail at a recent meeting of the republic's activists.

The increase that has been planned for the 5-year plan in the volumes of production of consumer goods (group B) to R9.5 billion, with an increase of 26.4 percent, will make it possible to satisfy more completely the needs of the public for fabrics, clothing, footwear, and many other commodities. Today, when people have been provided with sufficiently large numbers of articles for daily and long-term use, there have been sharp increases in demands for the quality of the articles being produced. The fundamental improvement in quality is a tremendous economic and political task. And yet industry, especially light industry, continues to produce an excessive amount of commodities with a low consumer level, whereas there are few good-quality ones that people want. And as a consequence, with the overall increase in the commodity reserves, for some types there is an acute shortage and for others an overstocking.

Paid services for the public will increase by a factor of 1.3. There will be considerable increases in the volume of work to repair household appliances, furniture, footwear, and clothing, and to repair or build housing, structures for orchard-growers, and cooperative garages for the citizens' privately owned transportation.

It is necessary to strive constantly for a situation in which all enterprises, regardless of the department to which they belong, participate in the production of commodities and the rendering of services. The oblast executive committee and the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee bear the full responsibility for providing the public with commodities and services. The center of gravity in this work is shifting to persistent implementation of those broad rights that have been given to the soviets. They must show themselves to be fully competent and demanding managers.



In light industry it is planned that output increase 19.7 percent -- including fabrics, 19.1 percent; garments (based on the normative cost of handling them), 19.7 percent; and stockings and hosiery, by 50 percent. The development of the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] system will receive 584 million rubles of capital investments, of which more than half will be used for technical re-equipment.

The production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will increase 51.3 percent and in 1990 will come to almost 1.4 billion rubles. We shall produce more furniture, porcelain-earthenware and enameled dishes, commodities of household chemistry, sound recorders, children's bicycles, and toys.

The volume of retail commodity turnover during the 5-year period will increase 20 percent. The construction of large-scale specialized stores will be combined with the development of a network of small sales outlets in housing areas and at production enterprises. Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Kazpotrebsoyuz [Kazakhstan Union of Consumer Cooperatives], the oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata Executive Committee must take all steps to introduce progressive forms of trade, to raise its level of efficiency, to react in a time-responsive manner and shift the commodity resources that are available, to improve the work of the wholesale link, and to reinforce the communication with industry.

In a word, the party line here is absolutely clear: It is necessary to guarantee the accelerated development of all branches and links in the economy that are involved in the production of consumer goods and the providing of services for Soviet citizens.

#### Development of Transport and Communication

Comrades, in the past 5-year period the development of our republic's national economy was unfavorably influenced by the imprecise operation of railroads, especially the Alma-Ata Railroad. In the current year promising changes have been planned. Those changes must be reinforced and further developed.

The shipping of freight by railroad in the 12th 5-Year Plan will increase 13.7 percent. In the sectors with the highest freight loads, the handling capacity with regard to the amount of rolling stock and the amount of freight and passengers will increase. Completion of construction of the Makat-Inder railroad, the activation of 1,100 km of second tracks, and the electrification of 1,487 km of railroad mainlines is planned.

The increase in the volume of shipments by general-purpose motor transport was 13.5 percent. There was a noticeable improvement in the structure of passenger motor transport and a reinforcement of its repair base. We shall see outstripping rates of development in the passenger hauls within the cities by streetcars and trolley-buses. The construction of a subway will begin in Alma-Ata. There will be a substantial increase in the hauls of passengers and freight by air transport.

In river transport it is planned that the complete mechanization of loading and unloading operations, and the remodeling of a number of ports and ship-repair and ship-building enterprises will be expanded.

The railroad administrations, Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], Gidrosflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet], and the Civil Aviation Administration must take steps to achieve fundamental improvement of the organization of shipments and prompt delivery of freight to the places of destination -- to enterprises

traffic safety and to improve the efficiency of the services provided to the passengers en route and at terminals.

The volume of communication services will increase 31 percent. The number of people in the republic who will receive the Central Television program will be 97 percent of the total population, including 95 percent of the rural population. A matter that requires special attention is providing telephone services for the public, primarily for the apartments of disabled individuals and participants in the war; a large number of their requests continue to be unsatisfied.

Capital investments for the development of all types of transport and communication will be R3.3 billion.

The total length of highways with hard surfaces will increase during the 5-year plan from 78,000 km to almost 84,000 km. Practical life shows us that the organizations of the Kazakh SSR Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways] have been failing to observe many of the requirements pertaining to technological methods in construction and have been allowing poor quality road repair and maintenance work, and these situations have been leading to the premature deterioration and deformation of the roadbed and to the formation of potholes and dips. Minister Comrade Bekbulatov must take decisive steps to discontinue instances such as this, which were caused by the race for false economy, a race which, in the final analysis, causes a considerable amount of harm to the national economy.

#### Capital Construction

Comrades, one of the fundamental problems that determines the buildup of our republic's economic potential and the practical carrying out of the plans for acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction. The measures planned for that area are high growth rates, intensification of the concentration of resources, and better providing of the branch with materials and machinery.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the low organization of operations and other serious shortcomings, as was already mentioned, more than R2.7 billion in state capital investments were underused. Construction on many projects far exceeded deadlines for completion, and the areas of incomplete work that occurred hindered normal operation of the new capacities and structures.

The responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction is also borne by the government. We are taking a series of steps to overcome the shortcomings. On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, two ministers have been relieved of their duties: Minister of the Construction of Enterprises for Heavy Industry, Comrade Lomov, and Minister of the Construction-Materials Industry, Comrade Parimbetov. At the same time, frankly speaking, the failure to fulfill the assignment of the 5-year plan in that branch is also the result of the fact that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat reduced the demands they made on the party's oblast committees.

None of the oblast committee secretaries who spoke here mentioned their responsibility for the underuse of tremendous capital investments in the past 5-year plan: in Karaganda Oblast, almost R330 million; in East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts, R180 million each; in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, approximately R100 million; and for [the city of]

Alma-Ata, R300 million. Many projects remained unactivated in each oblast because of the fact that, for example, Karaganda Oblast (Comrades Korkin and Inkabayev) under-shipped 1.4 million tons of cement to customers. You can judge for yourselves where we could have got that cement. For that reason the activation of a number of major projects in our republic was disrupted. The fact of the matter is that the Novo-Karagandinskiy Cement Plant was accepted despite the fact that there were areas of incomplete design work in the equipment, as well as construction-planning errors. To eliminate them the government allocated for the oblasts everything that was needed; but matters still did not improve.

In the new 5-year plan, R9.1 billion more than was used in the past will be invested in developing the economy of Kazakhstan. This requires the maintenance of a high level of investment activity. It will be necessary to activate a number of major industrial enterprises and capacities that are of great national-economic importance.

In housing construction, the assigned tasks include raising the level of comfort and amenities in apartments and the improvement of layout and architectural-construction decisions. Enterprises specializing in large-panel housing construction will be built in Guryev, Zarechnoye in the Alma-Ata area; Zhayrem, Dzhezkazgan Oblast; and Otkryabskoye, Aktyubinsk Oblast. Such enterprises will be expanded in Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Balkhash, Petropavlovsk, and Kzyl-Orda.

Almost R1.1 billion in capital investments are being channeled into reinforcement of the construction industry -- with the first-priority creation of capacities for the production of highly effective materials and structurals that contribute to increased labor productivity, reduced construction time, and increased industrialization of construction.

Minvazhstroy (Comrade Makivetskiy), Minmontazhspeetsstroy (Comrade Yezhikov-Babakhanov), Obvalmontstroy (Comrade Krasikov), and Ministroymaterialov (Comrade Beysenov) will have to take under their strict supervision the placing of the maximum work load on the production capacities, the carrying out of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises and the construction of new ones in the construction industry that have been stipulated in the USSR Council of Ministers decree adopted at the request of the republic. These questions must also be the object of constant attention on the part of the local party and soviet agencies.

The direct duty of the party committees, the soviet and trade-union agencies, as well as the apparatus of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy is to guarantee broad introduction into the construction process of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced practice, and considerable acceleration of the periods of time required for erecting projects, reducing their costs, and improving their quality.

Our republic's Gosplan and ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, must carefully examine, once again, the lists of projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, having in mind the reduction of the newly begun projects, and to put into mothball status those projects whose construction is not required by first-priority necessity.

In our republic we have not yet seen the complete elimination of the practice of unplanned construction. Stroybank institutions alone succeeded in locating during the past 5-year plan 47 unplanned projects with an estimated cost of R13 million. For example, in Dzhezkazgan in 1985, without the authorization of the union government,

an enclosed swimming pool was built, and an administrative building at the Dzhezkazganvazbustroy Trust was erected under the guise of a dormitory. At the same time the extremely necessary machinery-repair base at the Dzhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the low rates of construction of which were mentioned as long ago as the 15th Congress, has been in the process of construction for 21 years, instead of the normal 18 months. As of today, more than one-third of the volume of construction-installation has not been fulfilled, and one-of-a-kind equipment valued at one million rubles has been lying in warehouses since 1980.

Instances of unplanned construction were also revealed in Guryev, Kokchetav, Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, and other oblasts. We assume that it is high time for the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas to put an end to such crude disregard for state planning discipline.

Frequently the reason for the appearance of unplanned projects is efforts by certain managers to have so-called "prestige" projects, whatever the cost. This practice, which was censured by the CPSU Central Committee, has become widespread in Chimkent, Karaganda, and East Kazakhstan oblasts. In Alma-Ata, at the insistence of the previous management of the party's oblast committee and city committee, Glavalmazstroy -- by using all-out rates under conditions of a shortage of material and labor resources for other projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday needs -- constructed ahead of schedule a Central State Museum at a cost of R9.3 million. During individual periods, the concentration of people at that allegedly "vitally" needed structure reached 1,000 persons. Although the museum was handed over in June 1985, it was opened to the public literally a few days ago.

Similar methods were used to erect other structures in the capital in the "prestige" category. Without a doubt, those structures are not unnecessary for Alma-Ata. But it is necessary first of all to build housing, for which the 5-year plan for the city was underfulfilled by almost 115,000 square meters.

As we know from an item in PRAVDA, in Saryagach, Chimkent Oblast, the Chimkentselstroy-25 Trust built -- without any documentation, hurriedly, and in the guise of a 12-apartment building -- a comfortable detached building intended for special purposes. The building contained luxury rooms and was equipped with imported furniture and expensive rugs and apparatus. When it came time to assume responsibility for it, the chairman of the Chimkent Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Dzhandosov, stated that he knew nothing about it. It may be that he is right: a large number of similar items were built under the eyes of the oblast leadership. And it is not surprising that one of them, with a value of more than R500,000 could simply be overlooked. According to the available data, one of the first persons to relax there proved to be Gosstroy Chairman Comrade Bektemisov whose job should have included discontinuing such excesses in construction.

Certain comrades consider it a disgrace to live in ordinary buildings. Instead, they ask to be provided with a house built according to a special plan, so the ceiling can be a bit higher and there can be a bit more space. It was precisely with that grand sweep that the Dzhambul Oblast Executive Committee built a 6-unit apartment building to which the oblast leadership moved. Isn't this a manifestation of arrogance and a desire to emphasize one's superiority over everyone else -- attitudes that the party is decisively fighting against today? Unfortunately, these prideful attitudes were rapidly transmitted to many managers in the rayons and farms, imbuing in them features that are incompatible with the outlook of a Communist Party member; and this ends, not infrequently, with them losing not only respect and authority in the work collectives, but, in the final analysis, their jobs as well.



At this point one cannot fail to mention those suburban residences and luxurious detached homes that were built in the oblasts allegedly to house honored guests, but which stand idle for months at a time, awaiting the infrequent residents. A large number of people and a lot of money are required to maintain them. The working class from which many of the administrators have come, and which has brought up those administrators, has a right to be surprised and legally indignant at such material ways.

Until recently only East Kazakhstan Oblast was "lagging behind" in this respect, and its administrators decided also to distinguish themselves, as a result of which they became the object of sharp and justified criticism by IZVESTIYA.

I must say that during the past 5-year plan, as a result of the shortage of capacities at the construction organizations, working hands, and material resources, our republic has completed approximately 1.2 million square meters of housing less than planned, thus depriving approximately 20,000 families of the joy of moving into a new apartment. Therefore I am convinced that a well-principled raising of the question of the inadmissibility of diverting funds for the purpose of various excesses, fashionable projects, and the vain, false conceit of individual administrators will find the understanding and support of the delegates to the congress. The sooner we introduce order into this matter, the greater the benefit will be, both for indoctrination purposes and in the sense of order and discipline.

#### Raising the Public's Standard of Living

Comrades, true to its highest goal, the party in the draft of the Basic Guidelines plans a broad social program that makes it possible to create better conditions for reinforcing the material and spiritual foundations of the Soviet way of life and for developing the new man.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the social consumption funds in our republic will rise by 20-22 percent; the real income per-capita of population by 13-15; and average monthly wages by 11-13 percent. Further raising the national standard of living will also be promoted by implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for Commodities and Services.

In order to provide the public with housing from all sources of financing, including housing-construction cooperatives, it is planned that homes with a total area of 34 million square meters, or 2.5 million more than in the past 5-year plan, be built. That means that every seventh family will receive a new, well-designed apartment. A gradual changeover to building of homes on the basis of "new-generation" plans that improve the quality of the mass construction of housing and its comfort level is planned. At the present time it is necessary to take steps everywhere to assure complete use of the capital investments that have been allocated for these purposes.

Continuing the discussion begun in the report of the Central Committee -- the discussion of the serious shortcomings in the construction of housing and the providing of housing to the public -- one cannot fail to mention today the distressing instances of violation of the principles of social justice during the distribution of apartments. And yet this is the sacred duty primarily of the soviet agencies. Because they crudely ignored the housing legislation, several officials were removed from the positions they occupied -- the first secretaries of the city committees and chairmen of the city executive committees of Kokchetav and Kzyl-Orda, the chairman of the Dzhambul City Executive Committee, and a number of others.

Great liberties were taken and outrages were committed in Alma-Ata. As was shown by an inspection, during the past 2.5 years the city's rayon executive committees, in distributing the housing that had been completed in the city, channeled only one percent of it to meet the needs of persons with their names on a waiting list. The city's executive committee failed to allocate to disabled war veterans a single square meter from its own construction.

With the consent and participation of the city soviet, it became a widespread practice for the administrators of the ministries, enterprises, and organizations to issue apartments on the black market. It must be admitted frankly that the inspection revealed a large number of instances where the city soviet issued housing without any consideration of the person's location on the waiting list, simply on the basis of oral or written instructions issued by certain persons occupying high positions.

With the connivance of the party and soviet agencies in the city, it became the custom for the administrative workers, when going on a trip to another location, to leave their apartments to relatives and friends. That was done, in particular, by the former first secretary of the party's city committee, Comrade Zhakupov, and the former department chief of Council of Ministers, Comrade Shendaurova. A person who was able to resolve with astonishing ease the housing problems of his close friends and relatives was former Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Management Comrade Kisanov. For example, his brother-in-law was given, for a family of four persons, a five-room apartment with an area of 125 square meters, and Comrade Mukhammed-Rakhimov, by drawing on the funds of the Gosplan that he managed, lavishly provided well-appointed housing to clients and his children's acquaintances, as well as his own friends. Chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Belyakov, because of his position had no particular difficulty in transferring his three-room apartment to his children so that he and his wife could move to a new four-room apartment. And Comrade Abenov, who was made chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblast Executive Committee, has not even relinquished his Alma-Ata apartment (since 1961), although he has an apartment in Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The enumeration of such examples, comrades, would take a large amount of time. One might have failed to mention such outrages if they had not been of such a widespread nature.

And all of this is being done under conditions when, in the capital, almost 3,000 families of disabled veterans and participants in the war, or of military personnel who died in the war, do not have well-appointed apartments, and many families that used then have been waiting more than 20 years. Incidentally, it is typical that certain high officials attempt to find apartments for their friends and relatives necessarily in the center of town and necessarily in new buildings with improved floor plans and finishing details. People use rights and nonrights to achieve this. I shall speak plainly when I say that all this immediately requires a special investigation to ascertain any possible instances of malfeasance.

One would scarcely think that to sacrifice his high moral ideals for the sake of petty Philistine considerations makes a Communist back good. One cannot speak one way, calling upon people to take proper action, and then act in another way. It may be that the criticism expressed today will seem sharp to some persons, but without a frank, well-principled party approach to the evaluation of such negative situations, we shall not achieve their complete eradication or people's awareness that the law applies identically to everyone. I think that the delegates to this congress share that opinion.

Comrades, in the new 5-year plan, areas that will receive further development are centralized water and heat supplies for the cities and workers' settlements, expanded construction of sewerage structures with a complete set of procedures for the purification of runoff water, and increased gasification and gas supply for the populated places.

Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of the Housing and Municipal Management] and the executive committees of the soviets must achieve a significant improvement in the quality and efficiency of municipal services provided to the public, improved maintenance of the housing fund, the guaranteeing of proper water supplies, and effective use of the funds allocated for the improvement of living conditions.

Measures are planned for developing institutions of culture and art and a public education system, and for intensifying their role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist political philosophy, in more completely satisfying the increased spiritual needs of the people. There will be an expansion of the network of mass libraries and club institutions, and sports structures and their material-technical base will be reinforced. There will be a substantial rise in the level of services provided by television and radio, and by enterprises in the printing industry.

Considering the school reform being carried out, our republic will have to build general-educational schools for 529,500 students. The level of training of the students for participation in socially beneficial labor will rise.

The scientific-technical revolution and the qualitatively new stage approaching in the development of Soviet society make high demands on the competency and intellectual potential of the specialists in the national economy. Hence one of the chief tasks of the higher and secondary school system is to improve the training process on the basis of modern technical means, to increase the number of graduates who have specialized in new areas of science and technology, and to develop in the upcoming generation breadth of thought and a high sense of duty.

In connection with the growing needs for skilled cadres of workers, we are reinforcing the training-materials base of the vocational and technical schools, where the student contingent will exceed 309,000 persons.

The network of children's preschool institutions will increase by almost 120,000 places, which is one-third more than the increase in the past 5-year plan. It is planned that about half of them will be activated by drawing on funds provided by enterprises, and in this matter an important role will be played by the local soviets.

A large amount of attention is being devoted to developing the therapeutic and other medical institutions. Considering the increase in the population and the partial replacement of decrepit buildings, it is planned that solely by drawing on state capital investments, hospitals with 13,200 beds will be activated. It is necessary to intensify the preventive trend in public health, to reinforce its primary links, especially in rural localities, to improve medical aid for women and children, to guarantee that the entire population will be provided with dispensary treatment, and to introduce into practice the achievements of modern science and new methods of diagnostics and treatment. It is planned that new sanatoriums, disease-prevention centers, tourist bases, and mass recreation zones for the workers will be built and existing ones will be expanded.

In the past 5-year plan the plans for activation of projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday purposes were fulfilled only in 1985, and as a whole, as was previously mentioned, there was a considerable lag. Therefore it is important, from the very beginning of this 5-year period, without losing any time, to devote constant attention to fulfillment of the plans.

The social security agencies must improve the work of observing pension legislation and of providing benefits and advantages established for participants in the Great Patriotic War, and veterans of labor and the USSR Armed Forces.

When carrying out the measures in the social program, it is necessary to remember that they promote not only a rise in the national standard of living, but also increased effectiveness in social production by means of an increase in the labor and creative participation of Soviet citizens.

#### Protection of the Environment

Comrades, problems that are becoming increasingly acute are the problems of efficient use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. However, there have been many instances where ministries and enterprise managers have been refraining from resolving them, and have resorted instead to endless speechmaking. In this regard, for example, a ministry that deserves special reproach is Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], which for dozens of years has failed to take any major steps to prevent the pollution of sources of water by the Karbid Association in Temirtau and by the Chrome Compounds Plant in Aktyubinsk.

It is proposed that more than R50 million of capital investments be channeled into environmental-protection projects. There will be an acceleration of the reclamation of land that has been exhausted, and expanded application of the soil-protecting system of vegetable husbandry. Steps will be taken to reproduce our republic's forest wealth, and to protect our forests against fires and pests. It is planned that a natural park and three preserves with an area of approximately 500,000 hectares will be created.

#### Development of the Oblasts and the Territorial-Production Complexes

In the new 5-year plan and in the long-term period it is planned that the economy in every oblast of our republic be developed. Consideration will be taken to assure the more complete use of their production potential and natural and labor resources, and to improve the production and nonproduction infrastructure.

Higher growth rates in industry are planned in Ural, Chimkent, Gur'yev, and Aktyubinsk oblasts.

In Kzyl-Orda Oblast, projects will be continued to reorganize the irrigation systems in the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya River, and to construct the Aral-Sarybulak and right-bank Kzyl-Orda group water mainlines. There will be an increase in the capacities of the plant that produces rice-harvesting machines.

In Turgay Oblast the activation of a garment factory and bread-products combines is planned. In the long-term view, the formation of a fuel and energy complex will begin there, as well as the open-pit mining of coal at the Orlevskoye deposit in the Turgay Basin.



In Kokchetav Oblast, capacities for the extraction of ore will be activated at the Vasilkovskiy COK [mining and concentration combine] and for the production of substitutes for whole milk and cheese at the Kokchetav Dairy Combine. The construction of a series of structures for feeding water to Kokchetavskiy, Shchuchinskiy, and Makinskiy rayons and to the Borovskoy Resort Zone will continue.

In the Ural Oblast, as was previously mentioned, it is planned that intensive assimilation of the Karachaganak gas-condensate deposit, and a milling plant at Zheltyeyskaya station and a combined-fodder plant will be activated.

Steps have been planned in the republic for the development of small and medium-sized cities and rayon centers, where small specialized enterprises and branches and shops of existing plants and factories will be situated, as well as enterprises that are linked with the providing of services to agriculture, with the processing of its output, and with the production of articles from local raw materials.

We shall see the continuation of the process of buildup of the potential of the existing territorial-production complexes and the formation of new ones. In the Pavlodar-Khromtau complex, capacities will be activated at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, and the tractor plant, petroleum refinery, aluminum plant, and Ekibastuzugol Association will receive further development. In addition to the branches that are traditional for that complex, enterprises in the building-materials industry, the woodworking industry, and light and food industry will develop.

In the Karatau-Dzhambul complex, by means of an increase in the capacities for the extraction of ore in the Karatau Basin and the assimilation of new deposits, the raw-materials base of the mineral-fertilizers industry will grow, increasing the role of the complex as the country's second base for phosphate raw materials.

In the Mangyshlak complex, it is planned that there will be further assimilation of deposits of petroleum on Buzachi Peninsula, and increased output at the Shchelkovskiy Plastics Plant. The formation and development of the Karaganda-Temirtau, Aktu, Ekibastuz, Turgay, and Chimkent-Kentau territorial-production complexes will continue.

Moreover, the republic's scientific institutions, and the local party and Soviet organizations are overlooking a large number of opportunities for further improvement of the placement of productive forces by means of the more efficient use of mineral raw materials and other natural resources, especially in the West Kazakhstan region.

#### Improving the Economic Mechanism and Administration

Consequently, in order to resolve the large-scale tasks that have been presented by the party, it is necessary to reorganize the economic mechanism in order to give great impetus to the tremendous creative forces contained in our economy. In his report at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized: "There is only one way out of this situation: we need immediate and energetic measures for the entire series of problems of administration." The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have already made a number of fundamental decisions in this direction. Many branches have been changed over to new management conditions.

At the present time in our republic these conditions are being completely used by the system of Minsvyoz [Ministry of Communication], Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], and Minbyit [Ministry of Municipal Services], as well as many enterprises in industry. In the current year they will be used to produce more than half, and starting in 1987 all, the industrial output of Kazakhstan.

Gosplan and the ministries and departments are required to guarantee that all steps are taken to reinforce cost accountability and to implement in practice the measures for increasing the self-interestedness of the labor collectives in working with a smaller number of people, in economically using resources, and in accelerating scientific-technical process. Intensification of the role of economic methods must be combined with an improvement of the organizational structure of administration.

During recent years much has been done in this regard in our republic. There has been an increase in the number of production and scientific-production associations and in the level of concentration and specialization. At a number of ministries and departments the middle link has been abolished, and that has made it possible to change over to the two-link structure of administration, and to increase the independence and responsibility of the primary link.

The economic benefit from improving the administration of the economy subordinated to the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers during the past 5-year plan came to 226 million rubles.

It is necessary to continue to carry out active work to eliminate duplication and parallelism in management at all levels, to expand the rights, and to intensify the responsibility of the republic and local agencies. This will help to achieve the more complete mobilization of internal reserves, to increase the rhythmic nature of production, and to reinforce contract discipline.

The economic mechanism and our daily practical work must be oriented more to increasing the role of the human factor. That means first of all achieving a precise organization of production, and keeping the losses of work time to the minimum; second, it means introducing in a broad and well thought-out manner the brigade contract that has been found by the masses themselves, and creating conditions for the manifestation of all its advantages; and third, it means making conscientious labor and an initiative toward the job the chief gauge of the dignity and social prestige of every individual -- from the laborer to the minister.

The process of increasing the activity rate of the human factor pertains not only to the low-level executors. It also includes improvement of work style, probity among our administrative personnel, and thorough knowledge of the job at hand on the part of our administrative personnel. What kind of skillful management of the branch should one have expected from former Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Management, Comrade Dzherembayev, who, by his incompetency and casual attitude, evoked only the smiles of those around him?

Comrades, the party, Soviet, and economic agencies must decisively and consistently carry out their functions of guaranteeing the complete intactness of socialist property, and the eradication of all instances of theft, squandering, and mismanagement. We cannot leave at the rudder of administration those who do not meet these party requirements, or those who are not accustomed to keeping a count of the people's money or do not wish to do so. An especially intolerable situation has developed in consumer cooperatives, where -- as a result of the neglected state of accounting, low standards and miscalculations in the selection and assignment of personnel during the period when Comrade Tanekeyev was working as chairman of the board of Kuznetskoye -- major misappropriations of cooperative funds became a customary phenomenon. The total amount of the embezzlement and theft revealed in that system merely during the 4.5 years of the past 5-year plan exceeded R20 million rubles, and the unproductive expenses and losses exceeded more than 46 million.

In the Dzhezkazgan City Cooperative trade system, embezzlement and illegal padding totaling R/68,000 rubles were discovered. In the system of the Chirchik Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, last year R/4 million rubles were misappropriated by persons committing acts of malfeasance. As a result of his having carried out padding of the figures and because of the broad extent of thefts and other criminal schemes, the chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, Comrade Gergopko, was removed from his assignment. Similar outrages have been occurring in other oblasts. It is necessary to fight decisively and mercilessly against them. One should not think that the law-enforcement agencies did not receive prompt reports about these violations. Unfortunately, they simply did not make a habit of nipping such crimes in the bud. It sometimes happens that their workers themselves make deals with individuals who steal from the people's wealth.

As you can see, whatever area we consider, it is necessary, over and over again, to talk about cadres of managers. Meanwhile, at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee there is no effective, time-tested reserve of such managers. Hence there are hurried decisions, there is a lack of joint action, and serious errors are made in personnel policy. Recently a large number of managers of party committees and ministries were removed from their positions only on insistence from above. That is, although we knew about their unworthy behavior and their failures on the job, we ourselves did not take any well-principled steps promptly. The new measures of the Central Committee and its bureau must work decisively to correct this situation.

The steps being taken by the party to guarantee a fundamental change in the economy, to improve the style and methods of administration, and to increase discipline, order and the civic self-awareness and responsibility of every member of society, in the final analysis, contribute to consolidation of those bulwarks on which the socialist way of life rests.

Comrade delegates, Soviet society is on a sharp upsurge. Our country has entered a critical phase in its development, when it is necessary to strive for profound qualitative changes both in production and in people's psychology. The plans for every republic constitute a component part of our common job. By implementing them has been planned in the single family of Soviet nations, and with the fraternal USSR of the great Russian nation, we are making our contribution to the resolution of nationwide tasks. In this dialectic we see the manifestation of the essence of socialist internationalism, and the basis of the further reinforcement of the Soviet bloc -- the indissoluble friendship of fraternal republics.

The Communists and all the workers of Kazakhstan have taken active part in the signing of the draft of the Basic Guidelines and have made a large number of useful recommendations. The Council of Ministers has commissioned Gosplan, the planning department, oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata City executive committee to consider them and take them into account when preparing the plans.

In order to achieve the goals stipulated in the draft of the Basic Guidelines, the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union and feminist organizations of our republic must raise the level of organizing and indoctrination work of all branches and links of administration, at every work station. This will provide powerful impetus to the growth of people's political and creative participation in their selfless work in the name of the further prosperity of our motherland.

Please allow me to express my firm conviction that the Communists and all the workers of our republic, mobilized by the well-principled and innovative decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee, will meet the 27th CPSU Congress with high achievements in labor, will multiply their contribution to the acceleration of our country's social and economic development, and will apply all their efforts and energy for the carrying out of the stupendous plans of the Leninist Party.



## DISCUSSION OF 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

Aktyubinsk Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 pp 2

[Speech by Yu. N. Trofimov, first secretary of the party's Aktyubinsk Obkom; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Today, we must say with all frankness that there are quite a few errors and omissions in the activity of the party's obkom, gorkom and raykoms. The existing economic potential is still not being fully used and the policy of intensifying the national economy is not being followed with the necessary persistence and consistency.

We have not managed to overcome inertia and decisively break the set ways of acting and thinking which exist in part of our personnel. Party exactingness toward the fulfillment of national economic plans, contract deliveries and product quality and toward the solution of problems connected with the social development of collectives has been minimized.

An especially large number of mistakes and substantial underfulfillment of work exists in the development of agriculture. Unfortunately, everything has been done to take more from the village and to give it less. The fact that we have 20 percent less fixed capital per one million of gross output than the republic average and 1.5-fold less than neighboring oblasts testifies to this.

A critical shortage of housing is being felt on the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes, one-third of them do not have standard schools, and 85 do not have kindergartens. It is the same picture with club institutions. The majority of villages do not have consumer services enterprises. Asphalted roads do not connect all of the rayons with the city of Aktyubinsk. Many other unsolved problems also exist.

The exodus of population, especially Russians and Ukrainians, from the oblast's farms and several rayon centers has grown noticeably during recent years. The reasons, which I mentioned above, have had an effect on this, of course.

However, it is not only these. We think that it is also a result of the not always correct personnel policy of the party's obkom as well as that of the Central Committee Buro and its departments which have rather severely limited the selection of leading cadres to their qualitative composition.

The output of animal husbandry products has increased in the oblast during recent years. At the same time, the construction of enterprises for processing them has sharply fallen behind.

Meat industry enterprises also do not have sufficient capacities for introducing the complete waste-free processing of raw materials.

Unfortunately, a disproportion between rates of growth in the production area and in the social area makes itself known very often. For example, a number of enterprises and large works and almost 600,000 square meters of housing have been commissioned in Aktyubinsk. The capacities for producing heat, however, remain at the former level. The city thermal electric power station, which is operating under emergency conditions using worn out pre-war equipment, has exhausted all of its capabilities and a number of turbo-generators and boilers are subject to being written off. I will say right out that only a warm winter is saving us this year.

Knowing this, the republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrade Kazachkov), his predecessor, and Comrade Grebenyuk-- deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers -- did not take steps to resolve the problem.

For five years, the oblast has failed to receive 55,000 tons of cement and 103,000 cubic meters of timber and lumber.

Questions about improving the work style and methods of the ministries and departments occupy a prominent place in the draft Main Directions. Many of them, however, devote themselves poorly to the affairs and problems of their enterprises and sometimes depart from them altogether and are more concerned not with solving a question but with writing beautifully for form only.

An endless stream of paper arrives in oblast organizations from republic bodies instead of lively help. The departments of the Central Committee have caught this illness also. The point "report to the party obkoms" is being written more and more in decrees, especially those of the Secretariat which is directed by Comrade Miroshkhin. We sent 200 reports and pieces of information last year. How much other current mandatory and non-mandatory correspondence is there? How can you get rid of the bureaucratic style of work?

Incidentally, it has become typical of the secretaries, the department heads and -- yes -- the entire Central Committee apparatus. This pertains equally to the Council of Ministers, gosplan, and many ministries and departments.

We hope that the newly elected Central Committee will put the place in necessary order.

There is another question. Aktyubinsk and other oblasts in western Kazakhstan have rich natural resources at their disposal. Their mastery and development should be conducted on a scientific basis -- in a comprehensive manner. The need for organizing a scientific center in the western part of the republic is arising. In our view, the western Kazakhstan branch of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences could be such a center.

People's Control Committee Chairman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by B. V. Isayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The people's controllers have inspected the central design and construction bureau of the former Ministry of the Food Industry. The rated efficiency here is 24 kopecks per ruble of expenditure, but last year it was less than 10 kopecks. During a meeting of republic People's Control Committee Bureau directors, they were asked to name the most effective developments during recent years. Not one was mentioned!

In the Ministry of Highways computer center, the programmers are teachers of history and the English language, a livestock specialist, a lawyer and a philosopher; the bureau director himself does not even have a secondary education.

We inspected 24 of these "engines of progress" during the reporting period and all around there were extraneous people, overstated efficiency and illegal bonuses. Ministries are concealing their staff under the roofs of these institutions and expending a great deal of resources on maintaining them, but the national economy is not receiving any return.

A shortage of motor fuel began to be felt during the last five-year plan. Previously, there were fewer vehicles and gasoline cost less than kvas. We inspected Karaganda Oblast and it turned out that the owner of an automobile in the city purchases 117 kilograms of gasoline a year and one in a village -- 58 (but up to one ton is expended, practically speaking). If these figures are applied to all automobile owners, then approximately 300,000 tons of gasoline are taken out of the state gasoline tank by them in Kazakhstan (this is as much as is expended for public transportation each year in that same Karaganda Oblast). From where does this fuel come? In the cities, it comes from the registrations of automobile owners, good clients at the expense of the state; in the village, it is simply there: Oil depots for the rotosowers have been opened in all areas.

Naturally, the most reserves were revealed in the agro-industrial sector. We inspected only an insignificant portion of the services provided to farms by their partners. Although critically dry years are replacing arid ones and "open" winters are taking turns with long and freezing ones, power,

agricultural equipment, agricultural chemicals, transportation, and other enterprises are always profitable. They recover an average of 46,000 rubles a year from each farm for services that are not provided-- and, you see, there are more than 2,500 kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic.

A total of 50 fodder shops for the barothermal processing of straw have been constructed. The design, however, is not a successful one; with a productivity of six tons a day, it takes 12 people to service them and 45 shops are not operating. A total of 3,700 tons of one metal and 12 million rubles have been expended on their erection. Our dressing-downs and deficits, of course, do not compensate for the stupid bungling that has been tolerated.

As was already mentioned here, reorganizing the management of agriculture halted the destructive activity of the former Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry in time: Not only grapes and fruits were already scarce but also cabbage. The cultivated raw materials basically went to the output of jam preserves and "mumbling" (this "good" has still not been realized), and tens of thousands of tons of produce spoiled and were thrown away.

A great number of products are also being lost in animal husbandry. We inspected 700 farms last year and not one of them had meat overdrawn for public catering and there was practically nothing edible in the sovkhos mess hall. It is known that the meat, which is received from the compulsory slaughter and loss of cattle, is written off by the shepherds at a miserly price over 10 years. The second part of this over-expenditure falls on the shoulders of local and foreign "required people" expressed in quintals and live animals -- sheep, cows and horses. During the five years, the sovkhoses over-expended as much meat as was required to feed the population of Alma-Ata for a year.

A total of 130,000 sheep, 23,000 cattle and 10,000 horses and camels -- this was the number of personal livestock that was removed during the inspection from the public herd in Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda and Turgay oblasts. More than a million rubles were recovered from the owners for their upkeep. However, they had eaten state fodder which is always short! There are similar cases everywhere.

Last year, the people's control committees punished 560 leading sovkhos workers for gross violations of state discipline, account deficits totalling 30,000 rubles were levied on 113, and five cases were transferred to procurator bodies. However, party, soviet and administrative bodies do not always react sharply to these instances.

During the reporting period, 89,000 inspections were carried out, more than 175 million rubles of damages were discovered, 1,820 officials were dismissed, monetary fines totalling 4.6 million rubles were imposed on 20,500 individuals, and more than 2,000 cases were transferred to procurator bodies.

The effectiveness of the people's control directly depends on the level of party leadership. The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and party bodies on the spot are displaying constant attention and support toward us.



As a rule, qualified and morally steadfast party, soviet and economic workers are being sent to the people's control bodies. There are shortcomings, however, in this work also.

Scouts still do not enjoy the attention and support of the administration and party organizations everywhere. Of course, you do not now often encounter the direct pursuit of a people's controller; however, cases where steps are not taken based on messages from groups and attempts by presumptuous administrators to withdraw from their responsibility by adopting half measures -- this happens often.

#### Karagandaugol General Director

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by N. A. Drizhd, general director of the Karagandaugol Production Association; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Work to modernize mine assets, mechanize and technically re-equip coal mines, introduce new equipment and advanced technologies, and improve the work and living conditions of the miners has been done in the basin. The highest level in the branch for extracting coal using mechanized systems and of excavating mine workings using combines has been achieved.

All of this permitted the association's collective to complete the five-year plan on 13 December of last year and to mine an additional 2.7 million tons of coal, including one million tons of coking coal.

The open-pit method for mining coal has been spread widely in the Karaganda Basin during recent years as the most economical one. The Borlinskiy Prospecting and Operational Opencast Colliery, from which more than 25 million tons of power-generating coal has already been mined, was constructed in a short time and the expenses of its construction have practically been repaid.

The Karagandinskiy Coal Basin is now mining a significant percentage of the total coking coal in the country, whose shortage is constantly growing. At the same time, approximately four million [tons] of coke concentrate is burned for municipal and consumer needs. The association has developed a program for replacing them with Shubarkolskiy low ash coal which is mined by using the advanced open-pit method. This permits the freed coke concentrate to be sent to industry.

Fourteen mines have still not mastered their production capacities and eight of them have not coped with the plan for mining coal last year. Targets for driving mine workings are not being fulfilled. The load on the complex mechanized face is not being raised. We have still not achieved a radical improvement in the quality of the fuel being mined and have not solved many social questions.

The Karagandinskiy Basin is being developed under very complicated conditions: The mine works are being cut deeper and the high volume of gas, the ever increasing rock pressure and the working of more productive seams require the intense attention of republic and -- especially -- union bodies in addition to the exertion of additional efforts to prevent a decrease in mining volumes. It will be simply impossible to resolve these problems, which are arising, without their intervention.

One of the main and primary tasks is to maintain the existing capacities of the coal mines. An extremely complicated situation with respect to the mine assets has taken shape in the meantime because of a significant lagging behind in capital construction. Although the amount of construction and assembly work increased somewhat during the 11th Five-Year Plan, it did not allow the elimination of the lagging behind that had been permitted.

It is necessary to point out that the main increase in assimilating capital investments occurred by increasing the amount of work performed by one's own forces. The main contractor -- the Karagandashakhtostroy Combine continues to perform tasks for the association at the level of the 10th Five-Year Plan, is not increasing the rates of driving operations, and is diverting significant forces to construction for foreign organizations. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must put an end to such a vicious practice.

Moreover, the resources, which have been allocated for the construction of horizontal passages during the 12th Five-Year Plan, does not fully satisfy the necessary expansion of the basin's mine assets. In the future, this can lead to a decrease of 2-2.5 million tons a year in the mining of coking coal. We cannot allow this.

A great deal of help from the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and many other republic bodies is needed for the open-pit method of mining coal, which is being rapidly expanded in the basin.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must accelerate the delivery of 45 prefabricated reinforced concrete buildings. The construction is not being sufficiently supported with construction machinery and equipment and questions concerning the delivery of mining stripping equipment and railroad superstructure elements are not being solved satisfactorily. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the USSR and Kazakh SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply must solve these questions more efficiently.

A second large problem is the creation of normal housing and living conditions for the workers, the conservation of supplies on the territory where buildings are being erected, the moving of inhabitants, and the transfer of industrial, social and cultural products from projects being worked on.

In order to correct the situation that has been created, we propose to examine questions about further increasing housing construction and the adoption of additional measures. It is necessary to pay special attention to social and cultural projects.

The quality of the delivered mining equipment does not contribute to the solution of the task of improving the intensification of work.

Chimkent Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Speech by R. Myrzashev, first secretary of the party's Chimkent Obkom; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The oblast's economy was strengthened considerably during the last five-year plan. It is impossible to deny this. The plan for the sale of industrial products, including consumer goods, was fulfilled. Food Program targets for purchases of 10 out of 13 types of products were satisfied and 2,400,000 square meters of housing and many cultural and consumer projects were commissioned.

A confident start has been made in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The collectives of industrial enterprises sold five million rubles of products above their quotas during January. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have prepared practically all of the agricultural equipment and high-class seed for the field work. The wintering of the cattle is taking place in a more organized fashion than during previous years. More meat and milk has been obtained.

Serious deviations from Leninist norms and principles in the selection and indoctrination of personnel have been tolerated in the oblast and window-dressing and instances of liberalism and connivance with respect to workers, who have grossly violated party and state discipline, have also been allowed in the oblast. The necessary monitoring of the fulfillment of party directives and one's own decisions has been absent.

The party obkom buro lacked the resolve to correct the situation that had been created. It was able to do this thanks only to the intervention and great help of the CPSU Central Committee, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and articles in PRAVDA entitled "To What Does Conniving Lead." These serious shortcomings became the subject of an exacting discussion. Very decisive steps were taken based on it and on the numerous letters from workers.

The large-scale derelictions, which existed in the leadership of the economy, could not fail to have an effect on the results of economic activity. The oblast did not reach its planned frontiers in a number of very important indicators. The oblast party organization was subjected to severe criticism in reports during our congress because of this.

Several of the enterprises, which have been commissioned during recent years, have not reached their design indicators and the return on investment was lowered. This is mainly the result of serious errors in planning and organizing production both by the enterprises themselves and by the appropriate ministries and planning bodies.

The agro-industrial potential, which has been built in the oblast, is not being used effectively. During the five-year plan, the average annual gross output of agricultural products increased by six percent all told -- at a time when the main production fund grew by more than 30 percent. The cost of products is not being lowered.

In expanding the areas sown with cereal grain and cotton, our farms -- let us say right out -- have violated crop rotation and decreased the fodder sown area. The five-year plan for the sale of grain to the state was substantially overfulfilled, but animal husbandry was without fodder. Livestock yields decreased sharply. The oblast owed approximately 20,000 tons of meat, and the needs of the population for milk are not being satisfied using its own production.

This error should have been foreseen in the republic planning and economic bodies and prevented beforehand. In the final analysis, it would have been more beneficial not to have "put pressure" on grain above the plan to the detriment of the branch. Everything must be done sensibly in order not to blush in front of the livestock breeders.

The party's Central Committee and the republic's government have approved the policy of creating a large rayon in the oblast for growing corn. Having established a target of up to 300,000 tons for its production, however, the agricultural bodies did not allocate the necessary equipment. There is a shortage of corn seeders and cultivators, of corn harvesting and silage harvesting combines and of tractor prime movers. The delegates talked about this correctly. As a result, the agro-technical periods for sowing, preparing the fields and harvesting the crops are not being adhered to and the grain production plan is not being fulfilled.

We still do not feel the effective help of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan and the Agricultural and Food Industry Department of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee in the solution of these questions.

Quite a few derelictions exist in capital construction. Oblast party committees have not displayed the required high principles in suppressing the acceptance of projects with imperfections and unplanned construction. Moreover, individual directors have tried to explain all of this by acute production necessity, the display of "concern" for the people, etc. The obkom has warned the aktiv during conferences and plenums that allowances will be made for no one for unplanned construction, imperfections, additions, and other violations of state discipline.

The responsibility and influence of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments seem to be minimized to us during the solution of problems touching upon specific individuals and duties. In this connection, one cannot fail to mention the increased role of the Central Committee secretaries. It seems that the main burden should not lie only on the first secretary; the role of Comrade Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, is also significant in this.



We would like to think that it is necessary to strengthen the local soviet ispolkoms' right to coordinate and concentrate the resources, which have been allotted by the ministries and departments for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects, in a legislative fashion.

Uralsk Oblast Ispolkom Chairman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Speech by M. I. Usov, chairman of the Ural Oblispolkom; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The economic and social development plans have remained unfulfilled in a number of areas. Each year, 8-10 industrial enterprises have been among those lagging behind. The five-year plan for labor productivity was not fulfilled and losses in work time are being decreased slowly. Questions concerning scientific and technical progress and the intensification of production still remain only on paper in many enterprises.

More than 100 million rubles of capital investments were not assimilated during the five years. We did not finish a great deal in the trade and consumer services of the population, especially those of the rural population. Serious shortcomings were tolerated in agriculture. The oblast has a large debt to the state with respect to the production and sale of grain, meat, wool, potatoes, and vegetables. Qualitative indicators were lowered.

In the pursuit of creating the appearance of well-being, a large group of sovkhoz and kolkhoz directors and a number of party and soviet workers, including those at the oblast level, have chosen the road of additions and eye-wash when organizing the purchasing of the population's meat and milk--as was already pointed out in the report. The party obkom buro has not been able to suppress these negative phenomena in a timely fashion. Steps were taken only as a result of the inspection by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

When speaking about the shortcomings in agriculture, I cannot fail to mention fodder. During recent years, coarse and succulent fodder with a large deficit of digestible protein have predominated in the animal's rations. I, of course, am not in favor of the concentrate method of feeding animals, but you will agree that with the fodder structure, which has taken shape, the more that the yield is not suitable from year to year, you will not receive high weight gain and milk yields using only coarse fodder.

On the average, our oblast lagged behind the plan by 26 percent, all told, in grain fodder during the five-year plan; and in individual years it did so by up to eight percent. The instability, jumps in expanding livestock breeding and low weight gains and milk yields come from this.

I think that the deep-rooted desire to hand over to the state as much more grain as is possible, including fodder crops, at any price and to the

detriment of livestock breeding is a false practice. The economy does not win, but loses from this.

Evidently, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government should establish strict control over the observance of even the minimally necessary livestock norms for laying in the grain of fodder crops.

The draft Basic Directions and also a special decree entitled "On Measures To Establish the Caspian Oil and Gas Complex" provide for the accelerated development of the Karachaganakskiy Gas Condensate Deposit. However, the development rate of the work does not correspond to the requirements that have been imposed. The position of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and that of ministers Chernomyrdin and Chirskov, who have still not resolved many design and construction questions, are not understandable.

The extremely poor base for the construction industry remains a serious obstacle in the development of the oblast's economy. We do not decline all responsibility, but Comrades Makiyevskiy, Musin and Goncharov must answer for the completely intolerable situation that has been created.

It is no accident that the oblast workers failed to receive 100,000 square kilometers of housing and a number of social, cultural, and consumer projects during the five-year plan.

#### Power, Electrification Minister

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 4

[Speech by V. T. Kazachkov, Kazakh SSR minister of power and electrification; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The report period was a difficult and strained one for workers in the power branch. It was the five-year plan for the construction and assimilation of the new powerful power-generating units in the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 [State Regional Electric Power Station-1] and the unique superhigh voltage electrical transmission lines, the expansion of the centralized heating supply network in many cities, and the further expansion of the republic's electrification.

Along with commissioning modern power-generating assemblies and installations, we were required to exert considerable effort to maintain equipment, which had already operated for its service life, in a working condition. This represents approximately 40 percent of the overall energy balance.

Under these conditions, the production of electrical energy was increased by one-third through the work of all workers in the branch and with the great help of the central committee, the republic's government and party and soviet bodies on the spot. For the first time, the average annual increase in the production of electrical energy -- 6.5 percent -- exceeded the rate of increase in its demand -- 5.4 percent -- during the past period.

However, if you compare the results of our work with the high demands of the times and with the party's instructions on raising the intensification of production, it is possible to say right out that we have not worked satisfactorily. The main task has not been carried out -- the complete satisfaction of the growing electrical burden from our own power sources. This was a result of the fact that the ministry and contract construction and assembly organizations of union subordination permitted a significant lagging behind in the development of the Ekibastuzskaya fuel and power complex and in the development of the units for its first electrical power station.

This has permitted the operating power of the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 to be increased 1.5-fold during the current fall and winter maximum power load, the power supply of the national economy to be improved somewhat, and the plan for the production of electrical energy to be fulfilled during the final year of the five-year plan. Nevertheless, the power workers still have a great debt to the republic.

We are faced with increasing the production of electrical energy by 26 percent by commissioning new power sources at Ekibastuzskaya GRES-2 and Shulbinskaya GES [Hydroelectric Power Station] and by constructing new and expanding operating thermal electrical power stations.

Important tasks have been assigned in the reconstruction and modernization of functioning power equipment, in the expansion of the electrical power and heating networks and in the establishment of a single power system for Kazakhstan. We must radically accelerate the growth in the construction of the Yuzhnokazakhstanskaya and Ekibastuzskaya GRES-3 and begin the construction of electrical power stations based on the Turgayskiy Brown Coal Basin.

The overall volume of capital investments, which are directed toward the development of energy during the 12th Five-Year Plan, is being increased more than 2.5-fold when compared with the actual assimilations during the last five-year plan. Only 300 million rubles of them must be assimilated in the construction of projects connected with the external electrical power supply from oil and gas deposits in the republic's western oblasts.

The volume of work, which is being performed to support the commissioning of the first power-generating unit in Ekibastuzskaya GRES-2, must be increased fourfold in 1987.

Along with this, they do not understand our enormous tasks in the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Aside from numerous inspections of the state of affairs at power construction sites, its directors do not conduct further discussions and do not provide any practical help in strengthening their organizations that are located in the republic.

Today, there already exist draft plans for the reconstruction of a major part of these power sources; however, work on reconstruction has still not been begun because of the absence of USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification

construction organizations in places. Taking the extreme need to improve the heat supply of consumers in the republic's cities into consideration, we ask Comrade Makiyevskiy to begin this work. We count on the support of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers in this.



## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 pp 6-7

[Report by A.M. Zaytsev, chairman of the CPKa Auditing Commission: "Report of the CPKa Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Comrades! Enormous influence has been exerted on the reporting-and-election campaign in our party and on the entire socio-political life of the country by the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as by the general-party, nationwide discussion of the following, extremely important theoretical and political documents--drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the party's Charter, the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period until the Year 2000, documents which have determined the party's general line and economic strategy, along with the forms and methods of its work among the masses at the present stage of history.

It is amid the circumstances of an ever-growing creative activity and a labor upswing that the Communists and working people of Kazakhstan greet the 27th CPSU Congress. As a result of the purposeful organizational and political work by the Central Committee of this republic's Communist Party, as well as by the oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, and intensified labor by the workers at enterprises and sovkhoses, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, and all the working people of this republic, further forward progress has been ensured in all fields of the economy, science, and culture.

In presenting the report on its own activity to the congress, the CPKa Auditing Commission deems it necessary to report that it has actively participated in solving the problems set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPKa Congress. Guided by the party's Charter and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it has carried out a systematic monitoring of the passage of documents, letters, and statements by working people through the apparatus of the CPKa Central Committee, as well as the execution of the party budget, the status of membership dues payment, the carrying out of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee with respect to questions of financial management. Attention has been paid to rendering practical aid to the auditing commissions of the city and rayon party organizations.

The Auditing Commission hereby reports to the congress that the apparatus of the CPKa Central Committee has basically carried out the tasks assigned to it by the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat with a great deal of responsibility; it has actively conducted work with regard to preparing a wide range of questions for considerations by the Central Committee's collegial organs, and it has shown an attentive attitude toward the incoming suggestions, letters, and statements from working people as well as to other documents.

The CPKa Central Committee Secretariat, proceeding from the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, has stepped up its attention to the problems of organizing monitoring controls and check-ups on the execution of party decisions, as well as to thoroughly studying and propagandizing positive experience of working in the localities. All this has facilitated, to a large extent, improvement in the forms and methods of the party committees' organizational activities, along with carrying out the adopted decisions more successfully.

There are, however, still quite a few lacunae in the work of the Central Committee's apparatus. Effective monitoring controls are not always provided over the progress in implementing certain decrees; the measures outlined in them are not always carried out completely and on schedule.

Comrades! The financial management of our party is a large and complex matter; it requires constant attention and correct conduct. The check-ups conducted by the commission have shown that the business of cash flow and accounting in the Central Committee's Administration of Affairs are being run correctly; the safeguarding of party funds is completely ensured; they are being spent in a purposefully, coordinated manner, for the most part, in accordance with the approved budgetary goals.

The basic income portion of the party budget is comprised of party membership dues. Their total is increasing every year because of the growth in the ranks of this republic's party organization and the rise in the over-all level of wages. During the last five years revenues from dues have grown by 32 percent.

The status of work with regard to the payment by Communists of their membership dues is continually being monitored by the CPKa Central Committee and by the local party organs. Suffice it to say that during last year alone problems involving the payment of party membership dues were discussed in the buros and secretariats of all party obkoms. They were regularly considered by most of the party gorkoms and raykoms.

Nevertheless, as check-ups have shown, in this important sector of work we have to deal with instances of violations of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the payment of party membership dues. This pertains particularly to the payment of dues not from all types of wages and, above all, from bonuses and fees. Moreover, the non-payment of dues in certain party organizations amounts to considerable sums. Such instances have been discovered in Alma-Ata, Dzhambulsk, East Kazakhstan, Chimkent, and several other oblast party organizations.

A number of party organizations have permitted gross distortions, or, to put it more frankly, deception in the reporting data with regard to the payment of

membership dues. This vicious practice has become widespread in the Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, and Petropavlovsk city party organizations. In its report covering the first quarter of 1985 the Lengerskiy Party Raykom of Chimkent Oblast showed 14 Communists as owing money, whereas, according to the reports of the primary party organizations, there were 88 of them.

Despite the serious shortcomings and omissions which have taken place regarding the payment of membership dues, certain party committees have weakened their attention to this important sector of work. For more than three years there have been no discussions of the status of work regarding the payment of dues at the Leninskiy and Tselinnyy Raykoms, and for more than two years--at the Dzhambulskiy and Kuybyshevskiy Raykoms and the Petropavlovskiy Party Raykom of North Kazakhstan Oblast.

The proper controls have not been set up everywhere by the party committees for presenting the accounts and receiving the dues at the savings banks. Last year, for example, the Chilikskiy Party Raykom of Alma-Ata Oblast was not presented with reports regarding dues payments by 35 out of 89 party organizations. Many of them did not report for half a year and more, while the party raykom and its first secretary, Comrade Uzakov, failed to take the necessary measures.

Membership dues are not only one of the principal sources of monetary funds for the party but also an indicator of party discipline, of conscientiousness on the part of the Communists. Therefore, the oblast, city, and rayon party committees must put this matter in order, must constantly increase the responsibility of the Communists and the secretaries of the primary party organizations for the payment of membership dues.

Profits withholding taxes from party publishing houses comprise another important source for supplementing the income portion of the party budget. During the period under review they increased by 77 percent.

At the present time the publishing houses of the CPKs Central Committee plus those of the Karaganda and Tselinograd Party Obkoms ensure the output of 12 central and 19 republic-level, oblast, and city newspapers in 6 languages, as well as 21 journals, 35 departmental and large-circulation newspapers. The publishing houses are constantly expanding the scope of their activity and increasing the circulation of the items being published. The one-time run of these newspapers and journals amounts to 6.7 million copies. All this allows us to more fully satisfy the spiritual and cultural demands of this republic's population.

Further strengthening of the party publishing houses' printing base is taking place by means of building new, as well as by modernizing and expanding existing printing plants, and renovating the equipment in them. During the past five-year plan 6.2 million rubles of capital investments were allocated for these purposes.

Considerable funds have been allocated for the construction of housing, cultural-everyday facilities, children's institutions; this has allowed us to improve the day-to-day and production conditions of workers and office employees

in printing plants and editorial offices. Publishing houses have widely introduced up-to-date technology, mastered the off-set method of printing newspapers and journals, the transmission of newspaper type pages over communications channels, and the output of books.

Implementation of these measures has allowed the groups at the party publishing houses to successfully complete the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and to contribute funds to the party budget in the established amounts and on time.

Nevertheless, there are also serious shortcomings in the work of the party publishing houses. They have not rooted out instances of newspapers and journals being published behind schedule, above-norm remnants of materially valuable items have been reduced too slowly, non-productive losses of worker time have been permitted, and there have been instances of the uneconomical expenditure of paper and other materials.

In 1984 the CPKa Auditing Commission, in conjunction with the Administration of Affairs, studied the financial-management activity of the Central Committee Publishing House. Together with positive results, serious violations were also discovered in the expenditure of monetary funds in the work of this publishing house. The editorial staffs of the journals KAZAKHSTAN KOMMUNISI and PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN KAZAKHSTANA (former editors, Comrades Mamazhanov and Artemev) permitted improper use to be made of the funds for fees and bonuses.

Turning now to an analysis of the outgoing portion of the party budget, the Auditing Commission deems it necessary to note that the funds allocated in accordance with the party budget, both in the Central Committee and in the local party organs, have been spent in line with the approved allotments; accounting for them, in the overwhelming majority of the party committees, has been carried out correctly, in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPKa Central Committee systematically monitors and analyzes the making of estimates with regard to all lines of the party budget. Results of the budget's performance are regularly considered at sessions of the Central Committee Secretariat. Seminar-conferences are conducted with employees of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees with regard to questions of improving the party committees' financial-management activities. The local auditing commissions have also activated their own work on these problems.

The CPKa Auditing Commission has conducted check-ups on the Central Committee's financial management regularly twice a year and has reported on their results to the CPKa Central Committee.

The measures adopted by the party organs have allowed us, on the whole, to ensure the economical and purposeful expenditure of funds from the party budget.

Nevertheless, it must be said that recently conducted check-ups have also revealed quite a few instances of violations of financial discipline by the party committees, over-expenditure of funds on the maintenance of apparatus and management needs, allowing excesses in the equipping of buildings and service offices.



As a result of a lack of monitoring controls on the part of the Chimkent Party Obkom, considerable over-runs of passenger motor transport have been allowed in most rural raykoms.

The party obkoms must take decisive measures to institute the proper procedures in the expenditure of party funds, while the auditing commissions must pose more sharply the questions of eliminating the shortcomings which are being revealed.

The CPKa Central Committee is paying a great deal of attention to the questions of training and upgrading the skills of personnel, and the necessary funds for this purpose have been allocated in the budget. During the period under review the Alma-Ata Higher Party School trained 1,184 persons from among party and soviet employees, while more than 29,000 persons upgraded their own skills at the continuously operating courses given under the auspices of the party obkoms.

Considerable funds have been earmarked for party propaganda and for strengthening its technical base.

By means of funds from the party budget capital construction is being carried on in order to create the necessary conditions for the labor, daily life, rest and recreation of party personnel. The Central Committee's Administration of Affairs and the party obkoms are conducting a great deal of work in this area. The funds allocated for this purpose are being utilized fully, within the established deadlines, and as designated. Construction work has been completed on political-education houses in all oblast centers of this republic except for Mangyshlak, as well as a number of other projects.

However, shortcomings still occur in the organization of construction. In East Kazakhstan and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts disruptions have been allowed to happen in the fulfillment of construction plans. Not all projects have ensured the observance of the norms for the lengths of time required for construction. The quality of the work requires further improvement.

Recently a considerable amount of work has been done with regard to switching the economy to the track of intensive development, instituting order, strengthening discipline, combatting alcoholism, eradicating instances of abuse of service positions, bureaucratism and red tape at all levels of the administrative apparatus. This work became particularly active within the party organs after the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party's course, aimed at decisively rooting out everything which hampers our forward progress, has met with nationwide support and is reflected in such an important matter as the consideration of letters, statements, and complaints from working people and in the organization for receiving citizens.

During the period after the 15th Congress the CPKa Central Committee received 72,775 letters, or 17,340 more than during the previous period under review. Despite their increase, the indicators regarding the consideration of written and oral appeals by working people in the apparatus of the Central Committee have improved significantly.

More letters have begun to be followed up on. Last year 67 percent of such letters were settled. There was a doubling of the number of trips undertaken to localities by responsible employees of the apparatus in order to check up on the facts contained in statements.

Attention has been stepped up to work with letters on the part of the Central Committee's secretaries. In 1985 they reported on almost 40 percent of all letters received. Likewise testifying to the increasing attention being paid to work with letters and statements from working people is the fact that during the period under review these questions were discussed on more than one occasion in the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat, as well as being considered at the plenums of all the party obkoms. The status of work with letters has been studied in the overwhelming majority of party gorkoms and raykoms.

It should be noted that many party committees drew the correct conclusions from the criticism uttered in the Auditing Commission's report at the 15th CPKs Congress and have significantly improved this work, regarding it as an integral part of all organizational and ideological-political activity.

The holding of "Open Letter Days" has become a widely accepted practice.

Measures have been taken to improve the organization of personal reception of citizens. In most party committees it is held at a time which is convenient for the visitors. Order is being instituted in the system of accounting and monitoring controls over the settlement of oral requests. The CPKs Central Committee has studied and approved the experience of the Mangyshlak and Karaganda Party Obkoms with respect to organization the reception of citizens.

The party organs have intensified their demands on management personnel on behalf of an attentive and business-like approach to the consideration of every letter, along with a respectful and sensitive attitude toward the opinions and needs of the working people; they have become more strict with managers for ignoring and suppressing criticism.

Nevertheless, the Auditing Commission deems it necessary to draw attention to the fact that in the localities many party committees still do not always give the necessary party evaluation of the actions of individual Communists who permit slanderous statements to be directed at party, soviet, and economic-management employees.

During the period under review the CPKs Auditing Commission checked up on the work with letters and statements in all the departments of the Central Committee, in the Central Committee's Publishing House, as well as in the editorial offices of newspapers and journals. Substantial shortcomings were ascertained here along with some positive experience.

In our opinion, the editors of the newspapers SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA need to improve their monitoring controls on the examination of letters in the editorial departments as well as the specific decisions regarding them by the ministries, departments, enterprises, and party committees.

In a number of party committees there has been a failure to root out instances of an excessively formal attitude toward the examination of letters and statements; measures have not been taken with regard to eliminating the causes which engender complaints by the working people.

Analysis has shown that a large number of the complaints are brought about by the still-unsatisfactory organization of the work at places of transport and municipal services, trade, and the law-enforcement organs. There are frequent signs that the procedure for distributing apartments is being violated. Statements concerning abuses and incorrect behavior on the part of management personnel have become more frequent.

Certain party committees have not provided for the timely examination of letters and complaints, including those which have been sent from the CPK Central Committee. In 1985 such violations took place in the Guryev, North Kazakhstan, and Chimkent Party Obkoms.

The party committees must likewise further improve work with written and oral appeals by the working people, make wider use of such forms which have justified themselves in practice as "Open Letter Days," receiving citizens at their place of residence and in labor groups, and hold strictly accountable those employees who allow red tape and bureaucratism.

Comrades! The auditing commissions of the republican, oblast, city, and rayon party organizations combine in their staffs a large detachment of experienced party workers, specialists, and leading production workers. With a correct organization of their work they can render substantial aid to the party committees in carrying out monitoring controls on the timely and complete execution of the adopted decisions, the processing of documents, and the performance of the party budget. However, the possibilities of the auditing commissions are far from being fully used at the present time, not all of them have been working actively, nor has sufficient influence been exerted on enhancing their role by the party committees.

Comrades! Pre-congress discussion of the party documents has again demonstrated the unanimous approval and support for the multi-faceted, targeted activity of the CPSU Central Committee. Enormous interest has been evoked among Soviet people and international public opinion by the Declaration of the General Secretary of our party's Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, regarding the questions of establishing a firm and universal peace.

The new tasks with regard to speeding up this republic's socio-economic development as well as elevating the national economy to qualitatively higher scientific and technical and organizational-economic levels have been posed today in the accounting report of the CPK Central Committee to the congress. And it can be said with complete justification that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the national intelligentsia, and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan will accept the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPK Congress as a militant program, and they will devote all their own forces and skills to carrying them out successfully.

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRVADA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 4

["Report by K. S. Sultanov, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the CPKa 16th Congress"]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The 16th CPKa Congress is concluding the reporting-and-election campaign in this republic's party organization, a campaign which unfolded on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Proceeding from the aims of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the July conference in the party's Central Committee dealing with the questions of reports and elections, meetings and conferences were held in an atmosphere of business-like practicality, criticism and self-criticism, a broad democracy, and unanimous support of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies.

The Communists conducted serious conversations regarding the honor and authority of a party title as well as on the enhanced criteria of responsibility for party members. The following most important pre-congress documents were discussed with profound interest: the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party Charter, and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the period until the Year 2000.

The Accountability Report of the CPKa Central Committee, which was delivered by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPKa Central Committee, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, clearly reflected the increased labor and political activism of the Communists and of all working people; it critically and thoroughly analyzed the multifaceted activity of the party organizations and outlined paths and prospects for further forward progress.

The CPKa has come to its own 16th Congress even more organizationally strengthened. There has been an increase in the number of primary party organizations and their lower-ranking units. During this period more than 157,000 of the best representative members of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the popular intelligentsia joined the ranks of the CPSU.



Elect to the 16th CPKa Congress were 1,690 delegates, 69.9 percent of whom were elected for the first time. The Credentials Committee merely reports that the credentials of all the delegates are recognized as genuine. They have all been elected in complete accordance with the CPSU Charter and the norm of representation, as determined by the CPKa Central Committee.

The largest delegations are those from the following party organizations: Alma-Ata--246 delegates, Karaganda--131, Chimkent--127, East Kazakhstan--112.

Taking part in the work of this congress are Communists whose contributions to solving the problems of the 11th Five-Year Plan are substantial and visible, whose self-sacrificing labor serves as an inspiring example for many thousands of this republic's working people.

The workers in Kazakhstan's industry, which determines the leading role in developing the economy, are represented by 256 delegates. Included among them is the brigade leader of Sheet-Metal Rolling Shop No 2 of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, winner of the USSR State Prize, Sergey Vasilyevich Drozhzhin. The innovation of his brigade, which was approved by the CPKa Central Committee at the beginning of the last five-year plan, has become a norm of life for many of this republic's labor groups. True to its own labor traditions, the group of this brigade on the eve of the 16th Congress came out with a new initiative, entitled "For a High Labor Yield at Each Work Place with a High Product Quality."

Serving as delegates are 138 workers in the fields of construction, transportation, and communications; 36 delegates are employed in the service field.

Marching in the vanguard of the struggle to successfully carry out the Food Program of the party are the rural Communists. The system of this republic's agro-industrial complex is represented at the congress by 398 delegates. The biography of Saylaubek Isagulovich Taushayev, the brigade leader and mentor of the Komsomol-Youth Sheep-Raising Brigade imeni 25th CPSU Congress of the Aksuatskiy Sovkhoz, Semipalatinsk Oblast, is very characteristic of many of them. After graduating from secondary school he mastered the occupation of shepherd within a brief period of time and has constantly achieved high indicators. The Motherland has evaluated his exemplary labor. At the age of 34 he became a Hero of Socialist Labor, an Honored Agricultural Worker of the KaSSR, was elected a member of the CPKa Central Committee, and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

High demands are being made now, as never before, on economic managers, particularly at the present-day stage, which is characterized by the rapid growth of public production, as well as by the speed-up of scientific and technical progress. The party organizations delegated to the congress 74 managers of enterprises in industry, transportation, communications, and construction organizations, 43 kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. It is precisely they who bear the responsibility for implementing the intensified plans of the 12th Five-Year Plan, for switching the national economy onto the track of intensification and the retooling of enterprises.

Also elected to the congress were 71 workers in the fields of science and culture, public education, health care, and publishing. They are making a substantial contribution to solving the problems of scientific and technical progress, to building the economy and the culture of this republic.

A particular role in implementing the party's program goals, speeding up the socio-economic development of our society is being assigned to the party personnel, to the elected party activists. They are represented at the congress by 440 delegates. Serving as delegates are 208 secretaries of primary, shop party organizations and party group organizers. Soviet, trade-union, and Kom-somol workers constitute 300 delegates.

A large group of representatives from our glorious Armed Forces has been elected to the congress; they exhibit a personal example of boldness and military training; they improve the skill and political training of the personnel. Among the delegates are former front-line soldiers, those who defended in battle with a dreadful foe the honor and independence of our Motherland. A number of delegates have been awarded military decorations for their faultless performance of their military international duty.

Our remarkable women have been actively working in all fields of political, economic, and cultural life. They comprise a third of this republic's party organization and are worthily represented at the congress. Some 480 women have been elected as delegates, constituting 28.4 percent of the total number of delegates. One of them, a Cavalier of the Red Banner of labor, congressional delegate Mariya Alekseyevna Tolstykh, having raised 12 children, is also the best milkmaid on the experimental farm of the Virgin Land Machine-Testing Station, Makinskiy Rayon, Tselinograd Oblast.

The delegates to our congress are distinguished by their high general-educational and professional level. Thus, 60 percent of them have a higher or an incomplete higher education, while 813 are specialists in the national economy. There are among the delegates 72 doctors and candidates of sciences, 10 academicians and corresponding-members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the KASSR Academy of Sciences.

The principal merit of our multi-national republic, as was noted in the accounting report of the CPKs Central Committee, is the indestructible friendship of people representing many nations and nationalities. The composition of the delegates reflects the international nature of this republic's party organization. Representatives of 30 nationalities are taking part in the work of the congress. Included among them are Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Tatars, Germans, Uzbeks, Uighurs, Koreans, Kurds, Poles, and others.

In the hall of the congress are party veterans who right up until the present time are transmitting their own experience and skills to the younger generation. Delegates to the congress under 40 years of age comprise 35 percent of the total, from 41 to 50 years of age--40.8 percent, and over 50 years of age--24.2 percent. Three delegates linked their destiny with the party during the period from 1931 through 1940, 11 delegates joined the party during the years of the Great Patriotic War; 1676 joined during the post-war period, of

whom 746 joined during the last 15 years; this testifies to the continuity and unity among the generations of Communists.

The party and the government have evaluated the labor and military exploits of the delegates in a worthy fashion. Some 1,315 of them have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR, while 58 persons are Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor. Included among the delegates are 172 winners of the the Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR and the KASSR, as well as honored workers in various sectors of the national economy, science, and culture, 25 deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 203 deputies of the KASSR Supreme Soviet, and 1,189 deputies of local Soviets.

The Credentials Committee hereby submits its report for your consideration and requests its approval.

## DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

Alma-Ata Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 3

[Excerpts] From the speech by M. S. Mendybayev, first secretary, Alma-Ata Oblast Party Committee.

The capital oblast's last five-year plan was a time of intensive struggle to increase production potential further and to improve the people's well-being. Industrial output during this time rose by 24 percent. The production and delivery of many types of agricultural products increased. Builders turned over 40 schools, 132 children's combines and more than 3.5 million square meters of housing for use. The Great Alma-Ata Canal was commissioned ahead of schedule and is already working on behalf of the Food Program.

However, the oblast failed to meet a number of important five-year plan indicators. This was to a considerable degree the result of derelictions in the party's management of the economy and shortcomings in the style and work methods of the party obkom's buro and secretariat. There were serious errors in the screening and placement of cadres. Time-servers and careerists, who were occasionally promoted to responsible posts, grossly and remorselessly violated the norms of party life.

The party obkom took decisive measures. A large number of executives [rukovoditeli] were fired and sternly punished by the party. Some of them were expelled from the party. The Alma-Ata gorkom, many party raykoms, and oblast administrations and departments have been strengthened.

Paradoxical as it may be, the speaker continued, the oblast that essentially concentrates the bulk of the republic's scientific effort has still not devised a single scientific-technical target program and has not introduced a single major innovation that increases labor productivity many fold. Academy and VUZ science are not addressing our pressing problems.

We believe that given such a situation, it is time for the Central Committee's departments of science and educational institutions, agriculture, and the food industry (comrades S. Temirbekov and V. G. Anufriyev) and Comrade A. P.



Rybnikov, a Central Committee secretary, to turn science in the direction of production.

In our opinion, the problem of making the development of the economy more intensive and effective also requires the restructuring of the work of certain ministries and departments, in particular, the republic Ministry of Light Industry.

The Central Committee's Department of Light Industry and Consumer Goods and Comrade L. Ye. Davletova are well aware of this alarming situation. But the department is not exerting the proper pressure to oblige Comrade Minister A. Ch. Dzhomartov to properly concern himself with the development of the branch.

Nor are we satisfied with the attitude of Comrade V. T. Kazachkov, KaSSR Minister of Power and Electrification [Minenergo], especially toward the problem of securing the stable operation of Almaataenergo and the prospective development of energy supply in the southern part of the republic. Neither the republic Minenergo nor the all-union Minenergo are taking effective measures to see to it that the South Kazakhstan GRES [State Regional Electric Power Plant] and electric power transmission lines are built in the shortest possible time.

As noted in the report of the Central Committee, the state of affairs in capital construction urgently needs to be corrected. Under the last five-year plan, oblast contractor organizations failed to utilize more than 500 million rubles in capital investments and to commission vitally important projects on schedule. Many issues are outside the limits of our potential. We await more active efforts on the part of the Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises], other ministries and departments, especially, the Central Committee's Construction and Municipal Services Department, and Comrade N. K. Krasnoselskiy, whose influence for the most part extends only to prestigious construction projects.

Our enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes are frequently visited by responsible officials of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and other organs. This is fine, but unfortunately, many of the visits are superficial. It would be well if every visit had a good effect and if tangible, truly businesslike aid were forthcoming. It seems to us that restructuring is also required here.

Karaganda Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 1985 p 3

[Excerpts] From the speech by A. G. Korkin, first secretary, Karaganda Oblast Party Committee.

The development of Karaganda Oblast during all these years has continued to be dynamic. The overall increase in output volume was 355 million rubles.

There was a major stride in the development of science. The Central Kazakhstan Department of the republic Academy of Sciences, which will deal with complex scientific-technical problems of Central Kazakhstan, was opened.

The growth rates of industrial production and labor productivity were in actuality lower than the projections. The production targets for certain types of products were not met. There are still many lagging enterprises.

There have been serious shortcomings in capital construction both in the utilization of resources and in the commissioning of projects. The existing production potential is not as yet used effectively in agriculture.

Shortcomings in the development of the oblast's economy have been due not only to objective factors, but have primarily been the result of the underutilization of existing reserves, derelictions in the mobilization of collectives for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, and serious inadequacies in the work style of the buro, the secretariat, and departments of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms.

We must increase the volume of industrial production by 18.7 percent; the entire increase must be the result of higher labor productivity.

During the last two five-year plans, for example, in regions without a crash program for the construction of energy facilities, it has been increasingly difficult and sometimes even impossible to increase power and especially thermal capacities at existing electric power plants. The utterly incomprehensible procedure of shared participation of all participants in the consumption of electrical and thermal power (and they number in the hundreds) in the financing of power-generating units has practically removed responsibility from the republic and all-union Minenergo for increasing capacities in every oblast, city and rayon. The result is that the growth of temporary boiler rooms in cities. They consume 5-10 times more fuel and are operated by thousands of people. Next door to them, like unapproachable bastions, are electric power plants, in the development of which there have been no investments whatsoever for decades. The time has come for USSR Gosplan to allocate capital investments directly to USSR Minenergo which should then assume all responsibility for supplying any region of the nation with power.

But the most important point is that cardinal measures that ensure the guaranteed, stable work of oblast enterprises have not yet been devised.

One might ask: just where are we ourselves? Allow me to report that during almost the entire five-year plan we have argued and requested at all levels that we be supported in increasing electrical and thermal capacities at existing electric power plants at an accelerated rate by 2500 megawatts in 4 - 5 years. While this is known to Comrades Turysov and Bashmakov, secretaries of the Central Committee; Comrade Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman, Council of Ministers; and the Central Committee's Heavy Industry Department (Comrade Yedilbayev), they have as yet occupied a position of nonintervention.

We hope that the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the republic government will intervene in the energy problem and finally extricate the oblast from the existing situation.

The oblast is faced with a very difficult situation at the Karagaylinskiy GOK [Mining and Concentration Combine], where the technology of concentrating polymetallic ores has not yet been resolved despite prolonged efforts and where overburden operations are 2 years behind.

The republic has made it an annual practice to transfer transport from one oblast to another during the harvest season. Analysis shows that this has become a vicious practice. The transport we send to other oblasts (even when it is taken out of production) has become a prestige symbol to them and they try to obtain as much transport as possible without regard to what it costs the state. It must be added, that the trucks that are sent are not used to haul agricultural cargo; less than one-third of the transport that is sent is used to haul grain.

It seems to us that the process of sending transport to help with the harvest has taken on uncontrollable form.

In the period under review, the speaker continued, we have devoted much attention to the human factor. People have pulled themselves together. Discipline in labor collectives has improved. The fight against drunkenness and alcoholism has been intensified. The oblast today has sufficient spiritual potential.

Kustanay Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 1986 p 4

[Excerpts] From the speech by V. P. Demidenko, first secretary, Kustanay Oblast Party Committee.

Even though oblast industry fulfilled the plan as a whole, the growth rates of production and labor productivity proved to be lower than the five-year plan control targets. A considerable number of enterprises work spasmodically, fail to cope with their delivery obligations, and turn out low-grade, material-intensive products. By no means has everything been done to increase the production of high-quality consumer goods.

There are many reasons of an internal order: discipline and labor organization leave much to be desired; the inertia of some managers also makes itself felt. But the root of the failure frequently lies elsewhere: the underestimation of the integrated approach to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Some enterprises install new machine tools and change equipment, but their effectiveness remains null, costs grow and the output-capital ratio declines. And all because sophisticated lines frequently alternate with crude antiquities in the technological chain.

The indicators of the Sokolovsko-Sarbaynskiy and Dzhetysaynskiy Mining and Concentration Combines have deteriorated of late. Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy] (Comrade S. V. Kolpakov) and Minpromstroymaterialy [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] (S. F. Voenushkin), taking was lying on the surface, numbered these enterprises as stepchildren in the new equipment supply plan and especially in the solution of social problems. The collectives became feverish. They began losing cadres. Was this the state way?

Look at how the Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry] is behaving itself. Phenylon production capacities at a chemical fibers plant have not been used for more than a year. A facility for the production of polyvinyl chloride fibers has been operating at half strength for several years. Tens of representatives have visited the ministry and enterprise-suppliers. They have received more than 200 telegrams with a single request: send us raw materials, we are standing idle. But vast quantities of the people's resources are still immobilized.

Speaking self-critically, we evidently have not been sufficiently persistent in resolving these issues. But comrades K. T. Turysov, V. A. Grebenyuk, and the appropriate departments of the CPSU Central Committee should, finally, render us substantive rather than one-time aid. In the period under review, the party committees intensified their management of capital construction. Billions of rubles--one-fourth more than under the 10th Five-Year Plan--were utilized. Twenty-six percent more housing was commissioned; the volume of housing commissioned in the countryside was 1.5 times higher.

Nevertheless, the builders' potential is far from fully utilized, especially in the accelerated development of the material base of the social and cultural sphere. Last year, 13 construction industry trusts and enterprises failed to cope with the established program for the general volume of work.

We can no longer tolerate facelessness and stereotypes in urban and rural development. Our efforts in this area have been insufficient. We expect the republic Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises] (Comrade N. M. Makiyevskiy) and you, comrades Ye. F. Bashmakov and O. I. Zheltikov, to provide more energetic assistance in the reconstruction of the construction industry, and especially the housebuilding combines.

The oblast party organization continues to focus its attention on rural economic problems.

Five-year targets for grain, meat and milk procurement have been underfulfilled.

We see our principal task to be to raise average annual grain production to 5.7-6.0 million tons, to increase the production of livestock products, and to resolve the fodder problem. The first steps have already been taken. Since the wintering began, 4000 tons more milk and 10,500 tons more meat have been produced than in the same period last year.



Nevertheless, we need help on some questions, especially on technical retooling. After all, during the last five-year period, our requests for T-4 tractors were fulfilled by 42 percent; for MTZ tractors--by 19 percent; and for fodder-harvesting machinery--by only 11 percent. The assortment of tractor-drawn implements is very meager. There is an acute shortage of corn harvesters, fertilizer spreaders and plant protection agents. It is necessary to assimilate new technologies without having a complete complex of machines. There is a shortage of early-ripening hybrids of corn, phosphorus fertilizers, and herbicides.

Of course, these problems are not new. This is all the more reason why we expect the republic Council of Ministers and agricultural industry and the appropriate all-union ministries to resolve them in a short time.

The recent reports and elections showed that there is still much formalism, amateurishness, nonobligatoriness, and other derelictions in the activity of party committees, Soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations. This was pointed out more forcefully than ever before, but with total justification in the report of the Central Committee.

While we will draw the necessary conclusions, republic workers must renounce time-worn stereotypes. Why are the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade O. M. Beysenov), Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade G. M. Murzagaliyev), Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrade V. T. Kazachkov), and certain other departments still doing so little work with their enterprises?

In the present process of change, we naturally count upon the authoritative words and good example of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, its Buro, Secretariat and departments.

We would consider it possible for the Regulations of the CPSU to reduce the frequency with which plenums of party obkoms, kraykoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are convened.

Kazakh CP CC Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb p 5

[Excerpts] From the speech by Z. K. Kamalidenov, secretary, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Ideological work is becoming a key factor in acceleration. Experience is acquired and the practice of effective, purposeful action is developed.

In addition to the progress that is being made along the entire front of ideological-educational activity today, virtually every oblast, city and rayon organization is amassing experience in working more extensively on one or two directions that are particularly important for a given region.

As emphasized in the new draft of the Program of the CPSU, it is essential that the ideas and theory upon which ideological activity is based have depth,

that they completely and precisely take into account the realities of internal and international life and the higher nonmaterial needs of the working people, that they be close to the people, that they be truthful and understandable.

But these are the very things that they frequently lack. How can one speak of the efficacy of economic studies and the restructuring of the economic thinking of our cadres if this most important program is neglected in our largest departments--ministries and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial committee, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Glavmaastroy [Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata], and certain others?

Here is another fact. We talk a great deal about school reform, about improving specialist training, and universal computer literacy, which are essential to acceleration. But at the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute, for example, there was a delay of a whole year in putting a powerful, sophisticated computer into operation. At the Alma-Ata Power Engineering Institute, expensive imported high-voltage equipment has been standing outdoors in its original condition for 3 years. The entire Tselinograd Construction Engineering Institute has just one robot and even it is broken. Young people attending the Kokchetav Machine Building Technicum are trained on machine tools produced in 1956.

And what kind of morality can be instilled in youth by some members of the teaching staff who do not disdain to accept bribes or extort money for admitting students to an institute, for giving them passing grades on examinations and for guaranteeing the successful defense of their diplomas? In the last 5 years, 78 workers at higher education institutions and technicums were sentenced for bribe-taking, including 13 persons last year.

The specialists graduating from our institutes and technicums must, in addition to their basic profession, also have a second, social profession and must have acquired solid skills enabling them to work with people as lecturers, propagandists, and organizers of amateur talent activity and physical culture-sports work.

We clearly do not have enough ideological cadres. We must strive to improve their training, retraining, screening, placement and indoctrination.

Experience shows that not everyone is always equal to the high position of an ideological worker. Shortcomings in personal behavior, and any deviation from the norms of socialist morality cannot be tolerated. Equally intolerable is the fact that some do not see and others do not wish to see innovation in the work, while still others wish to return to the good old days and old methods.

When we analyze our work from this point of view, we candidly state that by no means all those who are trusted to be educators are performing as well as they should. Nor is all well in the creative unions, especially in the Union of Writers. The journals ZHULDYZ and PROSTOR and the newspaper KAZAKH ADEBIYETI still publish literary criticism that is narrow, flattering and superficial. The published works contain no vivid, multifaceted images of our contemporaries. There are many negative phenomena in the republic's

Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] where there are serious abuses in the use of the honorarium fund. Publishing house workers are constantly publishing their own works and books by their friends, relatives and acquaintances and are collecting high fees for doing so.

It would be another matter if the books were in demand by the readership. However, this is by no means the case! Approximately half a million of copies of literary works published between 1981 and 1983 were unsold. More than half of them are works of fiction.

The published books include books that are artistically inferior and ideologically harmful.

Not only are there printing defects, there are ideological defects as well. Not only are there financial costs, there are ideological costs as well.

Some aides clearly lack the training, ability and experience. There still persists "ideological omnivorousness" such that ideologues follow in the wake of events and are unable to evaluate facts clearly, unequivocally from a class position. The "peaceful coexistence" with religion, which has taken root in some places, is a source of alarm in this regard. Things have gone so far in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, for example, that in some rayons it is difficult to say who is in charge of the situation: ideological workers who are led by rayon party committee secretaries or self-styled mullahs.

We are justifiably proud of the attainments of Lenin's national policy. But we cannot fail to see that narrowmindedness still exists in everyday life.

In recent years, much has been done to secure the practical implementation of the national aspect of cadre policy. Our cadres take in the best and worthiest representatives of all nations and nationalities. But here, too, there must be a serious effort to see to it that the screening, placement, and reserve of cadres and their promotion accord fully with the party's current requirements.

This demand applies equally to such issues as the admission of students and pupils to VUZs and technicums, the proportionality of representation in the sphere of science and culture, the formation of national detachments of the working class, and other vitally important problems that the working people justifiably emphasize in their letters and suggestions and that must be resolved on the basis of practically proven socialist principles.

Kokchhetav Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Excerpts] From the speech by M. R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Oblast Party Committee.

The development of our oblast's economy was dynamic under the last five-year plan. Its production potential and the well-being of its working people have

improved. Industry for the most part met all its targets. Consumer goods production increased. Plans for commissioning housing, schools, vocational-technical training schools, hospitals, and kindergartens were fulfilled.

But the last five years were not easy. We also endured many serious ordeals. The party obkom, which has clearly evaluated the situation and is deeply aware of its responsibility, clearly sees that everything that should have been done has not been done. We must self-critically admit that shortcomings in the management of the economy, in organizational and political work have also affected our performance. The return on capital investment is still low, especially in the agro-industrial complex. Five-year plan targets for the procurement of grain, meat, milk, and wool were not met. A number of farms sustained heavy losses.

The existing situation could not fail to alarm the party obkom. We see the solution to lie in the decisive turn to intensive factors, in the increased activity of party committees and organizations, in the strengthening of discipline, and in the raising of demand. This approach has already promoted a number of changes for the better. The results of practical actions and inquiry are already evident.

In the final year of the five-year plan, wheat was for the first time intensively cultivated over an area of one million hectares. Even in the face of adverse weather conditions, this made it possible to harvest an additional 440,000 tons of grain. Farm workers met the year's quota for deliveries of all types of livestock products and, moreover, the quality of these products was appreciably higher.

The party obkom assigns a special role in the solution of all problems to the more effective use of the production potential, to qualitative and intensive methods, to the improvement of organizational and political work, and to the restructuring of the cadres' thinking.

Scientific potential, which is absolutely essential to progress, plays a large part in the development of agricultural production and in the introduction of progressive knowhow on a broad scale. Unfortunately, as a result of the inertia and incompetence of some managers and specialists, valuable recommendations remain hidden. Not only production workers, but to a considerable degree, scientists themselves are also to blame here.

In our oblast and other oblasts, there are a number of small affiliates and base points of various scientific research institutes in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, economics, mechanization, etc. But the necessary material base and qualified cadres are lacking.

Naturally, this situation cannot continue because scientific-technical progress requires the most active practical actions on the part of science as well.

Much in this regard depends directly on Gosagroprom and on comrades Gukasov and Medeubekov. The new APK [agro-industrial complex] organs will presumably



focus their attention not only on purely production matters, but on scientific support for agriculture as well.

It will evidently be feasible to organize a scientific center for the development and improvement of intensive technologies in agricultural production on the basis of a number of scientific research institutes in the republic.

Stereotypes, empty rhetoric, and official exhortations are still found in party educational work. The penchant for short-lived campaigns has not yet been overcome. We are entitled to expect the propaganda and agitation department and the culture department of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the appropriate ministries and departments, and the entire ideological corps to effect a thorough restructuring in accordance with the demands of the time and the problems before us.

Many problems pertaining to people's life and work are still being slowly resolved.

We call upon the KaSSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Gosplan and Gosagroprom to find a solution to these problems. The time has obviously come for the republic to devise a target program for the social development of the countryside.

KaSSR Minister Makiyevskiy

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 6

[Excerpts] From the speech by N. M. Makiyevskiy, KaSSR Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

Criticism leveled at the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises at the present congress was entirely objective. Builders are deeply in debt with regard to the growth of the republic's production potential and the resolution of social problems. Unfortunately, we-- the leadership of the ministry and many construction organizations--have attributed this unfortunate state of affairs to various difficulties, did little to overcome them, and failed to use our considerable reserves to improve production activity.

The past year was noteworthy for the ministry's active search for internal reserves, for ways of intensifying construction. Higher demands were made on executive personnel for their assigned task. It was necessary to discharge some officials who were unable to adapt to modern demands. A more precise, efficient system of management using computerized management systems was devised. A system of unified engineering preparations for construction is already in its second year of development. The ministry's collegium has approved and activated an integrated scientific-technical program known as Intensifikatsiya-90. Based on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, this program calls for securing the given growth of the volume of contractor-performed work and labor productivity and for the reduction of the material-intensiveness and cost of production. Engineering centers have been

set up for the daily supervision and coordination of work pertaining to scientific-technical progress in the ministry and in trusts. Engineer task groups are created in brigades, sectors and shops.

The volume of construction and installation work performed last year throughout the ministry as a whole increased by 5.3 percent--an increase of 55 million rubles. Labor productivity rose four percent. All projects of paramount importance to the state were put into operation and the year's plan for commissioning housing, general education schools, vocational-technical training schools, and polyclinics was fulfilled. Profits rose twofold and the expenditure of cement, rolled metal and lumber per million [rubles' worth] of work performed was reduced.

But we are not satisfied with the existing situation and we realize that the restructuring of work in the ministry itself as well as in many subordinate organizations is proceeding at a slow pace. The ministry is not sufficiently decisive in combating outmoded methods in production and in the organization of production. Over half of the organizations failed to meet their plan targets.

Analysis shows that engineering work is usually neglected in lagging organizations, that organizational-technical measures are carried out only on paper, that the brigade contract is introduced in reports, but that the organization of labor, production and management is at an extremely low level. Half of the workers still perform manual labor. Existing machinery is for the most part operated in one shift. As a result, the current year's labor productivity growth target was unfulfilled.

The high economic growth rates envisaged in the Basic Directions for Kazakhstan's economy, especially for the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical and petrochemical industry, impose a high degree of responsibility on the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

In the current year, the volume of work must be increased by 9.3 percent and 80 production capacities must be put into operation as well as a number of capacities in agroprom, light industry and other branches. We must build almost 2 million meters, schools with 25,000 [pupil] places, a considerable number of hospitals, polyclinics and preschool institutions. Labor productivity must be increased by 4.7 percent. The ministry was converted to a two-tier system of management at the republic level. The new structure brought the ministry closer to production. Today, every trust has everything it needs to resolve questions associated with the fulfillment of plant targets. The first months of work show that this is the right course. The volume of work under the new conditions rose by more than nine percent in January. The effort to intensify construction work is being carried out more purposefully.

Special attention is devoted to creating stable collectives of builders. A major effort is being made to create enlarged brigade-sectors on a full cost-accounting basis with remuneration based on the end result, with an engineering group and with resources being supplied to the brigades. Such

brigades, which perform an annual volume of work ranging between 500,000 and 5 million rubles, are usually headed by the most experienced workers, engineers or technicians. More than 200 brigade-sectors have already been created. It is planned to perform over 70 percent of the construction work by the brigade contract method.

The further expansion of the progressive watch [vakhtovyy] method requires that the client--the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Fertilizers, and Ministry of the Petroleum Industry--design lightweight industrial components and prefabricated modular systems for use in their construction projects. An absolutely intolerable situation is developing with respect to the supply of construction projects with equipment with large unit capacity and motor transport. A persistent effort must be made to resolve these problems.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 4

[Excerpts] From the speech by S. A. Mukashev, chairman, Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The attention of the highest organ of state power and the local Soviets was focused on the all-round development of the national economy, on the satisfaction of the working people's continuously growing needs and demands, on strengthening socialist legality, and on protecting the rights and interests of citizens.

At the same time, it should be recognized that positive changes in the activity of the Soviets are very slow in coming, that many of them continue to work in the old way. Everyone claims to be in favor of qualitative change, but in fact much remains the same. As before, there is much routine business, formalism and inertia that obscure the perspective and impede the resolution of vitally important issues.

In the republic today, there are more than 16,000 rural population centers where 44 percent of the total population lives. The face of the countryside has changed appreciably. At the same time, the existing potential is by no means being used to the fullest. The problem of heat and water supply and sewer systems has not even been resolved in the majority of rayon centers. The construction of more than half of the farm centers on sovkhoses remains incomplete. The average availability of housing to the family of rural workers is 76 percent. Almost a thousand rural population centers must have their water hauled in. The construction of intrafarm roads is lagging. Many villages and auls still do not have wireless radio.

The development of so-called "small population centers" is an acute question. Most of them today do not have stores, medical aid and midwife stations, preschool institutions, bathhouses, and clubs. The living and working conditions of animal husbandrymen, especially those working on distant pastureland, require dramatic improvement.

The implementation of the school reform requires our unflagging, daily attention. Soviets of People's Deputies have not been steadfast in the fulfillment of the indicated measures. There are still too few general education schools and kindergartens. During the five-year plan, the shortfall was as follows: pupil places in schools--19,500; places in vocational-technical training schools--30,000; places in kindergartens--24,000 places. Against the background of all these shortages, people are justifiably indignant over the construction of "hunting lodges," so-called "small hotels" for oblast executive committees, and other prestigious projects for which officials in a number of our republic's oblasts have been deservedly criticized in the central press. The Soviets are directly to blame for this.

The republic adopted an integrated program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the service sphere.

However, many enterprises frequently remain on paper. Integrated receiving points that are built at the expense of a great deal of labor occasionally either are not in operation or else only sell slow-moving products.

Little is being done to develop and strengthen the material base of enterprises in the service sphere. The limits allocated for its development are not met each year. In the last 3 years, more than 300 service facilities were not commissioned.

Village, rayon and even some urban public health institutions still fall far short of the demands. The incidence of illness among the population of some oblasts is continuously high.

Some oblispolkoms have already been justifiably criticized for the poor work of trade. I would also like to call attention to the need to bring proper order to the system of procurement and the intrafarm expenditure of livestock products.

Local Soviets are not keeping a proper count of the population's livestock, tolerate mismanagement and waste, and do not take issue with people who are living from unearned income.

The republic currently numbers 2980 local Soviets. This is a large force that can and should resolve major and minor state and social issues.

Less than a year passed before elections to local Soviets in the republic were held. During that time, almost 1300 chairmen, deputy chairmen and secretaries of executive committees were replaced. More than half of them were released as failing to cope with their duties and for other reasons. Sixty persons who were not deputies were appointed to elected positions in the Soviets. This violated the procedure for electing Soviet executive organs.

The congress noted work with cadres as one of the key issues. Of late, a number of serious errors in their screening and placement were detected. The Central Committee is taking measures to eliminate the various shortcomings.



At the same time, collegiality and publicity are frequently absent from this work. And indeed, the absence of publicity is the reason for much needless discussion, guessing and conjecture. The educational activity of party organizations is damaged as a result. At the behest of the Central Committee's Buro, I took part in the work of the Chimkent and Taldy-Kurgan party conferences which were held, it must be said, in a complex situation. Literally on the eve of the conference, all secretaries of the Chimkent Obkom and many gorkoms and raykoms were replaced; in Taldy-Kurgan, the oblast conference was rescheduled.

Central Asian Military District Commander

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb p 4

[Excerpts] From the speech by V. N. Lobov, commander, Red Banner Central Asian Military District.

District servicemen wholeheartedly support our party's wise policy. They are fully aware that a high level of combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces, which precludes any attempt at a test of strength and is a reliable restraint on the aspirations of imperialist circles and their accomplices, is the urgent demand of the day.

District communists have adopted a policy of restructuring the style, forms and methods of their work. A typical feature of the new approach is the higher demands that are made on the political, practical and moral qualities of the command staff.

At the same time that they resolve problems relating to maintaining their combat readiness, district personnel also make a definite contribution to the development of the republic's economy every year.

In the process of resolving problems associated with the further strengthening of the defensive capability of our Homeland and raising the combat potential of the armed forces, there are many points at which the activities of military cadres intersect with the activities of local party, Soviet and social organizations.

The reference is first and foremost to the human factor, to man himself, whose education begins in the family, in school, and on the job. The working people of Kazakhstan are justifiably proud that many soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, and officers inducted from Kazakhstan have been awarded combat orders and medals for courage and heroism in the performance of their international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It would appear that agitation-propaganda and political education work should demonstrate more convincingly the real military threat to our country that is presented by the USA and its NATO accomplices and the need to be prepared to defend the Homeland.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the fact that the ranks of the armed forces receive good reinforcements from Kazakhstan's oblasts, some of the inductees

have only a vague notion about the military political situation and are somewhat indifferent in their assessment of the situation.

In the process of military-patriotic work, it is important to devote more attention to seeing to it that youth master the fundamentals of the military arts, to instill in future servicemen a sense of responsibility for the performance of their constitutional and military duty. Some of them lack sufficient labor preparation, are not physically, morally and psychologically fit, and unprepared for the rigors of army services. The physical plant for primary military training is in need of further improvement in many oblasts.

However the chief of military training of the KaSSR Ministry of Education also does not as yet demonstrate the proper interest in solving these problems.

It would seem that a more significant contribution here could be made by the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee departments headed by comrades Bibikov and Yefimov and by certain propaganda and agitation departments and the administrative organs of a number of oblast party committees.

Naturally, these are not the only problems associated with the coordination of our joint efforts in improving the quality of military-patriotic work and in raising our country's defensive potential. More attention must be given to the problem of improving military accounting discipline, to the training of specialists for the armed forces by DOSAAF, and to increasing the activity level of patronage work.

North Kazakhstan Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 5

[Excerpts] From the speech by V. T. Stepanov, first secretary, North Kazakhstan Party Committee.

The last 5 years were not an easy time for us. But even under these conditions, the oblast party organization primarily concentrated on the problem of securing the more complete utilization of the existing production-economic potential and on mobilizing people for productive labor.

Plans for the economic development of oblast industry were overfulfilled on this basis. Output during the five-year plan period rose by 26.8 percent and labor productivity increased by 21 percent.

Nevertheless, the party obkom was not able to bring the effective influence of the party to bear in all sectors, to create an atmosphere of high responsibility among the cadres, and to secure the observance of state, plan and performance discipline everywhere. We have not been entirely able to overcome inertia entirely and to eradicate obsolete methods of management.

In view of the fact that in the very first year of the new five-year plan, we will have to increase industrial output by 7.6 percent compared with the average annual 5.4 percent during the last five-year period, the obkom primarily emphasizes the scientific-technical modernization of production, the

attainment of the highest level of labor productivity and substantial changes in the sphere of the people's material and nonmaterial living conditions which are directly related to the intensification of the human factor.

First of all, I would like to note that a good effect is produced by the improvement of social conditions which has made it possible to curb the migration of people from the countryside. What is more, during the years of the five-year plan, the work force on sovkhozes and kolkhozes increased by almost 5000 persons. The introduction of intensive technologies and progressive knowhow into agricultural practice is producing appreciable results.

Suffice it to say that the intensive farming of 500,000 hectares of wheat last year produced in an additional harvest of 6 quintals per hectare, as a result of which the oblast harvested an average 17 quintals of grain per hectare.

We have major complaints against the republic's agroprom and the planning committee. The point at issue is to strike an appropriate balance between material-technical resources and capital investments and the plan targets that mount from one year to the next.

Let us take the question of grain. What is the existing practice in the republic? The area of intensively farmed land in oblasts is determined on the basis of their fallow land and deliveries of mineral fertilizers are planned accordingly. Under these conditions, our oblast, which has the lowest percent of fallow land, also receives the lowest share of these preparations. Is this correct? Of course not. It contradicts the intensive land use policy and obviously imposes the worst possible conditions on us.

Another question. As is known, our oblast suffers more than others from the mass contagion of its publicly owned livestock with infectious diseases.

Paradoxical though it may be, I must say that the entire matter boils down to numerous checks and the publication of exhortative decrees, orders and other directives that do not by any means take the place of the necessary material and financial resources.

In a word, we wish that agroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rekhimov) would not leave us alone with these problems, that Comrade Rybnikov, secretary of the Central Committee, and the appropriate departments (comrades Anufriyev and Urzhumov) would continuously address these important, difficult issues.

The further development of the oblast's productive forces is more and more seriously complicated by the weak material-technical base of construction organizations, in particular the Petropavlovskstroy Trust and the housebuilding combine belonging to the republic's Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

All this is well known to Comrade Minister Makiyevskiy, who has been confronted with these questions on more than one occasion. However, their resolution is constantly postponed, there is virtually no technical retooling

of construction ministry enterprises, and the ministry has made it a practice to expand the trust's contract without allocating any funds whatsoever for the development of its industrial base. While this is well known to the Central Committee's Construction and Municipal Services Department (Comrade Krasnoselskiy), there is no feeling that an effective influence is being exerted [by the Central Committee] on the ministry and on the development of the oblast's construction industry base. Nor is Comrade Ye. F. Bashmakov, Central Committee secretary, giving us sufficient help.

We are hoping that the Central Committee and its Buro will pursue a firmer line on the resolution of all these issues.

In this regard, it should be noted that the restructuring of the work methods of the higher echelons has for the most part not filtered down to the lower levels.

In the course of the report and election campaign, young, resourceful workers joined the leadership of party committees and organizations and the party obkom apparatus. But they clearly lack experience.

The unceasing flow of paper from the central organs is an impediment to organizational work at the local level. During the five-years, the party obkom received from the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers 1585 decrees (some of which duplicated one another) on the basis of which we also had to make our own decisions.

It should be added that Central Committee departments also request a large volume of various types of information by telephone and teletype. We must more frequently conduct many meetings and other measures upon orders from higher up, at which we convince ourselves of the need to do more work among the masses.

#### KaSSR Education Minister

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 6

[Excerpts] From the speech by KaSSR Education Minister K. B. Balakhmetov.

The Ministry of Education is still not converting the school to the qualitatively new level of operation as fast as it should.

Some teachers still try to cover up their pedagogical blunders with supposedly high indicators of academic performance. In addition to this, the fact that pupils in some oblasts must spend school time performing various kinds of agricultural work and other measures unrelated to the learning process makes it difficult to fulfill the curricula completely.

Unfortunately, the paper-shuffling, speechifying nature of leadership in the system of public education has not yet been eliminated. The measures that are being taken to secure the further improvement of social education are not yet sufficiently effective and as a result the level of legal infractions by republic school pupils is not declining. There are serious shortcomings in



the organization of teaching, social education and legal work among pupils and students. Sufficiently high demands are not being made on parents who fail to discharge their child-rearing obligations. The role of labor collectives has not been raised in this regard.

Only a few months remain until we make the transition to the new structure of our system of general secondary education, i. e., until children begin attending school at the age of 6. The republic has amassed experience in schooling six-year olds. However it must be said that the most important factor in making the transition to the schooling of children in this category is the creation of all the necessary conditions. The mass schooling of six-year olds requires the considerable expansion of existing area as a result of new construction, add-on construction, and the more rational use of existing school buildings. However, as a result of the lag in commissioning general education schools and preschool institutions in recent years, we encounter major difficulties in commencing the schooling of six-year olds. A number of oblasts (Karaganda, Turgay, Chimkent, and the city of Alma-Ata) have still not commenced the construction of modular add-ons, are planning the schooling of six-year olds by increasing the number of classroom shifts or by creating primitive conditions for them; in some places, the transition is being artificially impeded.

We are seriously alarmed by the supply of furniture (and its poor quality) to schools and preschool institutions.

The republic has made an concerted effort to improve the labor training and vocational guidance of school pupils.

Labor associations of school pupils and especially pupils' production brigades and labor detachments of upper graders have undergone further development. An ever larger number of pupils' production brigades are being converted to year-round agricultural work. But in addition to the positive aspects of our work, there are also many serious shortcomings and omissions.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz complexes are developing slowly in rural areas. Many base enterprises do not attach proper significance to the creation of workplaces in projection.

Some ministries and departments--Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Main Administration for the Construction of Rice-Growing Sovkhozes, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and others have not gone beyond the adoption of joint orders pertaining to the reform. However, the effort to improve the labor training and vocational guidance of youth has not begun in earnest and therefore the contracts that are concluded between the school and the base enterprise are frequently of a formal nature.

The decisive role in the implementation of the school reform belongs to the teacher.

However, the qualitative structure of our republic's teachers is almost eight percent below the all-union level and there is an appreciable shortage of educationists. There is a shortage of preschool personnel, of primary grade

teachers with higher education, teachers of Russian for non-Russian-speaking schools, teachers of physical culture, labor training, history, and subjects in the esthetic cycle.

The teacher shortage is primarily the result of personnel turnover, particularly in the northern oblasts. The proper housing, living and working conditions have not been provided for teachers everywhere.

More than 14,000 of the republic's school workers require better housing and living conditions, including more than 7000 persons who are living in private apartments.

While the republic's network of pedagogical educational institutions is adequate, the admission of students and pupils is not properly organized everywhere, and personnel training does not always accord with local needs. While the narrow specialization of pedagogical higher educational institutions would be desirable, there are numerous proposals to inaugurate new specialties in oblasts so that each pedagogical higher educational institution would have the entire complex of pedagogical specialties.

For the first time in many years, the plan for commissioning general education schools and preschool institutions was overfulfilled. As stated in the report, the construction of educational facilities is proceeding at a slow pace in some parts of the republic.

The material base of educational institutions needs to be enlarged. Republic VUZs train teachers on an obsolete technical base and lack modern computers and equipment. At the present time, there are 6.5 square meters of usable space per student in the republic's pedagogical institutes (compared with the 14.5 square meters called for in the norm); in teacher training schools--5 square meters and 7-8 square meters, respectively. There are too few student dormitories. In a number of pedagogical VUZs, dormitory space is 50 percent below the required level. However, the construction of these facilities continues to be performed extremely unsatisfactorily by the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Glavmaastroy.

The necessary capital investments are not allocated for the construction of housing for the teaching staff of pedagogical educational institutions at the same time that over 1000 teachers do not have apartments, including 500 who are living in student dormitories. This factor also causes turnover among research and teaching personnel. Requests from party obkoms and from oblispolkoms in this regard are unheeded.

KaSSR Gosagroprom Chairman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 6

[Excerpts] From the speech by E. Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman, KaSSR Council of Ministers; chairman, republic Gosagroprom.

We did not attain the goals indicated in the Food Program. We fell short in our purchases of grain, meat, sugar beets, cotton, vegetables, wool, and other agricultural products. The weather is not the only factor involved. The

principal blame lies with those of us who are affiliated with the agro-industrial complex, with those to whom the party and the people have entrusted this sector of the work.

Departmental barriers have been eliminated between the production and processing of agricultural products. The possibility has been granted to plan capital investments and to balance the requirements of production, storage and processing. The size of the administrative staff has been substantially reduced, while salaries for skilled personnel have been raised.

Grain production has been and continues to be our republic's key problem. In order to secure the stable production of 29-30 million tons of grain and the sale of at least 16.4 million tons of this grain to the state, we must launch a program for the broad intensification of all grain farming.

In the current year, the area of intensive farming will be expanded to 5.5 million hectares. In addition to spring wheat, the intensively farmed area will include corn and rice as well as millet (200,000 hectares). We must produce at least 3.3 million additional tons of grain on the basis of this factor alone. At the present time, our agronomic science has made the necessary recommendations on the intensive farming of not only spring wheat, but on other crops as well. Unfortunately, not all these recommendations are being fully utilized.

Animal husbandry has been and continues to be the most important sector of our work.

There continue to be major derelictions. The most important among them are: the shortage and poor quality of fodder; deficiencies in the reproduction of all types of livestock; the lack of order in the accounting and expenditure of livestock products for own needs; inattention to breeding work; and animal diseases.

The attained level of fodder production does not satisfy the needs of animal husbandry. The production of legumes is increasing at a slow rate. The yield of corn, lucerne, peas and rape is growing slowly. The production of soy beans--the crop that offers the main solution to the solution of fodder protein--is developing very slowly.

Little meat-and-bone meal, few whole and dry no-fat milk, little fodder yeast, lysine, and other nitrogen-containing mineral and synthetic additives are being produced. The annual shortage of fodder yeast is 400,000-500,000 tons and the problem of digestible protein continue to be two of the most important problems.

Natural fodder land, which comprises 50 percent of the forest-steppe and up to 80 percent of the arid land, occupies a large share of the republic's land. Here, little is done to raise their productivity.

We have not yet resolved the problem of cultivating high-yield corn hybrids, and in the northern part of the republic--early-ripening hybrids capable of

forming ears before the milky-wax and wax stage of ripeness in 100-105 days of the growing season.

Every irrigated hectare is not working at full capacity on many farms in the southern and eastern oblasts of the republic. The main reason is that insufficient attention is paid to the agricultural technique of cultivating these crops.

We are justly criticized for our inadequate facilities for storing and processing agricultural products. We have a particular shortage of potato and vegetable storage facilities.

Even our best laid plans will be unfulfilled if we do not devote paramount attention to economic issues. First of all, all types of cost accounting and the development of the collective contract do not require any kind of capital investments or material resources. There is a need for skillful, painstaking work. We, however, who are already in our third year of this effort have succeeded in drawing only 30 percent of the crop industry workers and 17 percent of the animal husbandry workers into the brigade contract. Even then the percentage of formalism is still high. Only a handful of farms have made the full transition to total internal cost accounting.

The task of the entire Gosagroprom system is bring about fundamental corrections in the economics of agricultural production on the basis of the new economic conditions, the strict economy of all types of materials, especially fuels and lubricants and fuel-energy resources.

The large problems that confront us in the 12th Five-Year Plan first of all require a demanding and at the same time solicitous attitude toward cadres--especially toward the leaders of sovkhoses, kolkhoses and RAPOs [rayon agro-industrial associations].

Thus, in Tselingrad Oblast in 1985, 21 sovkhos directors or 17 percent were replaced; in North Kazakhstan Oblast--20 directors or 18 percent; in Kokchetav and Aktyubinsk oblasts--22 each or one-fifth of all sovkhos directors.

This wave is intensifying even more today. Every year, the republic Gosagronom investigates 4-5 sovkhos directors at the request of the various oblasts.



## FURTHER DISCUSSION OF AUDITING, CREDENTIALS COMMISSIONS REPORTS

Pavlodar Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by P.I. Yerpilov, Pavlodar Obkom first secretary]

[Excerpts] The Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex is developing at an accelerated pace. Over a five-year period producer goods have increased by one and one-half times and the volume of industrial production has grown by almost 29 percent. Moreover, coal production has increased by 21 percent, electrical energy production has gone up by 74 percent, ferro-alloy production by 41 percent, tractor output by 17 percent, and bulldozer production by 54 percent. Newly commissioned machinery of the priority Vostochnyy reserve are being successfully assimilated for the production of 15 million tons of coal per year.

Capital construction is being implemented at a rapid pace and on a large scale. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan capital investments valued at billions of rubles have been put into operation, 2.3 million square meters of housing space have been constructed, or 46 thousand families have improved their housing conditions. The plans for opening up new housing units, schools, children's institutions, and clubs in 1985 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, have been fulfilled.

By utilizing new economic conditions, the workers of the agro-industrial complex have fulfilled the Five-Year Plan assignments for the procurement of meat, eggs, potatoes, and vegetables. In comparison to the 10th Five-Year Plan, the average annual volume of state purchases of cattle and poultry has increased by 12 percent, by five percent for purchases of milk, and by 22 percent for purchases of eggs.

There has been considerable stagnation in making new capacities operational at electric power stations, especially the Ekibastuz GRES-1, intensive mazut refinery plants, in the petroleum refinery and metallurgical complex, at tractor plants as well as at the ferro-alloy plant and enterprises of the construction industry. This has led to a reduced capital-output ratio for the oblast as a whole.

A number of developmental problems of the oblast's agro-industrial complex are slow in finding a resolution. Many farms could not maintain high levels of agricultural production because of unfavorable weather conditions. Consequently, the oblast has been in arrears to the state for five years with respect to procurements of grain, milk, and wool. The qualitative indices of goods being produced have been low and their production costs have been high. New technology is slowly and insufficiently being introduced as are cost accounting and collective contractual work, particularly in animal husbandry.

All of this has been the result of serious shortcomings in the operational style and methods of the Party obkom, its buro and secretariat. Above all, we have not been able to implement the necessary psychological retuning of personnel in the light of the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The first electric power unit of the Ekibastuz GRES-2 has been slated to be put into operation in 1987. The Party obkom has been taking measures to provide worker personnel for the construction site and to intensify organizational-Party and political-mass work. However, in order to meet that task, the Ekibastuzenergostroy trust must make 156 million rubles operational by 1986. In other words, it must increase the volume of operations achieved in 1985 by two and one-half times. That cannot be accomplished by the trust's presently existing capacities. The Party obkom has appealed to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification on a number of occasions, but the problems still remain unresolved today. This can lead to a disruption in the opening of new electric power capacities. The Construction and Municipal Services Department of the Kazakh CP Central Committee (comrade N. F. Krasnoselskiy) has not been rendering the necessary assistance to resolve these problems.

In the face of the enormous scale of construction that has unfolded in our territory, any "warps" in the overall development of the region could leave the economy of the industrial sectors without reliable rear support, and the cities and settlements could be left with a weak infrastructure.

There is presently already a serious lag in housing construction and the material base of the complex's social-cultural sphere. True, concrete measures have been taken in recent years for the all-out development of the Ekibastuz fuel-power complex. And some definite positive results have been achieved. Over a three-year period the city of Ekibastuz has opened up almost 450 square meters of new housing, school space for 4,700 pupils, kindergartens accommodating 1,800 children, a family club and power engineers' club accommodating 1,000 persons, and many other important facilities.

However, there is still no comprehensive approach to the economic development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz industrial region. This has led to a disproportionate balance between productive and non-productive capital investments. Principal attention has been given to starting up the

operation of industrial machinery while the development of auxiliary inter-sector plants has been put aside. Consequently, the structure of the territorial complex is breaking up into separate departmental areas isolated from each other, and enterprises are experiencing great difficulties in acquiring resources, raw materials, and particularly, personnel.

The situation is complicated by serious ecological problems brought about by high concentration of industrial facilities.

Trade Unions Council Chairman

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by V. K. Kadyrbayev, Chairman Kazakh Trade Unions Council]

[Excerpts] The republic's trade union organizations have been sharply criticized here at the congress.

The Kazakh trade union, its presidium, and the republic committees of the trade unions have as yet not been able to restructure the organization of socialist competition under the new conditions. Consequently, the Red Banners are often awarded to enterprises where the labor and production discipline is on a low level and where even defective merchandise is produced. For example, last year the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Lumber Industry, and the trade union committees declared the Alma-Ata Fur Combine and the Aktyubin Furniture Factory to be the winners of an industrial sector competition. At the same time, the organs of the All-Union State Standard rejected almost an entire inspected batch of goods produced by them.

One must also acknowledge in a self critical manner that the work of the trade union organizations is still not sufficiently aggressive and there is a lack of the necessary degree of irreconcilability with violations of labor discipline and drunkenness.

In order to overcome these negative phenomena we are placing greater demands and exactingness on the trade union personnel and aktiv. However, the measures that are being taken are clearly insufficient.

The cultural-athletic institutions of the trade unions have not restructured their operations. Many of them are not open on workers' days off or during evening hours, even in the republic's capital. We recognize the measure of responsibility that they bear for the state of affairs in this area.

Let us take the problem of labor safety regulations. During the past Five-Year Plan twice as much money was allocated for these purposes than was assigned in the previous period, and the working conditions of 660 thousand persons were improved. However, the condition of plant safety equipment is still unsatisfactory. The number of injuries with serious consequence has increased in 17 sectors, six oblasts of the republic, particularly at electric power enterprises (Minister comrade Kazachkov), non-ferrous metallurgy (comrade Takezhanov), in the organizations of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction (comrade Yezhikov-Babakhanov, and in the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts. Many ministries and departments are as a rule not concerned with the introduction of industrial safety control systems, safety standards, or the improvement of medical services for workers.

Lost worker time because of illness exceeds by eight to ten times the amount of time lost due to absenteeism and machinery breakdowns combined at enterprises of the construction materials industry (minister comrade Beysenov), local industry (comrade Murzagaliyev), and sectors of the State Agro-Industrial Administration. Suffice to say that because of that reason, hundreds of thousands of workers fail to go to work every day throughout the republic as a whole.

One cannot help note that several thousand virtually healthy persons are not working because of unjustifiably issued medical certificates which results in an annual expenditure of 30 million rubles. This is not the first time this problem has been raised, but this faulty practice continues, and the republic's Ministry of Health (comrade Aliyev) is not taking active measures in this regard. Trade union funds totaling 102 million rubles are being allocated for the improvement and development of public health resort and tourist-excursion services in the current year of the Five-Year Plan. But we need help for the complete assimilation of the appropriated funds. In the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry and the Main Alma-Ata Construction Administration (comrades Makiyevskiy and Krasikov) underassimilated five million rubles.

In the way of self criticism, I must say that we have committed serious shortcomings in the selection, placement, and training of personnel. There have been instances of protectionism and nepotism in the selection of personnel for the trade union apparatus in the Alma-Atinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts, yes, and in the Kazakh trade union as well. Measures are now being taken to improve the quality of trade union and aktiv personnel. Unfortunately, we do not always get the necessary help from the individual Party committees in this regard.



Tselinograd Obkom First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Report by N. Ye. Morozov, Tselinograd Obkom First Secretary]

[Excerpts] Today we are not content and we cannot be content with the fact that higher potentials and internal reserves are not being fully utilized. The oblast has not fulfilled the Five-Year plans in a number of areas, particularly in grain production.

To put it frankly, the obkom, the rural raykoms, and supervisors and specialists of the agro-industrial complex could not accomplish a higher degree of organization and better agrotechnology because of the drought.

Consequently, we had a smaller harvest. Grain procurement was decreased by 38 percent. We have here ample data for a critical analysis of actions taken by the obkom and the agricultural supervisors, because many did fulfill the plan under the same conditions.

In January, 17 thousand heads of cattle with an average weight of 460 kilograms were slaughtered, milk yield increased, milk procurements are increasing, and the breeding and preservation of cattle have been improved. The Five-Year Plan for the production and sale of goods has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, and the production volume increased by 35 percent. Ninety-seven percent of that increment was achieved by higher labor productivity. Products are being delivered to a broader geographic area and includes exports to 38 countries of the world.

Capital construction efficiency has increased. Capital investments valued at billions of rubles have been made operational, new production machinery has been put into operation, the amount of funds assimilated for agro-industrial facilities has increased by one and one-half times, and the program for housing and social-cultural facility construction has been fulfilled.

A comprehensive oblast program "Intensification-90" has been worked out, and greater demands are being made for making new machinery fully operational, technical retooling, and the intensification of economizing on resources. A priority role has been given to agricultural machinery construction and the production of a new generation of highly efficient machines for soil-conservation technology.

In sizing up its affairs with the new requirements, the Party obkom sees that its task is to activate the human factor.

In improving our work style, we are striving to make the Party committees perform like organs of political leadership. However, in practice this requirement is not always met. The Party raykoms and gorkoms, and yes, even the obkom, often fall into economic disarray, not because they want this, but because circumstances force it upon them.

Not all of us have learned to be fully responsible for our affairs, and here, one must frankly say, we need more active support from the Kazakh CP Central Committee and its industrial sector departments which should show us an example of restructuring and which should raise the role of level of responsibility on the part of the republic ministries and departments.

There is a lack of coordination in the countryside. A Main Livestock Industry Administration has been created in the republic and fodder resources have been centralized. This is necessary in the drought years in order to maintain and preserve the major swine sovkhozes. But farms with five to seven thousand head of swine were incorporated into that administration whereas our specialized farms with 15 - 20 thousand head were left outside. Today the oblast has more than 350 thousand swine and only one sovkhov has been incorporated into the Main Livestock Administration. Who is supposed to look after this? Why do we have such non-objective approaches to the problem? To our bewilderment, written appeals are not being answered by the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee (Comrade Anufriyev) and the Central Committee Secretary comrade Rybnikov, and the problems are not being reviewed.

It is now important that the Central Committee industrial sector departments consider the personnel problems and the attitude of supervisors toward their assigned tasks at the level required by the April Plenum.

Light Industry Minister

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 4-5

[Report by A. Ch. Dzhomartov, KaSSR Light Industry Minister]

[Excerpts] The light industry of the republic is operating below its potential and is inadequately satisfying the public's need for essential high-quality goods. The industrial sector fell short of the approved Five-Year Plan by 981 million rubles.

Capital investments have been at a low level of efficiency. We have quite a few enterprises that are operating erratically, inconsistently, and not utilizing equipment economically. Raw materials and stock material are being over expended. One-third of the enterprises are not meeting their negotiated delivery obligations. There has not been a complete resolution of problems concerned with the production of high-demand goods without factory defects. Frequently considerable quantities of goods are defective or they sit in the warehouses while the public is unable to purchase what they acutely need.

The economic potential of our industrial sector has grown significantly during the past five-year period. Capital investments valued at 435 million rubles have been put into operation. This is 18 percent more than was accomplished in the 10th Five-Year Plan period. Newly opened facilities include three sewing factories, the Aktyubin Factory POSh [expansion unknown], the Kzyl-Ordin Factory of Nonwoven Materials, a footwear factory in Kustanay, porcelain ware plants in Kapchagay and Kokchetav, and a number of other facilities. Over 20 thousand units of new manufacturing equipment have been installed at the enterprises. The workers' social-domestic conditions have improved. Approximately 7,000 families have received new apartments.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan period capital investments valued at 490 million rubles are slated to be put into operation. Fifty-four percent of those investments will go for technical retooling. Other goals for that period include the introduction of 43 thousand units of new manufacturing equipment, a 24 percent-increase in production, and an increase in commodity output to an annual level of three billion rubles.

What is most important is to eliminate shortcomings quickly, put available reserves into operation, and raise production efficiency and product quality.

In order to meet those goals, the ministry has worked out comprehensive target programs for the development of the subsectors, an integrated comprehensive program "Kadry", and measures for a fundamental resolution of the problem concerned with product quality. A sector system for product quality control has been introduced. A comprehensive system for raising production efficiency is being broadly introduced at the enterprises along with the modernization of equipment, and improvements are being made in the brigade form of organization and work incentives.

The construction time for almost each one of our enterprises is two to three times longer than the established standard period. Last year the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the Main Alma-Ata Construction Administration fell behind in their work on industrial construction sites, and failed to meet plans for opening the second section of the Tselinograd Textile-Thread Factory which has been under construction since 1978, and the experimental products factory in Alma-Ata which has been under construction for five years. Planned construction dates were also not met for the Rudnen Knitwear, the Temirtau Hosiery, the Taldy-Kurgan Shoe factories, and the reconstruction of the Knitwear Association imeni Dzerzhinskiy of the Dzerzhinskiy Vocational Technical School in Alma-Ata.

These failures are not going unnoticed. The mere fact that the Kokchetav Porcelain Plant, the Kzyl-Ordin Factory of Nonwoven Materials, and the Tselinograd Textile-Thread Factory were not put into operation as planned, resulted in the non-production of 24 million units of porcelain ware, 50 million square meters of fabric materials, and 2,400 tons of cotton yarn.

The depreciation of industrial fixed capital at many of our enterprises is at a level of almost 50 percent. Much of the equipment is obsolete. There is not a single enterprise in our republic that does not have an acute need for new special highly efficient equipment. In accordance with the plans for technical retooling, enterprises are annually submitting purchase requests for new machinery, but no more than 60 percent of those orders are being filled by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Worse than that, the machinery is delivered with extensive gaps in design and factory work which makes it impossible to improve product quality markedly or to assure continued growth in productivity.

One must speak from the congress rostrum most strongly about the low quality of leather and fur raw materials, wool, and cotton fiber. Kazakhstan is the country's largest base of sheep raising. However, the deliveries of raw fur materials to the tanning plants fall short every year.

#### Komsomol First Secretary

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 5

[Report by S. A. Abdrakhmanov, Kazakhstan Komsomol First Secretary]

[Excerpts] The republic's Komsomol has assigned more than 20 thousand young men and women to the country's most important construction sites.

Almost 12 thousand installations and 640 million rubles have been into operation by soldiers comprised of student construction formations. The results of Komsomol patronage assistance to economically weak organizations are quite visible. Through the participation of Komsomol committees, the production of children's goods has increased by 17 percent and the variety of goods has expanded by one-third. Twenty-three thousand Komsomol-youth collectives have become worthy political instructors.

In the last five years in not a single one of the construction ministries' board meetings has there ever been an examination of questions concerned with the organization and reinforcement of Komsomol-youth collectives. Concrete help for the development of youth production subdivisions has yet to be rendered by the Kazakh trade union and the industrial ministries and departments.

Oftentimes the creative path of youth initiatives are blocked by the insurmountable barriers of stagnation and conservatism.



We must support those delegates who have advocated that the road to the incorporation of new methods must a shorter one. The time has come to place innovativeness on solid economic and legal ground. We must give serious intensive thought to finding new ways of exerting our influence on the vital convictions of young people and ways of molding their political and moral qualities. The role of art in this is inestimable.

Young people need of an ideal, a genuine hero, and an adept interpretation of complex contemporary phenomena. This must be a priority activity of the republic's creative unions and the repertory policy of the Ministry of Culture.

It is difficult to justify the drab copying of national programs by the programmers of youth and children's television in Kazakhstan.

In the manner of self-criticism, one must acknowledge that even the Komsomol is primarily giving lip service only to the problem of organizing leisure time. Many of the Komsomol committees have been inactive in regards to the organization of cells in the Society for Temperance. Last year alone, 27 thousand members of the Komsomol visited medical sobering up stations. This alarming figure is indicative of serious deficiencies in the work of the Komsomol Central Committee.

We recognize that the Komsomol organizations must intensify the physical tempering of young people. But the masses and the Komsomol are increasingly being further removed from the athletic committee headed by comrade Akpayev whose ambitions and non-critical manner are impeding cooperative efforts to develop the physical culture movement.

Courtyard clubs, which are intended to become the center of residential educational work, have become "outcasts" of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. The disastrous material situation of the clubs is exacerbated by the personnel problem. There are only three communists among the administrator-teachers, and almost 70 percent are of retirement age and only one out of five has an advanced pedagogical education. We suggest that the courtyard clubs be incorporated into the Komsomol and that they should also be made branches of the Pioneer Clubs. This kind of solution would also conform to the spirit of the school reform.

The urgency of the housing problem, comrades, is well known. The young people are making great efforts, without waiting to be told, to resolve this and other vital problems. "To build our own home with our own hands" is the motto of numerous groups working under Komsomol committees which want to erect youth housing complexes. Almost one-half of the housing and most places in the kindergartens have been given over to satisfying the needs of city-dwellers.

Tselina Railroad Administration Chief

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 6

[Report by N. K. Isingarín, Tselina Railroad Administration Chief]

[Excerpts] Last year the freight shipment plan was fulfilled on December 25 and the basic technical-economic goals were realized. Heavy weight railroad traffic is expanding, the routing of shipments has become extensively developed, the load per freight car has reached a high level, and freight turnover has been accelerated. During the past five years the material-technical base of the railroads has been strengthened through the electrification and installation of automatic equipment for the main lines, the introduction of automatic control systems, and the further mechanization of rolling stock and road repairs.

The railroads have not fulfilled their five-year plan with respect to labor productivity and freight transportation costs. Some supervisors are not undertaking measures to improve production technology and economize on labor and material resources. Hundreds of persons fail to report for work daily because of a large number of equipment breakdowns, unauthorized absences, drunkenness, and other losses. Passengers have been making many complaints about the quality of service, and passenger trains are frequently running behind schedule.

The procedures for protecting transported freight remain unsatisfactory. The efficiency level of road repair and maintenance is low as are the procedures for repairing and maintaining loading and unloading operations, freight and passenger cars, and housing and municipal services.

Last year alone 16 enterprise supervisors were dismissed for failing to accomplish their assigned missions, and disciplinary action was taken against 72 supervisors.

Scientific-technical progress demands that our personnel master contemporary, scientifically substantiated control methods. However, our republic has not yet resolved the problem concerned with the preparation and systematic training of supervisory personnel. It is high time to organize an institute for national economic management under the republic's Council of Ministers. The disconnected nature of railroad subdivisions creates definite difficulties in the organization of a concise system of Party-political and educational work within the labor collectives. It would therefore be advisable to create a council of railroad junction Party committee secretaries and of Party organizations of all railroad administration divisions and apparatus. One would think that the creation of this kind of a coordinated organ would have a positive effect on efforts to improve indoctrination activity among the workers.

The problem of improving the social-living conditions of railroad workers remains an acute one. The problem of disorganization at the small stations is one that concerns all the railroads of Kazakhstan. In addition to railroad workers, residents there include personnel of the procurement organizations and the agro-industrial complex. The government of the republic should undertake special efforts to consolidate the operations of those organizations. The allocated capital investments are not being fully put to use on the railroads. Our frequent appeals to the Ministry of Transport Construction to eliminate these shortcomings have gone unanswered. It is time for the Party obkoms which hold records of the supervisors of those organizations, to hold more strictly accountable those persons responsible for the breakdown in the fulfillment of approved plans.

An intensification of the freight transportation process depends on the industrial enterprises' effective use of freight cars. Not one of the eight oblasts served by the Tselina Railroad met the required standard 1985 number of freight cars that should be on the access rail lines. The losses of freight-carrying resources are particularly large on the access lines of the Karagand Metallurgical Combine, the Karbid Production Association (city of Temirtau), the Pavlodar Petroleum Refinery, at enterprises of the ministries of non-ferrous metallurgy, grain products, industrial construction materials, and others. In addition, there are 1,200 damaged cars on the access lines of the Ekibastuzgol and Karagandaugol production associations, the Karagand Metallurgical Combine, the Yermakov Ferroalloy Plant, and other enterprises. These are the enterprises that are failing to render assistance for the repair of cars and tank cars. And the Party organizations are not exhibiting the necessary degree of persistence and adherence to principle.

Long overdue is a solution to the problem concerning the reorganization of the republic's industrial railroad transportation management through a consolidation of the numerous, separate access lines into comprehensive mechanized enterprises.

Our republic has not yet achieved the necessary degree of coordination between all types of transportation and the sectors of the national economy.

Instead of being engaged in promising and purposeful work, The Transport and Communications Department of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are often trifle with the safeguarding and collection of numerous reports and figures that are often duplicated.

## ADDITIONAL SPEECHES

### Obkom Leader Auyelbekov Address

PM181536 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 6

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered 6 February by Ye.N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, at 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in V.I. Lenin Palace, Alma-Ata]

[Text] The Central Committee report, which was delivered by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, sums up the results of the great and intensive work by the republic's party organizations, Communists, and all its working people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Specific tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, the pregress documents, and the party Central Committee guidelines on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress are defined, and a clear action program for the future is outlined.

The last 5 years were a period of further development for Kzyl-Orda Oblast. The volume of industrial production increased by almost one-third. The first train of ore from the Shalkiya deposit was dispatched on the eve of the congress. Survey work and preparations for the industrial assimilation of the Kumkol oil field are actively under way. Construction, transportation, and communications have been further developed. Symbolically, for the first time delegates from our oblast traveled to the congress of Kazakhstan's Communists in a modern TU-134 airliner flying from the newly commissioned airstrip at the new airport.

Positive changes occurred in the agro-industrial complex. The volume of gross agricultural output increased 23 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The production and surrender to the state of grain, cucurbits, milk, wool, karakul, and eggs increased. Their qualitative indicators improved. Our glorious rice growers worked selflessly, ensuring the surrender of 161,400 metric tons of silver grain to the state over and above the 5-year plan. Sheep raisers worked well and overfulfilled the 5-year plan targets for lamb production and the surrender of karakul pelts.

However, the novelty and scale of the tasks that are now being resolved make heightened demands of the level of party leadership of the economy and cultural building. It was from this viewpoint that the results of work during the period under review were profoundly analyzed at the 23d oblast party conference. Serious omissions and shortcomings were revealed in the activity of the obkom Bureau and sections and of party, soviet, and economic organs, and we have quite rightly been criticized for them here.

Each year a number of industrial enterprises got their plans reduced, and only one-half of the increase in production of marketable output was due to labor productivity growth. The construction industry lagged considerably behind present requirements. An extremely grave situation prevailed in housing construction. During the 5-year plan 2.4 times less housing per inhabitant of the oblast was commissioned than in the republic as a whole.

Many skhizes and kolkhozes make inefficient use of irrigated land. Cases of window dressing and of the failure to disclose in state reports areas sown to agricultural crops were widespread. Production of meat, milk, vegetables, potatoes, and fruits is unsatisfactorily organized in the oblast.

The effectiveness of many ideological measures is low. The religious situation remains disturbing, and the harmfulness of Islam is often underestimated.

Backward customs and habits that are incompatible with the socialist way of life are being revived in some places. According to incomplete figures, 23.6 percent of the able-bodied population is not working for various reasons. During the 11th 5-Year Plan several thousand people, mostly young people, left the oblast.



For a long time the reasons for all these shortcomings were inadequately analyzed. Many party committees went in for window dressing, the highlighting of successes, and the hushing up of shortcomings, which created indifference and inertia. Negative processes were sometimes not objectively assessed and their acuteness was obscured. Unsolved problems piled up. All this led to a considerable lag in the oblast's socioeconomic and cultural development.

Profound study of these processes showed that the main reason for this situation was the slackening of party and state discipline and the violation of Leninist principles of the selection, placement, and training of cadres. People were often appointed to responsible posts on grounds of personal loyalty, kinship, or local favoritism. Failed workers were moved from one leadership post to another. Flattery, servility, toadyism, and timeserving thrived. Criticism and self-criticism died a way, and links with the masses were weakened.

In view of this, the question of cadre policy was specially examined at a party obkom plenum, serious shortcomings were revealed in this work, and principled assessments were made of them. Vigorous measures are being taken to rectify the situation that has been created. We are resolutely ridding ourselves of people who have discredited themselves. Last year alone 159 people on the nomenklatura of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms were relieved of their posts for negative reasons. Aydosov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda party gorkom, was relieved of his post for abusing his official position, and Asanov, chairman of the gorispolkom, was relieved of his post for serious shortcomings in his work. Orkabayev, former chairman of the oblast Potrebsoyuz, Doszhanov, former chief of the oblast Local Industry Administration, and others were dismissed and expelled from the party. A number of leading personnel were found to be taking bribes and engaging in theft and money-grubbing and were severely punished.

This situation in the oblast did not arise suddenly, but took shape over the years. Did the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and its departments know of this? And if they did know, why did they not take effective measures? Moreover, former party Obkom First Secretary Abdugarimov — for no one knows what services — was actually promoted to chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then soon after was mysteriously relieved of his post. At the beginning of last year, another former first secretary, Yezhov, was honorably pensioned off. Neither of them received a pointed, principled assessment of his activity from the Central Committee.

To be honest, the activity of Aslarov, Ankhadiev, Koychumarsky, and certain others did not receive a proper political assessment in the republic. All this, of course, does not benefit cadre education and gives rise to various false rumors.

We are faced with responsible tasks in boosting the oblast's economy and culture in the 12th 5-Year Plan and mobilizing the working people to resolve this task. A more significant increase in the pace of development must be achieved as early as in the current year.

However, a number of ministries and also the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, as the preliminary study of our proposals showed, do not fully realize the sheer acuteness of the situation prevailing in the oblast.

The problem of the Aral Sea and the former fishermen remains acute. However, Comrades Vasilyev and Kipshakbayev, all-union and republican ministers of water resources and land reclamation, and Comrades Kamentsev and Sarzhanov, all-union and republican ministers of the fish industry, are ducking the solution of this extremely difficult question.

We pin great hopes on the construction of the "Kzylordarismash" plant. Unfortunately, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building (Minister Comrade Yezhevskiy) is still getting away with mere promises despite the adoption of two CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on this question.

The republic's Gosplan is also failing to display due activeness and persistence on these questions.

We ask the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Gosplan to specially examine the question of further accelerating the economic and social development of Kzyl-Orda Oblast so that all our problems are taken as fully as possible into account in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

The new Central Committee must struggle resolutely against window dressing, the highlighting of successes, and the hushing up of shortcomings. Fickleness toward cadres, especially toward obkom first secretaries, in whom the party and the people have placed tremendous trust, must be stepped up. It is necessary to seek to ensure strict compliance with Leninist principles of the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Our time demands honest thoughts and clean hands in all leading posts. It is necessary to wage an incisive struggle against flattery and servility, which, as life itself cogently confirms, distort people's relations, hamper the development of criticism and self-criticism, and fetter initiative. All negative phenomena and violations must be made public. The responsibility of the republic's Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments for the resolution of questions must be heightened. Order must be imposed in carrying out effective monitoring of adopted decisions.

## Alakulskiy Raykom Chief Mashurov Address

PM191136 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by A.M. Mashurov, first secretary of Alakulskiy party raykom in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast on 7 February at 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata]

[Text] The entire atmosphere of our congress is permeated by the spirit and ideas of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. It was their decisions that initiated the profound transformations in the life of the party and the people and fundamentally changed the established approaches toward pressing problems of economic and cultural development.

Our rayon's party organizations are also conducting an active quest for new, more efficient forms of organizational and political work among the masses. For many years the rayon was a laggard. Now it is particularly clearly evident why the measures employed earlier did not produce the proper return: because new tasks were resolved using old methods.

The emphasis was placed on directive instructions and numerous conferences and resolutions. These pushed people and their needs and concerns into the background and weakened links with the masses. Frankly speaking, the style of leadership had remained unchanged, the way it was 5 or 10 years ago.

Things did not begin to go well immediately or suddenly. We began by restructuring all party organizational and political education work. We ended the deskbound style of leadership and the generation of paperwork and stepped up monitoring of the implementation of our own decisions. The party raykom Bureau sought to ensure that personnel were personally responsible for the work entrusted to them. Any deviations from the norms of communist morality received a principled assessment. We made it the practice everywhere for leaders and specialists to deliver reports. We began to hold integrated political days, village assemblies, and open-letter days more regularly. We overcame people's rooted mentality and fear and created scope for the development of criticism from below.

Many new elements emerged in the organization of socialist competition. We particularly intensified its publicity and the comparability of results and we revised the system of moral and material incentives for winners. We waged an active struggle against the absence of personal responsibility in social production, and we began to determine more precisely the quality of the labor itself.

It must plainly be said that in these actions we met with total understanding from the rayon's working people. People were simply tired of working badly and were fed up with making excuses and seeking all kinds of reasons for failures and omissions.

I am speaking of this in detail because it was precisely the human factor that enabled the rayon, without any substantial material expenditure, to

to considerably increase the efficiency of the economy. For instance, average annual agricultural output increased by 85 percent. Sugar beet yield increased by 130 quintals, which made it possible to double the volume of procurements and to fulfill the 5-year plan in 4 years. The numbers of all types of public-sector livestock increased, and the volume of purchases of meat, milk, and wool increased. Positive changes also occurred in other sectors of the national economy.

However, it is still too soon for us to believe that a real transition to intensive methods of economic management has been made and that the restructuring of the style and methods of work has been totally completed. We regard many of the critical remarks made in the Central Committee report and the Auditing Commission report as applying to us. I must declare with the utmost frankness that as yet the changes have affected only the top levels of management. We have not yet properly reached the grassroots levels, where everything is decided. Certain party organizations are still not making a principled assessment of existing shortcomings. Some leaders are working in the old way, are biding their time and playing a waiting game, and do not always take criticism in the correct fashion. It is above all the party raykom Bureau and I myself as first secretary that are to blame for this.

Ways of improving work with cadres and improving all party work are clearly outlined in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the statutes. All the provisions of the party's preconference documents are very important. I will touch on just one. Cadre questions are often decided behind the backs of primary party organizations. So I believe it is necessary to supplement paragraph 58 of the CPSU Statutes, which says that the primary party organization "...takes an active part in implementing the party's cadre policy," with the following words: "is vested with the right of control over the placement of cadres within its own collective, and makes strict demands on Communists, especially leaders, regarding the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans."

We are constantly aware of the assistance and support of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. The Levoberezhnyy tract of irrigated land is being constructed at a good pace. The construction of a meat combine has begun, and other social questions are being resolved. However, some of our ministries and departments still clearly lack this kind of orientation toward the end result.

The frequent outages in electricity supply arouse much criticism from working people and cause economic damage. In our view, it is time Comrade Kazachkov, minister of power and electrification, took practical steps to construct power lines that are linked with the republic's other power systems.

It is also important for the republic's Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, to resolve the question of supplying Alakulskiy and Andreyevskiy Rayons with coal from the "Altayzoloto" open-cut mine, which is only 2 km from the border of our rayon, instead of shipping it thousands of kilometers from the Kuzbass and Karaganda.

We simply cannot understand why Comrade Sarzhanov, minister of the fish industry, is not taking measures to replenish the declining fish stocks in the unique Lake Alakul. The problems within the power of the oblast and the rayon have been positively solved

I want to touch on one more question. I refer to anonymous complaints. I think I will be expressing my colleagues' unanimous opinion if I say that they simply prevent us from working. It is clear to everyone that the writers of these slanderous letters are mostly dishonest people who have been removed from their post because of abuses and have lost the party's trust. We will lose nothing by not investigating them. On the other hand we will teach people to speak of shortcomings openly, in their own name, and loudly, and cadres will begin to work confidently.

A correct, principled discussion is taking place at our congress. When I was preparing for my speech, I carefully studied the

materials of the preceding, 15th, Kazakh Communist Party Congress. After yesterday's speech by Comrade Auyelbekov, I was struck by the manifest discrepancy with what he said 5 years ago

What he said then was literally this: "...an atmosphere of professionalism, trust, and great exactingness toward cadres has been firmly established in the republic party organization." He went on: "We owe this largely to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau."

I would remind you that these words were spoken just 2 years after the replacement of Abdukarimov, but you said nothing about this then. So when was Comrade Auyelbekov speaking sincerely? If it was yesterday, he is at least 7 years late with his principledness

### Writers Union Board Secretary Suleymenov

PM191436 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered 7 February by O.O. Suleymenov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union Board, at 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in V.I. Lenin Palace, Alma-Ata]

[Text] When I was preparing for the congress, I must admit that I wrote my speech in advance. It was a specific speech, containing examples from the life of the writers' organization and other creative unions. But I have had to jettison my prepared text. Yesterday's report and the debate on it stirred me and aroused different associations, and I thought how remote our literature still is from the upheavals of contemporary social life. The Central Committee report and certain speeches have left no one indifferent. As a poet, I have been particularly moved by the enthusiasm and the solemn, confessional notes that have been heard in this serious official document and in the speeches

A difficult wartime childhood, the half-starving period of restoration, the Virgin Lands epic, and the exploration of space fell to the lot of my generation. My native Kazakhstan, which has become a second motherland for millions of contemporaries from other parts of the country, has risen up before my very eyes. Its prestige and its importance have grown. And we have risen up with it

But sometimes in the daily routine, in the fuss and bustle, we have not noticed how revolutionary, romantic realism is giving way to the everyday. These changes are more tangible in the moral sphere, in the sphere of consciousness. They are seen as losses. For ideals require a solemn attitude, an incisive consciousness, and categorical honesty.

We were reminded of this once again by the April Plenum, with which began a new leap forward in the development of socialism and a new stage of our revolution. The party called on us to look and see how incompletely we are utilizing our system's potential and what is preventing us from tapping the full power of its economic and ideological mechanisms

The party, in advancing the process of the activation of scientific and technical progress, is imparting a clear ideological character to it, recalling that the brilliant ideas of Marxism-Leninism can be fully implemented only in an economically and spiritually highly developed society. To use a comparison from the sphere of culture, the theory of socialism can be likened to the score of a great symphony written for a full orchestra. But in order for it to be heard powerfully and in all its scope, as it was remarks intended to be heard, competent players capable of reading the work and being permeated by its ideas are needed

My generation saw the score of the symphony called "Socialism" fall into the hands of ignorant conductors who tried in various countries to perform it with a pitiful collection of instruments. The world heard the beating of drums from the orchestras of Mao and Pol Pot. The conductors called this bellicose and bloody cacophony the symphony of socialism, thereby profaning, discrediting, and shaming the age-old dream and hope of mankind in the eyes of the working people of the whole world. And what tremendous efforts must be made to clean the filth of slander from the sacred banners!

This can be done only by vanquishing the prejudices we have inherited from the past, overcoming our own passiveness and ignorance, and becoming creatively active specialists and performers in a cause that will be a pure note in the general symphony of socialist labor. The situation requires not promises, but serious, solemn work from each one of us to complete what our fathers began

This is essentially what was said by Communists at the recent conferences when discussing the drafts of the CPSU Program



and Statutes. Even in the process of discussion, these most important party documents force us to view reality from the angle of the ideals of socialism.

This kind of vision determined the constructive thrust of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee report, which Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev delivered yesterday.

...I am taking part in my third congress as a delegate and I can compare my impressions. Congresses are always both the Communists' supreme working meeting and a moving party festival. As you prepare for the congress and enter this hall, you cannot help but feel a sense of occasion. The republic is summing up the results of labor and outlining tasks for the future. The 11th 5-Year Plan added notable lines to the economic and cultural image of the republic, as the report said.

There is a lot of talk of shortcomings. It has now become indecent, so to speak, to mention successes. But much was done during the 5-year plan. And we have no right to belittle the achievements of our powerful multinational republic, achievements which embody the great labor of millions of people. There were victories, and it is right for us not to forget them. This will not be a display of immodesty. But no one has abolished or will abolish a sense of fairness and worth.

The base that has been created in the republic makes it possible to switch all industry and all agriculture to the tracks of intensification. To this end the party is calling for the activation of the human factor, without which it is impossible to resolve the strategic tasks that have been set, that is, primarily the activation of socialist consciousness. And literature and all artistic culture have by no means the least important role in this.

On the face of it, we writers cannot be held responsible for a failure to fulfill the state plan. Great works are awaited, but not planned. They are prepared by the entire course of the development of society, which raises outstanding individuals capable of thinking on a grand scale about a great time. Thanks to them the people express themselves, their own destiny, and their spiritual flights. Such individuals develop in any profession. The republic has a wealth of them. We see many of them here in this hall, heroes of our time worthy of becoming the heroes of great literature.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to greet you with the most heartfelt sincerity on behalf of the republic's writers and all its cultural figures.

The year 1985 is an innovative year in our biography. The wind of change has affected all aspects of social life.

Some people believe that the new signifies the abolition and repudiation of everything that existed before. But the Leninist concept of innovation as the development of the best traditions is being established in our life. Knowledge, collective experience, and a healthy sense of proportion are helping in this.

Some people have taken a narrow view of the report and election campaign under way in the country, seeing it as a virtually total replacement of leading cadres. But the continuity of generations and the combination of experience, knowledge, and enthusiasm

will always be topical. It is precisely in these difficult conditions that the greatest political tact and circumspection must be shown in deciding cadre questions. We are in favor of humanity in deciding human questions. We are against displays of local voluntarism, even in the struggle against this same voluntarism. We are against a formalistic and callous attitude toward people, even in the heat of the struggle against formalism and callousness.

The civic consciousness and honesty of its members plays a special role in the fate of any progressive movement, ensuring that malicious sniping is not mixed in with fair criticism. After all, we judge the essence and moral value of changes also by whom those changes gladden. Clause "B" of paragraph 3 of the draft CPSU Statutes with proposed changes says: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must be taken against persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting people over criticism."

I propose adding the following clause to this paragraph: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must also be taken against persons guilty of writing and circulating slanderous letters and rumors defaming Communists."

The party goes to the defense both of anyone who suffers because of making fair criticism and of anyone who is the target of slander and calumny. This form of fairness will help to improve the moral atmosphere in society. Proposals regarding measures conducive to the selection and admission to the party of people who do not expect material advantages to accrue from their party card will probably be examined in the process of the discussion of the drafts of the statutes and program. To this end, it is clearly not essential to keep many economic posts on party organs' vetting list [nomenklatura].

The very ritual of admission to the party should probably also be reviewed. We have all heard the standard statements: "I ask to be admitted to the party. I agree with the statutes and program." The feeble wording reeks of formalism, indifference, and routine, which are all incompatible with the aims and tasks of a revolutionary party. We should certainly not fear rousing words; we should not shrink from using words that will sear the heart that is being dedicated to the great cause. "As I, a citizen of the Soviet Union, enter the ranks of the Communist Party, I swear..." And let the party anthem be played at the party meeting or raykom Bureau during the admission ceremony.

I will come back to the report. The impression it made is still fresh. Never before have such tough assessments been heard from this rostrum. Critical and, in their most party-minded essence, self-critical assessments. We realize that the Central Committee and its first secretary, in sternly analyzing the activity of the republic's party organs, are thereby also criticizing their own deficiencies. I cannot remember a report criticizing Central Committee secretaries so impartially.

This approach is an expression of the great exactingness that the party is now showing toward all members of the CPSU, from rank-and-file Communists to members of the Politburo. Everyone is equal before the party. This Leninist thesis is ringing out

loudly at our congress. The most important thing is to ensure that in the future too it is consistently implemented in the practice of party life, develops party democracy at all levels, and enhances the sense of responsibility felt by each one of us.

After Comrade Auyelbekov's speech I believe that now in Kzyl-Orda a raykom secretary can stand up at any plenum and openly argue with the obkom first secretary about vitally important questions, without fearing that his criticism will be misunderstood. Such working relationships, if they are established, are healthy [normalnyy]; and when we applauded Comrade Auyelbekov we perhaps were actually expressing approval not for the content of his speech but were approving the very principle, the very right of a Communist to criticize people irrespective of who they are.

What is happening today is important not only for us. The resolute improvement of all the institutions of socialism in our country is taking place openly, in the eyes of the whole world. Friends and enemies are watching us. And each new step by the party arouses widespread comment and gains us friends. We are once again seeing for ourselves the correctness of the aphorism: The best foreign policy is a sensible domestic policy. The year 1986 has been declared Peace Year. It began symbolically — with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. Our immediate and strategic plans are geared to the meaning of the word "peace." "Joy," "happiness," and "hope" — the rigorous economic documents that will be adopted at the 27th congress do not contain such words, but those concepts are certainly implied in the processes and results of the country's progress into the future. The future looks to us with hope.

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM181614 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress was held 8 February.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade O.S. Miroshkhin was elected second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades Ye.F. Bashmakov, Z.K. Kamalidenov, A.P. Rybnikov, and K.T. Turysov were elected secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades V.A. Grebniyuk, V.N. Lobov, M.S. Mendibayev, S.M. Mukashev, and N.A. Nazarbayev members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades E.Kh. Gusakov and V.M. Miroshnik were elected candidate members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum approved the chiefs of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments and the editors of republic party newspapers and journals.

N.F. Mishchenko, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum's work.

KIRGHIZ SSR

MASALIYEV REPORT

PM031300 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 pp 1-5

["Report of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee" delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 23 January session of the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress in Frunze]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

Our congress is taking place at a time of active nationwide preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an event of historic significance. It will discuss reports on the multifaceted activity of the Central Committee, adopt the new edition of the CPSU Program, and approve the amendments to the party Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the next 15 years.

The party is approaching its next congress with a clear perspective, a precise conception of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, which is called upon to ensure a materially and spiritually rich, full life for our people in conditions of peace and to reveal still more fully and vividly the tremendous potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The party's creative intentions and its strategy and tactics are set forth quite convincingly in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the very important pregress documents which it adopted. They have considerably enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building and defined the paths of Soviet society's further development. In his report at the plenum, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "the Leninist party's policy and its intelligence and conscience correctly express what the people think, their ideas, aspirations, and hopes. And we are confident that the great cause of communism, to which the party has devoted itself, is invincible."



The Communists and working people of Kirghizia, together with all Soviet people, sincerely approve and unanimously support the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy. Their ardent desire for peace, in common with all the planet's peoples, was once again expressed firmly and confidently in the statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, which puts forward a concrete, all-embracing program for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons from the earth by the end of this century. The statement was received throughout the world with great relief and profound understanding.

"The course of peace and disarmament," Mikhail Sergeyevich says, "was and will remain the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union, actively pursuing this policy, is prepared for broad collaboration with all who speak from positions of reason, good will, and awareness of their responsibility for ensuring mankind's future — without wars and without weapons."

The new manifestation of our country's peace-loving policy, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, have aroused in every Soviet person a sense of pride in his party's deeds and gratitude to its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo for their tireless concern for the planet's deliverance from nuclear catastrophe.

It is now up to the United States. And if the Reagan administration really seeks peace, it must respond with practical actions to the Soviet Union's call. Mankind must enter the 21st century having completely destroyed nuclear weapons. There is no alternative for civilization on earth. That is what all the planet's progressive forces think and what they demand.

Comrades! The Kirghiz Communist Party has reached its 18th congress strengthened organizationally and closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee. Working under its leadership and with its constant assistance, the Kirghiz Communist Party regards all the CPSU Central Committee's recommendations and instructions as a clear-cut program of action for improving activity in all spheres of party, economic, and cultural building and people's ideological and political education.

Consistently implementing the instructions of the April and October (1985) plenums, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo boldly and innovatively resolve urgent problems, eliminate existing negative phenomena, and direct all party components toward the radical restructuring of work. Today at the congress we must critically and profoundly, from the standpoint of the CPSU Central Committee's high demands, analyze the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee's activity in the period under review and discuss the main tasks of the republican party organization in the immediate future.

**The Main Task — Intensification of the Economy on the Basis of the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress**

For the republic, as for the whole country, the last 5 years have been years of peaceful, creative labor. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the national economy developed in accordance with the Basic

Guidelines approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress. The efforts of the Central Committee and party and soviet organs were directed toward improving the leadership of the economy, ensuring the planned rate of increase and improvement in the efficiency of production, and increasing the population's well-being. To this end the necessary organizational and political measures were implemented and work was stepped up among Communists and labor collectives.

#### 1.

Thanks to the measures adopted and the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, the republic fulfilled the targets set for the 5-year plan for the majority of indicators, and its contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex increased.

National income increased by 22 percent and the volume of industrial production by 25.5 percent, which is above plan. Some R337 million worth of various articles were produced above target. More than R6 billion of state and cooperative resources were invested in the development of the economy and culture. Fixed capital increased by more than one-third.

Work was done to improve the siting of production forces. The construction of new enterprises and branches took place primarily in small medium-sized cities and settlements of the urban type. In the 5-year plan period 22 major industrial enterprises and 20 shops were commissioned. The Kurpsay GES was started up at full capacity and the first unit of the Tash-Kumyr GES and the Przhevalsk house building combine were commissioned.

Measures were adopted to introduce the achievements of science and technology. In industry, more than 500 mechanized, flow, and automated lines were started up and some 200 sectors, shops, and production units were comprehensively mechanized and automated. This made it possible to increase the level of mechanization of labor and improve working conditions somewhat. New types of equipment, apparatus, and instruments were assimilated. Increased labor productivity accounted for 79 percent of the increase in output. Production and labor discipline is growing stronger, and losses of work time fell. But attention toward these questions must not be slackened.

Working people in the agro-industrial complex also fulfilled the target for the sale of many types of agricultural products. They ensured deliveries of livestock and arable products to the union stocks.

The greatest contribution to the achievements was made by the working people of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts, the cities of Frunze, Dzhahal-Abad, and Kyzyl-Kiya, and Alayskiy, Kochkorskiy, and Naukatskiy Rayons. The 5-year plans were completed ahead of schedule by some 400 enterprises in industry, transport, construction, trade, consumer services, and sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Cultural and scientific institutions did a great deal.

The Central Committee values highly the intensive work of leaders of labor collectives, specialists, secretaries of primary party organizations, and trade union and Komsomol leaders, who do everything they can, not grudging their time, to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans.

More than a million working people took part in the movement for the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Among those who set good examples of labor and achieved the best results are the following delegates to the 18th congress: Abdugany Karatayevich Abdukadyrov, team leader of the breakage face workers at the Lenin Komsomol mine; Zayna Beyshekeyeva, senior shepherd at the Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon state specialized farm; Lyubov Vladimirovna Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh 50th Anniversary of October cotton textiles production association; Gulbu Zhumashaliyeva, milkmaid at the 40 Let Oktyabrya sovkhov in Talasskiy Rayon; Anatoliy Vasilyevich Tsibigey, electric welder at the M. V. Frunze agricultural machine building plant; Zhenish Kadyraliyev, leader of a corn growing team on Toktogulskiy Rayon's Shopokov sovkhov; Satina Kulmatova, winding machine operator at the Frunze 50th Anniversary of the USSR Cotton spinning factory; Tashtanbek Akmatov, senior shepherd on Tonkskiy Rayon's 22d Party Congress kolkhoz; Shagdar Ismankulova, tractor operator on Kochkorskiy Rayon's Tendik sovkhov; Galina Alekseyevna Manuylova, painter at the Frunze house building combine; Suyumkul Ormukov, driver at the Krasnorechenskaya truck pool in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon; Zinaida Mambetzhannova Zhaparkulova, team leader of an amalgamated sheep raising team on Kalininskiy Rayon's Stavropolskiy sovkhov; Seyyar Osanovich Fettayev, concrete workers team leader at the Naryn-gidroenergostroy construction administration; and many others.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to warmly greet the comrades mentioned, as well as the leading collectives and all the winners of the pre-congress socialist competition, and to express the most cordial gratitude for their selfless, inspired labor for the sake of our great motherland and wish them good health and prosperity.

Comrades! In the period under review, questions of economic and social development have been examined at Central Committee plenums and Bureau meetings, meetings of the party and economic aktiv, and sessions of the Republic Supreme Soviet. The party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms improved the forms and methods of their work in leadership of the economy and other very important spheres of the republic's public life. The practice was followed whereby leaders report to collectives and Communists report to Bureau sessions, party committee plenums, and meetings of primary party organizations. This helped step up the Communists' vanguard role in the struggle to fulfill state plans and helped strengthen party influence on the most important sectors of the national economy.

The party organizations were armed with a concrete program of more energetic actions by the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's reports and speeches. If we analyze the state of develop-

ment of the economy — our main sphere of activity — from these principled standpoints, then behind the overall figures, which look quite good at first glance, we can see serious errors and shortcomings. Most importantly, the transfer of leading sectors of the economy to a footing of intensive development was not carried out satisfactorily.

In the 5 years the productivity of social labor increased by only 9 percent as against the planned 15 percent, while in agriculture it fell by 5.5 percent. Yet this, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, is "in the last analysis the main thing, the most important thing for the victory of the new social system."

In recent years the number of comprehensively mechanized enterprises has virtually not increased at all. There has been an unjustified reduction in the allocation of resources for the introduction of scientific and technical measures; their economic effectiveness has also fallen. In industry, for instance, it was 1/3 lower in 1984 than in 1980. Work to create and introduce new technology is stimulated only poorly.

Our contract discipline is not up to the necessary standard. Last year one in three enterprises failed to cope with delivery commitments. The plan was not fulfilled for the production of 40 of the 69 most important types of output, including the extraction of coal and oil and the production of many construction materials, electrical equipment industry products, and woolen, silk, and cotton textiles.

Questions of the development of the coal industry were repeatedly examined at the Central Committee and Council of Ministers and in our Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, a commission headed by a deputy union minister of the coal industry visited us. A joint document was adopted by the republic and the ministry collegium, but it was not fulfilled. Frankly, the Ministry of the Coal Industry got away with a formal reference to the lack of resources, while the Central Committee Bureau, and in particular former Central Committee Secretary Comrade Dzhumagulov, failed to display the necessary persistence in implementing the measures planned. The Sredazugol association (Comrade Leleko) displays serious shortcomings here.

This approach allowed no improvement in the work of this important sector, which has been suffering disruption for a long time. In the 5 years the miners failed to supply the state with 1.6 million metric tons of coal.

Substantial laggardness was permitted in the work of the Sulyutinskoye mining administration and the Kok-Yangak pit. We should seriously reproach Sulyukta and Kok-Yangak Party Gorkoms (Comrades Chernov and Mukambetov), which failed to mobilize the miners to rectify the situation which had arisen, while Osh Obkom (Comrade Donchenko) tolerated the situation. Incidentally, the cities of Kok-Yangak and Sulyukta failed to fulfill their 5-year plans. Moreover, oil and gas extraction in the oblast has not increased for a number of years.

In the new 5-year plan the work of coal enterprises must be radically improved, and the national economy's fuel requirements must be fully supplied in the near future. In this

regard we have a right to expect concrete assistance and support from the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

The state of affairs in agriculture remains strained. The average annual production of grain crops has fallen and the productivity of public-sector livestock raising remains low. For instance, the average delivery weight of cattle is no more than 306 kg. There was a shortfall in relation to the 5-year plan target of 11,000 metric tons of meat, 89,000 metric tons of fruit, 44,000 metric tons of grapes, 23,000 metric tons of sugar beet seed, and 18,000 metric tons of essential-oil crops. Those most in debt are talas and Marny Oblasts and Alamedinskiy, At-Bashinskiy, Manas-skiy, and Ak-Suyskiy Rayons. Of course, there were objective difficulties, such as the drought. But even so, many rayons, and the people of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts in general, coped with the tasks set. This means it is not so much a question of the weather as of shortcomings in organizational and political work, a poor standard of competence, and a low level of responsibility among leadership cadres for the task in hand.

In terms of livestock and poultry production and purchases, the republic has virtually been marking time for a number of years, while in the production of meat products even the 1975 level was not reached. The union average per capita consumption of meat is 1.5 times higher than ours; that of milk is 1.8 times higher; eggs, twice as high; and fish, 2.7 times higher, while our consumption of potatoes, vegetables, and melons is 30 percent below the union average. It is no accident that working people in the cities and workers' settlements are making numerous complaints about poor supplies of food products.

It is clear to everyone that the responsibility for all this rests first and foremost with the Central Committee and its Bureau and secretaries and the Council of Ministers, who are called upon to exercise day-to-day leadership of economic and cultural development, to channel the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs into the implementation of party and government directives, and to improve the living standards of the republic's working people.

It must be admitted that in recent years the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has shown a slackening of organizational and mass political work among the working people and has become fond of holding large numbers of lengthy conferences and sessions of all kinds involving a large number of people. The party committees' apparatus has been overloaded with the preparation of various papers. Hundreds of resolutions have been adopted on economic questions; but their fulfillment has not been monitored as necessary. The functions of party and soviet organs have merged. On many questions the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have taken the place of the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and ministries and departments, thereby removing the leaders' responsibility for the task at hand and stifling initiative and creativity. The majority of leadership cadres, including us, the members of the Central Committee Bureau, tolerated these shortcomings, although in our hearts we did not agree with this work style.

At times Central Committee secretaries have not had the patience to hear people out and get to the bottom of a situation, and not infrequently they have hurried to start telling people how to do things and give instructions which are not always correct.

Painstaking work to educate cadres has often been replaced by unjustified cadre reshuffles.

Serious efforts in economic development were not publicized. Reports at Central Committee plenums and aktiv meetings and other speeches failed to assess self-critically the state of affairs in the republican party organization, exaggerated achievements, and kept quiet about serious shortcomings and negative trends in socioeconomic development. It is therefore no accident at nearly all the Central Committee plenums since the 26th party congress there has been a lack of principled criticism from below and comments have basically not been voiced about Central Committee secretaries, Bureau members, and department chiefs. At the same time the plenums extolled the work of the Central Committee first secretary and his "many years of fruitful leadership of the republican party organization." This was pointed out to us quite clearly by the CPSU Central Committee on the basis of the results of a check on numerous letters and statements which working people sent to the country's central organs.

It is clear that it is impermissible to go on working in the old way. At the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenums held in November and December of last year, we condemned these major shortcomings and violations. The Central Committee Bureau adopted a number of measures to improve the situation in the republic.

The leadership and all personnel of the Central Committee, which will be elected by the present congress, must actively continue this work. A principled cadre policy should be pursued firmly and consistently. A profound psychological reorientation of leaders must take place. Frank and businesslike criticism and self-criticism are as necessary to us as air to breathe. It is important to take account in our work of the opinion of every Communist and of the broad party, soviet, and economic aktiv. We must display firm exactingness toward those who suppress criticism, regardless of the posts they hold or their former services. Here our words must not diverge from our practical deeds. It is necessary to increase the militancy of the apparatus of party committees and organizations and state and public organs, breathe new life into them, and increase the activeness of every primary party organization and every Communist.

The new Central Committee, Bureau, and Secretariat, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments must constantly and self-critically analyze the causes of shortcomings and draw concrete practical conclusions. This is dictated by the need to resolve the complex, crucial tasks which face us in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

## II.

Comrades! In the next 5 years the republic has to increase industrial production by 21-24 percent and the average annual gross output of agriculture by 13-15 percent. And the planned growth in output at existing enterprises and in national income must be obtained entirely through increased labor productivity. In order to reach these high targets, we must effect a sharp turn toward scientific and technical progress.

However, the scale and pace of the introduction of scientific and



technical achievements into the national economy cannot be called satisfactory. The plan for this indicator was never completely fulfilled during the 5-year plan. The targeted comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress was wrecked in most of its provisions. And the Central Committee Bureau failed to call the culprits strictly to account. The Council for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Progress, which was set up some years ago under the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and which was headed by the Central Committee first secretary, has recently ceased to operate.

The Gosplan's organizing role in this matter is also weak. Scientific and technical measures are not linked closely with labor organization and norm-setting, while as a rule the economic results are determined hypothetically. It is time the Gosplan leaders realized that what is needed is not a hypothetical result, but a real one, a real renewal of production.

The Draft Basic Guidelines stress that in the current 5-year plan at least two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity must be obtained through the use of scientific and technical achievements. But analysis shows that this important provision has been studied very poorly in our plans. The Gosplan, together with the ministries, must resolve this problem comprehensively, considerably increase the level of utilization of the existing machine and equipment pool, and accelerate the retooling of production. It cannot be considered normal when the proportion of the machine tool pool replaced annually at enterprises in a leading sector is no higher than 2 percent.

The effectiveness of scientific and technical progress, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, depends not only on the increased production of the latest machinery, but also on the **improved utilization of fixed capital** and the increased output of products per unit of equipment and per square meter of the production area.

In this respect the state of affairs in our republic is very poor. Thus, in the period under review, fixed production capital in the republic increased by 24 percent, but the return on capital fell by 3.8 percent. And the downward trend is becoming stable. One reason is the unsatisfactory utilization of equipment. At enterprises in machine building, metal working, the construction materials industry, and local industry, equipment operates mainly for one shift, or rarely for one and one-half.

It is quite impermissible for sophisticated machine tools and units to stand idle because of the lack of specialists, in particular repairmen and operators. Fewer than one-half of the mechanized lines and only one-eighth of the automated lines introduced into production have reached design capacity. Meanwhile plant leaders annually ask for new equipment and find support in the planning organs. Perhaps that is why the stocks of uninstalled and inactive equipment are great. On 1 January 1986 there was more than R40 million worth of such equipment, including nearly R11 million of imported equipment.

In a word, comrades, the task of accelerating socioeconomic development demands first and foremost that production forces and production relations be raised to a qualitatively new level and scientific and technical progress be substantially accelerated.

One of the most important factors for the intensification of production is the strengthening of the thrift policy. Calculations show that a reduction of material expenditure by only 1 kopek for every 1 ruble of output in the republic is equivalent to an increase in the national income of many millions of rubles. In other words, take care of the kopeks, and not only the rubles, but the millions take care of themselves. Here there is tremendous scope for activity by the economic services, financial organs, and people's controllers.

Unfortunately, many sectors, associations, and enterprises do not know how to reckon up, but display extravagance and tolerate losses. Every year nearly one-fourth of industrial enterprises fail to fulfill targets for reducing the prime cost of output, and there are still more of them among construction organizations.

Many enterprises in the construction materials industry and construction organizations have permitted an overexpenditure of electricity and boiler and furnace fuel, while in the cities of Frunze and Osh little is done to bring secondary energy resources into economic circulation. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on improving the utilization of fuel and energy resources is not being satisfactorily fulfilled.

According to data from the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, more than two-thirds of workers in the national economy are united in financial autonomy teams. But in reality the majority of them, especially in construction and on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, exist only paper. It should be admitted that while we discuss the importance of financial autonomy and the need to strengthen the thrift policy at every conference, party committee plenum, soviet session, and ministry collegium session, we do not tackle the real organizational work actually on the spot. This applies not only to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, but also to Central Committee departments.

In December 1982 the Central Committee adopted a resolution on the dissemination of the team form of labor organization in the coal industry. Some 18 months later, on the proposal of the Central Committee Industry Department, this document was removed from monitoring, but as an additional study showed, the new teams had been created only formally.

Many examples could be cited whereby important decisions of plenums, the Central Committee Bureau, and the Council of Ministers do not yield the anticipated results, since after their adoption the necessary organizational work is not done. The relevant Central Committee secretaries and departments and leaders of the republic Council of Ministers are to blame for this.

Things are no better as regards the safekeeping of the people's assets in agriculture. In the harvesting, transportation, and storage of grain, losses total 12-15 percent, and for fruits and vegetables the figure is even higher. And if you add to this the losses during the processing of agricultural products, these percentages are considerably increased.

In present conditions the party sets the task of reaching a qualitatively new level of economic activity and learning to make thrifty use of every kilogram of raw materials, fuel, other materi-



als, and crops. The struggle for savings is not a short-term campaign, it must become a daily norm in economic and political activity. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the task is to secure at least 70 percent of the increase in the national economy's resource requirements through savings. It is necessary to be bolder in introducing progressive design developments, new economical techniques, and financial autonomy at all levels — from the team of the ministry, and to develop businesslike initiative and enterprise. Nor should the question of administrative proceedings against those to blame for instances of thriftlessness be removed from the agenda.

Comrades! The intensification of social production is indissolubly linked with the technical standard and quality of the output produced. The April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee placed this question at the center of our economic policy. Now it is important to produce not only more, but — most importantly — better, and to reach the world's highest standards of quality.

In the period under review the proportion of industrial articles in the top quality category out of the total volume of output subject to certification increased from 27 to 50 percent. But the level achieved is far from meeting the demands of the CPSU Central Committee or the growing demands and needs of Soviet people. Let us say frankly: The poor quality and low technical and aesthetic standard of many articles constitute one of the worst bottlenecks in our economy, retarding the pace of technical progress and the development of domestic and foreign trade.

Let me cite an example. The M.V. Frunze agricultural machine building plant is the only one in the country which produces pickup balers designed by the Frunze Kormmash institute. Formerly this was the best machine of its type, and it repeatedly received top awards at international exhibitions. But today it lags behind many foreign models. The resolution of this problem is indissolubly linked with the plant's modernization. The first phase should have been completed long ago, but was delayed. The USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production is not fulfilling its commitments to this collective of many thousands of people.

Many articles produced by light industry, local industry, and machine building plants do not satisfy the consumers' requirements. Output from the Naryn, Rybachye, Frunze, Kaindy, and Osh meat combines is often rejected, as are many bread and confectionary products. In the 5 years, losses from rejects in industry exceeded R25 million. In the Ministry of Light Industry they reached nearly R1 million. Losses from rejects are great in the Kirgizavtomash association, the Frunze experimental electric vacuum machine building plant, and the footwear association. The impression is created that poor quality is tolerated not only in the ministries, but in the Council of Ministers (Comrades Ponomarev and Atashev), the People's Control Committee (Comrades Amanalyev, Gusev), and the republican administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards (Comrade Ukraintsev). The discussions about this and about enterprises which produce shoddy work have been going on for years, but no fundamental changes have taken place. This situation can no longer be tolerated.

It is time we made the transition from words to deeds. A radical breakthrough must take place in the resolution of this problem this year. In the new 5-year plan there must be a considerable increase in the proportion of output in the top quality category and the reliability and economy of the articles produced must be increased. This applies first and foremost to output from the agro-industrial complex. Much has to be done in construction and the service sphere. "Quality, and again quality — that is our slogan today," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed. This party demand must permeate all the activity of party committees, including Central Committee secretaries and department chiefs, as well as soviet and economic leaders, and trade union and Komsomol organizations. High quality is a matter of honor for every worker, kolkhoz member, specialist, and scientist and all labor collectives. The first, strictest quality controller must be the worker's conscience, the party conscience.

An important role in the resolution of these and other questions associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress belongs to science. In recent years the network of scientific research institutions has been expanded markedly and their material and technical base has strengthened. Academy of Sciences institutes have begun to participate in long-term comprehensive programs.

At the same time many scientific institutions have failed to draw the proper conclusions from the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed extremely important questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Many academic institutes are still remote from the national economy's needs.

Despite the fact that some 40 percent of the industrial reserves of coal which exist in the Central Asian regions are concentrated in Kirghizia, scientists of the Academy of Sciences do not devote due attention to the efficient utilization of this wealth. In recent years not one applied task in improving the work of coal enterprises has been resolved. There is no sense of an active role for academic science in the study of topical problems of developing agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a detailed decision on the creation of intersector scientific and technical complexes in the country. The fact that institutes of the republican Academy of Sciences are not included in any of these complexes is evidence of their level of prestige and the low standard of scientific research.

The academy's work style is characterized by fuss and by embellishment of the true state of affairs. Thus, at the 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress, its president, Comrade Imanaliyev, stated that scientists of the academy's institutes, together with production workers, had for the first time in world practice obtained natural iron powders alloyed with rare-earth elements and that an experimental industrial production line to produce them had been commissioned at the Kirghiz mining and metallurgical combine. But it transpired that this statement was unsubstantiated and they were presenting wishes as reality.

The academy widely publicizes any developments, even insignificant ones, and often passes them off as major successes. Various conferences and symposiums are used for this purpose and considerable resources are spent on organizing these. Some scientists lack modesty. Incidentally, the offices of leaders of the Academy of Sciences are equipped on a grand scale. A single piece of imported furniture installed there cost nearly R100,000.

These and other shortcomings became possible as a result of major errors in the selection and placing of cadres. In the appointment of full and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, friendship, toadying, and favoritism often prevailed.

The full responsibility for the serious failures in the activity of the Academy of Sciences rests with the Council of Ministers, former Deputy Chairman Comrade Tashibekov, and the Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department.

Greater exactingness must be displayed toward sector scientific research institutions and technological planning and design organizations. They are often cut off from production and many of their developments do not yield appropriate economic results.

Scientists and specialists in higher education should also be more widely involved in the fulfillment of state comprehensive scientific and technical programs. At present, for instance, the polytechnical institute takes part in only four such programs, and the Kirghiz State University in only one. The forces and resources of the natural, technical, and social sciences must be concentrated on the resolution of the most important questions of the republic's socioeconomic development — and that must be under constant party control.

There must be tireless concern for the development of rationalization and invention, young people's scientific and technical creativity, the activity of science and technology societies, and patent and licensing work. The experience of the Volga truck plant workers and the certification of jobs must be introduced widely.

### III.

Comrades! In the period under review, great attention was devoted to the development of sectors which ensure technical progress — machine building, metal working, the power industry, and nonferrous metallurgy.

Power industry construction was further developed. The tasks set for the 5-year plan period were fulfilled. It is now necessary to finish building and commission all the units at the Tash-Kumyr and Shamaldy-Say GES's and capacities at the Frunze TETS-2. In 1990 the republic must generate at least 13 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

During these years the construction of the Kambaratinskiye GES's must proceed at full pace, and new capacities must be commissioned in the next 5-year plan. But the resources allocated by the Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification do not provide for work on a broad front, which leads to the violation of the full, planned load on the collective of many thousands of hydroelectric construction workers. We appealed to

the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on this question. The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and the Kirgizglavenergo [Kirghiz SSR Main Production Association of Power and Electrification] must more persistently substantiate the resolution of these questions. In order to make use of our great potential it is also necessary to make some progress on the question of the construction and in some places the restoration of small hydroelectric power stations. This is all the more important because dairy units, whole farms, and enterprises with a continuous production cycle often have their electricity supply cut off in the winter because of the shortage. Yet scientific research developments have been completed and experimental models have been manufactured and tested. But the Gosplan and the Kirgizglavenergo have for many years been delaying the organization of industrial production of the micro-GES's and mobile power stations which are very much needed by stockmen and geologists.

It is necessary to speed up scientific research work on the formation of the Issyk-Kul-Chuyskiy territorial production complex. Geologists must step up prospecting work and more rapidly establish stocks and place at the national economy's service the rich deposits of nonferrous and noble metals, facing materials, and other minerals.

The volume of production in machine building will increase 40 percent in 5 years. The accelerated development of nonferrous metallurgy is envisaged. Last year the construction of the first phase of the Kirghiz gold ore combine was completed for the most part. As for the Sary-Dzhaz mining enrichment combine, work here is proceeding slowly. Less than 10 percent of the capital investments were allocated for its construction in 6 years. Laggardness has also been permitted in the construction of the Tash-Kumyr semiconductor materials plant.

These priority construction projects are poorly provided with material, technical, and manpower resources. Gosplan has made mistakes. In recent years its rights in territorial planning and the siting of production forces have been substantially widened, which opens up good opportunities for the comprehensive development of all regions. The staffs of local planning organs have increased. However, they are not really taking advantage of their rights. As before, the territorial plans of rayons, cities, and oblasts are drawn up on a low standard and are late, and they are not notable for their strict substantiation and accurate balance. To this day the Gosplan (Comrades Begaliyev, Semenko) cannot take up the resource-based, normative methods of planning which have long since become established in other agricultural zones of the country, and this gives rise to justified doubts as to the objectivity of plan targets. The unplanned construction of projects continues.

Questions of strengthening the material and technical base of sectors of health care, education, culture, and consumer services are being resolved only poorly. And the draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan does not take their problems fully into account. The role of sectors in the sociocultural sphere is underestimated not only by the Gosplan, but by the Ministry of Finance, the Bank for Financing Capital Investments, ministries, departments, and party and soviet organs, as the CPSU Central Committee rightly points out.

The Gosplan must take a new, self-critical look at its omissions and draw conclusions from them, while the Central Committee Economic Department must more actively influence its work style and methods. Nor is the department's influence felt as regards improving the activity of the Gosstab. In 1982 the Gosstab was instructed to follow the experience of other republics and go over to the comprehensive supply of sectors and enterprises. Many conferences were held here on these questions, but no progress was made. Territorial bases for the supply of full sets of equipment were not developed, and a considerable overexpenditure of metal occurs because of frequent disruptions of supplies of the appropriate range of metal. For this reason the Frunze house building combine alone has an annual overexpenditure of some 1,000 metric tons of rolled metals. Is that any way to handle matters, Comrade Dadabayev? The Central Committee requires you to make more energetic use of a form of work which has justified itself.

From this year, virtually all our associations and enterprises are going over to new economic management conditions. It is therefore important to organize work in such a way that this affects the collectives' interest in the results of their labor, the enhancement of labor productivity, the strengthening of discipline, and the improvement of output quality. In the new conditions of economic management, there is a vast increase in the role of economic organs -- Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the Central Statistical Administration, the Ministry of Finance, Gosbank, and sector and academic institutes of economics.

#### IV

Comrades! The party sets tasks of exceptional importance for the agro-industrial complex -- to achieve all-around intensification of its economy and more fully implement the Food Program. We have a sufficient material and technical base to achieve this goal. The capital-labor ratio in the countryside increased by 20 percent in the period under review, and the power-labor ratio by 19 percent. The farms' machine and tractor pool has been renewed. Dozens of new specialized complexes have been commissioned and the capacities of mixed feed and other enterprises have increased.

In recent years the specialization of agriculture has changed substantially. Today Kirghizia is one of the country's leading suppliers of alfalfa seed, sugar beet, and tobacco.

The May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was a milestone in this sector's development. Time has convincingly confirmed the viability and correctness of the measures elaborated by the party for boosting agrarian policy. The average annual production of agricultural products has increased by 9 percent in the years since the plenum. But on the whole the situation here remains unsatisfactory. Production costs are constantly increasing: whereas during the 9th 5-Year Plan R86 was spent per R100 of gross output and during the 10th 5-Year Plan R92, the figure for the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan was R116.

During this period, although the labor productivity growth rate

declined, wages on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 40 percent. One of the reasons for this is the lack of scientific management of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially by the former Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the republican association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

They made serious mistakes not only in production techniques but also in work with cadres. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan 42 percent of farm leaders were replaced, 1 in 4 of them for shortcomings in work and abuses.

Party obkoms and raykoms and the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat certainly bear a large share of the blame for this. The Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, instead of engaging in organizational work, spent virtually all its time preparing documents. Thousands of resolutions, questionnaires, memorandums, and reports were prepared during these years. And consequently hasty, sometimes incompetent, and in a number of cases voluntarist decisions that were impossible to implement emerged. Here is what V.I. Lenin said about this.

"We are dragged down by a vile bureaucratic quagmire into writing papers, talking about decrees, and writing decrees, and living work is swamped by this sea of paper" (*COMPLETE COLLECTED WORKS*, vol 44, p 364). Lenin's warning remains topical today for all elements of the party and state apparatus.

In this connection I want to mention the republic's proposal on the further accelerated development of sheep raising, of which you are aware. As many of you will remember, on the basis of our calculations the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution envisaging a considerable increase in the sheep population and the growth of mutton production to 232,000 metric tons by 1990. For this it was necessary to double capital investments, but they were not sufficiently substantiated. The tasks stemming from the all-union document were widely discussed at plenums of the Central Committee and party obkoms and raykoms and vast measures were formulated and approved. But at the congress today we are forced to admit that essentially this important party and government resolution has not been fulfilled. For instance, only 22,000 hectares of new land out of the planned area of 160,000 hectares by 1990 have been assimilated. The target for the construction of livestock raising premises has not been fulfilled. USSR Gosplan has underallocated the appropriate funds and resources.

The responsibility for the insufficiently considered approach toward developing this sector must be borne by the former leadership of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, in particular by Comrade Dyuysheyev, who was one of the instigators in raising this question.

Nor have we been able to achieve the levels of yield outlined by the 17th congress for many types of agricultural crops. The congress set the task of increasing the yield from every irrigated hectare to 40 quintals of cereals, but we have obtained only 36.

The volume of land reclamation work in the republic has



increased, and 40 percent more capital investment was channeled into these purposes than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, yet the target for the assimilation of new irrigated land was not fulfilled, as has already been said. Huge funds are now immobilized in water resources construction — the Glavkirgizvodstroy's [Kirghiz Main Administration for Water Resources Construction] title list includes R209 million of carryover projects, which is equivalent to a 2-year program for the main administration.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, which is supposed to monitor the timely commissioning and operation of new irrigated areas, occupies an unprincipled position here. The quality of the plowland is deteriorating and its salinity is increasing, especially in a number of rayons in the Chuya Valley and Naryn and Osh Oblasts. The ministry deals poorly with the automation of irrigation system control and the introduction of modern irrigation methods. The time has come to hold Minister Comrade Batyrkanov and Glavkirgizvodstroy chief Comrade Kozhomkulov personally to account for these serious failures in work.

In the new 5-year plan the republic has been set the task of stably obtaining 1.5-1.6 million metric tons of grain each year and markedly increasing gross harvests of other agricultural crops. To do this it is necessary to widely introduce intensive varieties, especially of feed crops, and to expand the area sown to grain corn. Party and soviet organs should pay special attention to seed growing and resolutely eradicate the pernicious practice of handing over varietal seeds as commodity grain.

It must also be said that the cotton-growing rayons of Osh Oblast failed to fulfill the 5-year plan plan for the sale of raw cotton to the state, the shortfall being 215,000 metric tons. Henceforth (Comrades Kulmatov and Tadzhibayev) this must be prevented. The production of fruit and vegetable produce by means of intensive techniques must be increased. Storage and trade must be improved to ensure that the population is supplied with fruits and vegetables all year round.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium and its chairman, Comrade Koshoyev, can do a great deal to resolve these questions and must intervene more actively in the management of the economy, especially the agro-industrial complex, and in monitoring the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience there.

The rural party organizations' most responsible task is to switch feed production to the tracks of intensification and expand the area sown to crops with a high yield of protein and essential amino acids. In this connection the Council of Ministers and the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] must return to expanding the area sown to soybeans and other pulse crops. They must tackle in real earnest the fundamental improvement of pastures, which provide over 40 percent of all feed. The specially created pasture and feed science and production association is also giving a poor account of itself in this matter.

Comrades! At the same time as strengthening the feed base it is necessary to ensure the intensification of livestock raising in every possible way by improving the population structure, increasing the proportion of female animals, and improving

selection and breeding work.

The republic possesses a sufficiently high genetic potential in the dairy herd to be able to substantially increase its productivity. Dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes already obtain over 4,000 kg of milk per cow. Yet at the same time 63 farms obtain half that amount, and 7 rayons obtain only 1,700-2,200 kg of milk. This discrepancy made it impossible to resolve the task set by the last congress — raising the average annual milk yield to 2,900 kg. During the current 5-year plan it is necessary to obtain 3,300-3,500 kg of milk per cow in valley areas, and 2,700-3,000 in the mountains. It is necessary to increase production of koumiss, especially around cities, worker settlements, and sanatoriums. Only in this way will we be able to produce an average of 805,000 metric tons of milk per year, as envisaged by the draft Basic Guidelines.

It is important for us not to increase the public-sector livestock population, but to resolutely intensify both dairy and meat production. We must improve livestock fattening, develop pig, poultry, and rabbit raising, and thereby meet the plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

A fundamental improvement is required in the work of the Fish Industry Administration, which fulfilled the 5-year plan target for the fish catch by only 49 percent, as a result of which the population failed to receive 4,000 metric tons of this output. Instead of rectifying the situation, the leaders of the administration are sending the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers various reports justifying their own inactivity. The Council of Ministers and the Gosagroprom must profoundly investigate the state of this sector, take cardinal measures to considerably increase fish production, and utilize for these purposes every available suitable lake and reservoir.

Gosagroprom, the State Committee for Forestry, and local party and soviet organs must make thrifty use of the wealth of our unique nut forests. All felling must be totally stopped here for a while, livestock grazing must be regulated. Comprehensive reforestation measures must be taken, and the harvest of nuts, wild fruits, and berries must be at least doubled by the end of the 5-year plan.

We must cherish nature and work to ensure that Issyk-Kul, Arslanbob, Sary-Chelek, and other uniquely beautiful places are preserved for future generations.

Enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots, and collective horticulture and truck gardening must be one reserve for increasing production of food products. A recent Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree increased the norms for the number of livestock [normy soderzhaniya skota] that can be personally owned by shepherds tending pastured livestock, which will make it possible to considerably increase the material interest of sheep raising workers, increase the influx of them to the sector, retain cadres, and ultimately rectify the situation.

At present in the republic there are only 403 subsidiary farms. This is not enough. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee set the task of producing at least 20-25 kg of meat and 50-100



kg of milk per worker in the sectors. However, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee departments are not really working on the development of subsidiary farms. Many enterprise and organization leaders, local soviet ispolkoms, and oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations are failing to display initiative and persistence in this. This attitude toward the development of subsidiary farms must be radically changed and the CPSU Central Committee guidelines must be precisely implemented.

Important tasks face party organizations in the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex. They must introduce waste-free technology everywhere, especially at meat and dairy combines, and sharply increase production of nonalcoholic drinks, mineral water, various juices, ice cream, and other food products. The population must be supplied with better quality grain products.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan over R3 billion of capital investments are being channeled into the republic's agro-industrial complex. It is necessary not only to assimilate them, but to obtain a rapid return. It is necessary to embark more boldly on the renewal of production, which is accompanied by the introduction of progressive technology, reduces manual labor, and enhances labor productivity. Storage facilities, refrigerators, and processing industry projects must be constructed at an accelerated pace. The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and party obkoms and raykoms must hold strictly to account those who retard the solution of this important problem.

Party organizations' attention must be directed toward the widespread introduction of the integral-process collective contract and financial autonomy in all farms and agro-industrial complex enterprises. This form of labor organization and incentives should be regarded as a new stage in agriculture's development, and it requires constant party monitoring. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz Trade Union Council, Gosagroprom, the State Committee for Labor, the Ministry of Finance, and other republican organs must give every encouragement to the activity of contract collectives and develop their initiative and creativity in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

We expect a great deal of agricultural scientists. There are now more than 2,000 of them in scientific and design institutions in the agro-industrial complex, but most work poorly and for years have not provided a proper return. A new veterinary institute has been opened in the republic and the Kirghiz Scientific Center of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences is being set up. Their main task is to implement a fundamental turn toward the practice of agricultural production in view of the demands of the time.

Concern should be shown for the retraining of leaders and specialists and their instruction in modern management methods during the period of the broad intensification of the agro-industrial complex sectors. The retraining of middle-level cadres and the training of milkmaids, shepherds, and herdsmen must be organized at rural vocational and technical schools. We have all the conditions for this.

The ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex have now been united in a single management organ. However, the restructuring will not produce the anticipated results unless leaders at all levels get rid of the old, obsolete style and methods of work. We are counting on a self-critical approach by the cadres employed in this sphere and on their ability to rapidly change their methods. Quite a lot of time has passed since Gosagroprom was formed, but so far we have not detected a real management organ, still less the assertion of a new style of relations between all elements of the agro-industrial complex. And the selection and placement of cadres in the new management organ leave something to be desired. Party committees must help Gosagroprom to more rapidly staff its subdivisions with qualified personnel.

Comrade Khodos, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosagroprom, must deal more vigorously with the sector entrusted to him and resolve the questions referred to him in a more timely fashion.

## V.

Comrades! During the 11th 5-Year Plan the level of technical equipment of construction work improved somewhat and industrialization increased. Most of the planned projects were constructed and commissioned, among them the carpet combine in the city of Kara-Balta, the hosiery and sewn goods factory in the city of Frunze, and new capacities at the Osh silk combine named for the Komsomol, and others.

Nevertheless, it was not possible to eliminate the shortcomings in planning, supply, and the management of capital construction. During the 4 years the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was underfulfilled by R211 million and the volume of unfinished construction was 75 percent, which is higher than the normative. More than one-half of the operations are carried out manually, although construction organizations have received considerable quantities of new equipment and machinery.

The Council of Ministers (Comrade Gusev) and the Gosplan are not pursuing a firm course of industrializing construction work. Their efforts are largely focused on resolving current questions, and the attention paid to long-term studies is totally inadequate. Yet in the next 15 years the volume of construction and installation work in our republic will double. Therefore it is necessary right now to tackle in real earnest the questions of the comprehensive mechanization of construction and the production of progressive structures and materials.

The republic's Gosstroy, which is responsible for technical policy in capital construction, must not stand on the sidelines when it comes to resolving these tasks. But it must openly be said that it copes very poorly with its functions. The advanced experience available in the country is not widely disseminated. Thus, for instance, there are still no large-panel versions of designs for kindergartens, schools, and stores and the industrialization of housing construction is inadequately carried out. There are crude departures from the designs and from the demands of the construction norms and rules at the projects under construction, and design estimate documents are not always notable for their good standard. The materials, structures, and bricks supplied by enter-

prises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and construction industry are of low quality.

In 1983 the Central Committee, examining the work of the republic's Ministry of Construction, instructed it to step up the development of its own production base with due regard for the achievements of science and technology. However, the decision was not fulfilled and the ministry leadership (Comrade Isanov) displayed indiscipline. It must be admitted that the Central Committee Secretariat and Construction and Municipal Services Department (Comrade Plakhikh) poorly lead this important sector of the economy.

A great deal remains to be done in the development of transportation. As a result of poor monitoring, the last congress' decision on eliminating small, economically weak motor vehicle enterprises and organizing large associations has not been fulfilled and the number of departmental motor pools is not decreasing but growing, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan.

The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev) is losing ground. There is a lack of proper order in the selection and placement of cadres in the sector, with the result that each year one-fifth of engineering and technical personnel changes, progressive methods of transportation are poorly introduced, rolling stock is inefficiently used, the production base is developing only slowly, and the state of labor and transport discipline is at a low level. The ministry leadership is not taking specific measures to improve the quality of the construction and repair of highways, to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of motor repair plants and passenger motor transportation, to expedite the construction of gas fuel stations, and to use bottle gas-driven vehicles within the system.

There are considerable reserves at the disposal of railroad workers, aviators, and communications workers, who must significantly increase the level of services to the population. Over the course of the 5-year plan, for instance, communication workers must commission a number of new automatic telephone exchanges, increase the number of apartment telephones by 70 percent, and provide all remaining population centers with television broadcasting. Communications Minister Comrade Tyurebayev must display more initiative and persistence in resolving these and other tasks. The Central Committee Transport and Communications Department must more deeply investigate the activity of these sectors.

Comrades! In all work to improve the leadership of the economy, as the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, it is necessary to consistently pursue a line of developing working people's creative initiative and involving them in the process of production management, in the formulation and implementation of plans, and in seeking out internal reserves. This is a partywide, nationwide task, and every collective and all working people — from the ordinary worker to the highest leaders — must take part in it.

## Social Development and the Improvement of the People's Working and Living Conditions

All the activity of Lenin's party is permeated by profound concern for steadily improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standards. "The party Central Committee," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has said, "believes that unremitting attention to social questions, no matter what aspects of life they relate to, must be the law for all state, economic, and public organizations and central and local organs. Living people, their present concerns, and their future lie behind each such question, great or small."

Large-scale social development plans are being implemented in the republic. In the last 5-year plan real per capita income increased by 9 percent and payments from social consumption funds increased. The wages of workers and employees increased from R148 to R161 and the remuneration of kolkhoz members from R118 to R160. More than 5 million square meters of housing was constructed and about 500,000 citizens improved their housing conditions. The material base of education, vocational and technical education, public health, and physical culture and sport strengthened. State and cooperative trade developed.

There was a further rapprochement among classes and social groups and strata, improvement of national relations, and strengthening of the fraternal friendship among all nations and ethnic groups. This, comrades, is our common asset and a matter of special pride. The Kirghiz Communist Party will continue to strengthen the working people's sociopolitical, international unity and monolithic cohesion around the CPSU and our elder brother — the Great Russian people.

During these years party and soviet organs have worked to fulfill the great tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Kirghizia's Party Organizations To Expand Production and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods and Develop the Services Sphere." Much has been done. Production of goods in mass demand was more than R13 billion over the 5 years.

The sphere of consumer services to the population has expanded. The volume of services increased by 40 percent, and by 45 percent in rural areas. Some 50 percent more funds than in the 10th 5-Year Plan were channeled into the development of the sector's material and technical base.

However, the population's growing demand for many goods is still not being fully satisfied. The decisions of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee sixth plenum and the targeted program for increasing consumer goods production have not been completely fulfilled.

There are great disruptions in the work of a major sector of ours — light industry. Many enterprises, especially sewn goods and footwear factories and other associations, proved unprepared for the changes in the market situation stemming from citizens' increased demands regarding the range and quality of goods. And the result of this was that unwanted articles piled up within the Ministry of Light Industry network, almost to the tune of R8

million, causing serious financial difficulties. The problem of the fulfillment of contractual deliveries remains acute, and over the course of the 5-year plan trade failed to receive a range of textiles, sewn goods, knitwear, and other goods amounting to R34 million.

Questions of retooling and reconstruction are resolved only slowly. A considerable proportion of the equipment in tanneries, the footwear association, and other enterprises needs to be renewed. The proportion of manual labor is great and little is done to create the necessary social and consumer service conditions for working people.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Tentiyeu) must really improve the standard of leadership of the sector rather than merely paying lipservice to the idea, more actively resolve questions connected with its further development, and pay more attention to restructuring enterprises in order to produce the required output. The attention of party committees and primary party organizations must be riveted on implementing these tasks.

In the republic 45 major enterprises are still taking no part in producing consumer goods and are failing to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee instruction that every collective must engage in this important work regardless of which department it comes under. Many plants and associations produce negligible volumes of goods though they have a good production base and highly skilled cadres. This applies primarily to an enterprise with thousands of workers like the M.V. Frunze plant, at which consumer goods production per ruble of the wages fund is only 24 kopeks.

The congress is entitled to make serious complaints to Comrades Ponomarev and Begaliyev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Comrades Rysmendiyeu and Perfilyev, chiefs of Central Committee departments, regarding the shortcomings in this important sector and to demand that they step up the accountability of economic leaders for the organization of consumer goods production.

The increase in the working people's material and cultural level urgently demands the further improvement of trade and consumer services. Despite the measures that have been taken, the republic's inhabitants receive fewer consumer services than the countrywide average. This is explained chiefly by the poor organizational work of the Ministry of Consumer Services. One in three enterprises in the ministry regularly fails to fulfill the plans. The ministry collegium (Comrade Aldasheva) does not profoundly investigate the work of workshops and studios and does not resolve in a timely fashion questions of supplying them with material resources and improving cadres' qualifications.

In the current 5-year plan the volume of consumer services is to increase by 40 percent. The Ministry of Consumer Services, other ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms must regard these targets as minimums, create a ramified network of paid services, widely involve major enterprises and farms in participation in consumer services, and develop home work and folk crafts.

In recent years the number of stores, kolkhoz markets, and public catering enterprises in our republic has increased. However, the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Zheleznov) and the Kirghiz Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Chilibayev) have not done everything to make

maximum use of the existing potential. The 5-year plan target for the sale of goods was not fulfilled. Trade organizations' material and technical base is lagging substantially. At the same time there is a regular failure to assimilate the capital investments earmarked for these purposes. An unsatisfactory situation has emerged in the city of Frunze and in Osh Oblast.

The level of equipment of the trade system with means of mechanization remains extremely low, there is a lack of purposeful work to introduce progressive forms of service to the population, and few small specialized temperance cafes and bars are being created, as is being done in other regions of the country. Cases of waste and theft continue to take place in trade and public catering. They are the result of serious omissions in work with cadres. A great deal is still left undone here by Comrade Atashev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kydykova, chief of the Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, who look after these questions.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers has begun as of this year. Ministers, Gosplan, and party and soviet organs are responsible for fulfilling this sociopolitical task. Every support should be given to the initiative of the collectives of enterprises in group "A" industry who have set the task of ensuring by the end of the 5-year plan the production of R1 of goods in mass demand per ruble of the wages fund.

There are many criticisms and complaints about the work of housing and municipal services, especially with regard to questions of the management and repair of the housing stock. With a view to imposing order in this matter a resolution of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers providing, in particular, that departmental apartment blocks would be transferred to the soviets in all cities and rayon centers by 1985 was adopted 7 years ago. But it too has remained unfulfilled. The timetables laid down by this decision for the repair of apartments on the basis of orders from the population are not being kept to, either.

The housing problem occupies a special place in the party's social program. By the year 2000 it is planned to provide every family with a separate apartment or individual house. This is an exceptionally important question, but not a simple one. In the last 5-year plan in the republic the commissioning of housing fell more than 500,000 square meters short of the plan, which created difficulties in improving the housing conditions of invalids, teachers, medical personnel, and others. There is a shortage of hostels for students and pupils.

In recent years the construction of unplanned and also prestige, expensive projects has become widespread in the republic. Many administrative and trade buildings and places of entertainment have been constructed in the city of Frunze, and more than 80,000 square meters of marble and granite slabs have been used in finishing them. There were particularly great extravagances in the construction of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers building, which went over the approved estimate by more than R4 million.



And all this took place against the background of a dire need for housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects. In the city of Frunze alone about 200,000 people are living without elementary municipal amenities, 20,000 people are waiting to be housed or to receive bigger housing, 8,000 children need pre school institutions, and over 400 families are still living in huts. This is evidence that working people's interests have been forgotten. So it is not for nothing that letters to the CPSU Central Committee say that it has been decided to turn the republic's capital into a white stone city. No one has the right to ignore people's opinion and do whatever he chooses.

In the current 5-year plan it is planned to construct 5.5 million square meters of housing. Cooperative and individual housing construction will expand. We must ensure annual overfulfillment of the plans for the commissioning of these projects and more rapidly reconstruct and increase the capacities of housing construction combines. Party, soviet, and trade union organs must step up monitoring of the construction and allocation of housing.

Comrades! Great importance in the social sphere is attached to the reform of general educational and vocational schools. These questions have been examined in detail at party committee plenums and supreme soviet and local soviet sessions. Organizational and political measures and comprehensive plans for the gradual implementation of the reform in the period through 1990 have been approved.

In the last 5 years over 347,000 young men and women graduated from secondary school, and vocational and technical schools sent 176,000 young workers into the national economy. At the same time it is necessary to raise still higher young people's level of education and training, to improve their preparation for independent working life, and to implement a gradual transition to universal vocational education.

However, the Ministry of Education (Comrade Bazarkulov) and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Kasendeyev) are implementing the school reform without due persistence and initiative. Party leadership of educational establishments is not implemented effectively enough. There is considerable formalism in the selection, placement, and training of teaching cadres. In the last 5 years 1 in 3 chiefs of rayon and city education departments and secondary school directors has been replaced, many of them for negative reasons.

The restructuring of the labor training, education, and vocational guidance of pupils is being carried out unsatisfactorily. Base enterprises, especially ones belonging to the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Gosagroprom, pay grossly insufficient attention to this matter. The network of vocational and technical schools and their training material base are developing poorly.

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must enhance the responsibility of ministries and departments for organizing the training of workers in the mass trades. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum noted, "we have begun the school reform, whose importance to the country's future it is hard to overestimate. And now it is necessary to

approach the set tasks not just formally but meaningfully and to cardinal improve the quality of the instruction and education of the rising generations and their preparation for socially useful labor." The practical resolution of these tasks must become the republican party organization's action program.

The quality of the training of specialists with higher and secondary education does not match up to modern demands. This is primarily affected by the lack of close links between VUZes and tekhnikums and production. The standard of the educational process leaves something to be desired. There are cases of protectionism in the selection of the student intake, and many young men and women with a poor general educational training get into VUZes. And even once they are there some of them, taking advantage of the protection of parents and acquaintances, do not really study and, once they have somehow obtained a diploma, refuse to work in production and to leave Frunze. There are major deficiencies in the work of VUZ party and Komsomol organizations and social science faculties when it comes to the civic formation of future specialists.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Tursunov) does not really investigate these questions, has practically ducked out of the planning of specialists' training, and is not responding to the changing needs for cadres caused by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The ministry leadership must resolutely rid itself of the armchair and paper-bound style of work.

The transfer of production to a qualitatively new technical basis makes higher demands on cadres' knowledge and skill. Higher and secondary specialized education, the CPSU Central Committee points out, must play an ever-increasing role as a factor exerting a long-term, strategic influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of social relations.

In this connection there is an urgent need for a real restructuring of the whole education system. This is a pressing task, and it must be resolved comprehensively through the joint efforts of party and soviet organs, VUZes, and scientific institutions. It is very important to improve the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and to strengthen ideological education work among students and pupils.

The Basic Guidelines envisage the further development of the public health and social security system. It is planned to increase the concern shown for war and labor veterans, disabled citizens, and the families of dead servicemen. The protection of people's health will improve and annual medical checkups are being introduced for the whole population.

The implementation of these plans requires the resolute eradication of shortcomings in the work of public health and social security organs. The state of mother and child health care is causing particular concern; matters are unsatisfactory in this respect in our republic. Violations of medical ethics, the presentation of gifts, and the making of payments for medicines, services, and surgical operations are continuing. In recent years public health personnel have committed many crimes of various sorts, and some of them have been sentenced for accepting bribes and



gifts. The Ministry of Health (Comrade Turgunbayev) must go on the offensive in the struggle against these shameful facts. It must be admitted that many party committees and soviet and trade union organs do not pay due attention to medical problems.

The party has formulated a socially strong and wise policy covering the whole area of human life and expressing Soviet people's vital aspirations, and there is nothing higher for communists and all party and state organs than to take an active part in implementing it.

#### Affirming the Leninist Style of Work, Improving Ideological Activity, and Developing Socialist Democracy

Comrade delegates! The party's majestic, unprecedentedly large-scale tasks in the socioeconomic, political, and spiritual spheres demand the affirmation of the Leninist style in all spheres of life, the improvement of party organizational and ideological work, the enhancement of cadres' responsibility, the development of socialist democracy, the improvement of the activity of soviet and public organizations, and the strengthening of the party's links with the masses.

"No matter how inspiring the plans that have been formulated are," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the Central Committee October (1985) plenum, "the projected targets can be achieved only by intensive, highly productive labor. Specific actions by every Soviet person, every labor collective, and every party organization are especially necessary now. The time has come for still more vigorous action, and this is the most important thing today: party, soviet, economic, and trade union organizations must mobilize all their potential and all our resources and possibilities, above all the human factor, to consistently fulfill the tasks ahead."

#### I.

V.I. Lenin's fundamental instruction that "the development of the masses' consciousness remains as always the basis and the main content of all our work" is more topical than ever today. It underwent further creative development in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum, the materials of the all-union scientific and practical conference held in December 1984, and the decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Guided by them, many party organizations and committees have increased the effectiveness of ideological influence on the masses. The experience of Leninskiy Party Raykom (Frunze city) in ensuring the unity of economic, organizational, and educational activity and the experience of Issyk-Kul Party Raykom in working people's patriotic and international education deserve attention.

The party organization of Frunze's "40 Let Oktyabrya" sewn goods factory conducts educational work with due regard for each person's individual peculiarities. Thanks to this approach, it has been possible at the enterprise to regularly revise output norms via the active utilization of reserves. This movement, which was begun by the party group headed by Aynura Zhamal-dinova, who is a delegate at our congress, has embraced the whole

collective. In the last 2 years more than half the norms have been revised on the workers' initiative. At the factory they are considerably higher, and labor-intensiveness is 40 percent lower, than in the sector in general.

At the same time major shortcomings and mistakes have occurred in ideological work, especially in recent years. Window dressing and ballyhoo have flourished, and a welter of mass events has been substituted for everyday work with people. The Central Committee Secretariat and its ideological sections have poorly oriented party organizations toward a resolute struggle against negative phenomena. And how could this be otherwise when former Central Committee Secretary Comrade Karypkulov devoted most of his time to his personal interests. In the last 8 years he defended his doctoral thesis, published 5 books, and featured as author or special editor in 16 scientific studies. And it transpired that this was by no means disinterested behavior.

The leaders of a number of ideological institutions acted in approximately similar vein, taking advantage of the lack of monitoring on the part of the Central Committee Secretary and departments. Production and financial discipline was grossly violated in the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. Royalties were paid on planned works, and there were all kinds of deviations in the drafting of contracts with authors. Instead of resolutely imposing order, State Committee Chairman Comrade Karagulov himself committed violations.

Personal interests took priority over public interests for the leadership of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History (former director Comrade Orozaliyev). An unhealthy atmosphere also prevailed in the Writers Union (Comrade Askarov).

The republic's Ministry of Culture poorly influences the state of affairs in creative organizations. Its influence on the formation of the repertoire of professional theaters and amateur artistic collectives is undetectable. The Central Committee resolution on improving the training of cadres for arts institutions is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. The network of clubs, libraries, and movie theaters is growing only slowly, especially in rural areas.

Of course, the favorable changes thing place in the country give a new fillip to the creative quest of writers, painters, movie makers, composers, performers, and architects. Creative unions have been swelled by new forces recently. Cultural figures and artists have created many talented works that have met with recognition and all-union fame. But we expect from them new and even more meaningful books, features and documentaries, shows, paintings, musical works, and sculptures permeated by the spirit of party-mindedness and popular spirit and enriching the treasure house [of culture].

The state of affairs in the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is causing serious concern. People there have grown accustomed to commonplace scenarios and boring clichés. Only one-fourth of creative staffers have specialized education, and the annual turnover in them is 50 percent. In place of the adoption of specific measures to strengthen this important sector, Comrade Stamov, whom many comrades describe as a poor worker, has been appointed chairman of the committee.

It is necessary to fundamentally revise the style of work that has become established in the *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIYSTAN* editorial board. Editor Comrade Tursunov has a bureaucratic approach to management, makes serious miscalculations in cadre selection, and is often guided by considerations of common origin when recruiting staffers. The newspaper publishes few items revealing the experience of leading workers, sometimes unjustifiably dramatizes or pads out shortcomings, and makes mistakes.

A great deal remains to be done to improve the work of the *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* editorial board too. Its collective must more boldly raise questions of the struggle against negative phenomena and bureaucratic distortions.

In general the range of writers in the leading republican papers is narrow. Because of the newspapers' chronic shortage of their own material, much space is filled with reprints from other publications. Newspapers insufficiently analyze problems of accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development and poorly cover party, soviet, and public organizations' experience of organizational and educational work.

The role of oblast, city, and rayon papers must also be increased. The Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must ensure that they really become collective propagandists, agitators, and organizers of the masses, must create an atmosphere of respect for and trust in the press, and must hold strictly to account those who fail to react to items in the press.

The shortcomings in the activity of Central Committee ideological workers had an adverse effect on the work of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. Take Leninskiy Rayon in Osh Oblast, for instance. According to the raykom's reports (Comrade Torogeldiyev), a system of political and economic studies has been organized there, and almost the entire able-bodied population is involved in socialist competition. Each year hundreds of lectures are delivered and thousands of discussions and political briefings are held. Yet the economic and social development plans are not fulfilled in terms of many indicators.

There is a great deal of formalism and empty talk within the Marxist-Leninist education system; preaching, lecturing, and general appeals predominate here; and there is a lack of profundity and clarity. According to reports, over 1 million of the republic's working people are involved in political and economic studies, but the studies are out of touch with life and practice.

Propaganda and agitation are often impersonal, are not militant enough, and are carried out without regard for working people's real production and everyday living conditions.

The struggle to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism has intensified in the republic recently. This has improved the atmosphere in many families and has somewhat strengthened labor discipline in collectives. The number of drunkenness-related crimes has decreased. However, in many party organizations the struggle against it still lacks proper keenness and incisiveness; and not only are efforts in this direction not increasing, as the CPSU Central Committee demands, but, on the contrary, in some places a decline has emerged. Complacency and nonchalance are impermissible in this matter. The responsibility of leaders at every level and of party and soviet organs for work among the population at their place of residence must be enhanced. It is time for the republican society for struggle for sobriety to really show its mettle; its organizational formation has been overly protracted.

Not enough attention is yet paid to organizing meaningful leisure for the population and to the quality of the work and the fuller utilization of cultural and sports institutions. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Improve the Utilization of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities" stresses, they must become support centers for party organizations in their political education work.

The primary party organizations of plants, associations, kol-khozes, and sovkhozes must regularly examine and approve the work plans of cultural centers, clubs, parks, libraries, museums, and sports facilities and take measures to improve their activity. The Kirghiz Trade Union Council, the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Abdykalykov), and the republic's Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade Kopylov), and all ministries and departments must improve their leadership of this sphere.

Comrades! Patriotic and international education are of special significance for a republic in which representatives of over 80 nations and ethnic groups live and work as a harmonious, fraternal family. Things must be organized in such a way that every working person is deeply aware that internationalism, in Lenin's words, does not mean "holiday strolls through gardens of internationalist verbiage" but honest, conscientious work in the name of the Soviet motherland's prosperity.

However, manifestations of local favoritism and national narrow-mindedness are still encountered. The number of workers belonging to the indigenous nationality is growing only slowly in a number of sectors of industry and construction. Young people are poorly involved in resolving large-scale party programs such as the upsurge of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the development of the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

Much is done in our republic for the propaganda and study of the Russian language as the means of inter-nation communication. But because of their poor command of it, some young people experience difficulties in production and public activity and when performing military service. Party committees must improve the standard of this work. All the means of counterpropaganda must be used to expose the bourgeois ideologists' lying allegations that national languages, including Kirghiz, are losing their role.

It is common knowledge that the Kirghiz language has today reached the peak of its development, but this does not mean that there are no problems in its study and teaching. In particular, the

approach toward determining the number of classes in the city of Frunze in which instruction is carried out in the native language has not been altogether well thought out. These questions must be resolved in dialectical unity.

We must improve atheist work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee instructions. It is impossible not to see that the class enemy is trying to revive religious and nationalist sentiments. The influence of preachers of Islam on women, young people, and children is increasing in certain rayons of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts. Sumptuous burials and funeral ceremonies are held in the countryside under the influence of religious prejudices. Leading cadres, Communists, and Komsomol members sometimes take part in religious festivals and rituals. Each year there are more than 2,000 weddings in mosques and 10,000 baptisms in Orthodox churches. In the last 5 years religious associations' income increased by 16 percent. However, certain party committees and primary party organizations underestimate the importance of atheist education, especially individual work among believers. Nonchalance and complacency in this matter are impermissible.

The standard of verbal and graphic agitation and lecture propaganda must be improved. In ideological work too, paradoxical though it may seem, there must be less talk and more action, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev points out. Party committees are called upon to set an example here.

Personnel of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade Saadanbekov) must draw serious conclusions from the major shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in ideological activity. Above all they must learn to work in accordance with the party's present demands.

I would like Central Committee Secretary Comrade Moldobayev, who deals with this sector, to show more professionalism and efficiency in his work.

## II.

Comrades! Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, party committees have increased the role of the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol in implementing political, economic, and sociocultural tasks and the responsibility of the Communists working in them.

The Supreme Soviet and local soviets recently have become somewhat more active. Their influence on the development of culture, the resolution of social questions, and the fulfillment of plans has increased. There are improvements in the activity of standing commissions, and the soviet aktiv now includes more than 370,000 people.

Nevertheless, many soviet organs lag behind the demands of life and still feebly implement the broad rights and powers granted by the law. The questions submitted for sessions' consideration are not keenly discussed and there is little criticism. The proposals and remarks voiced by deputies are often supported, but monitoring of their implementation is poorly organized. The role of oblast, city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets and their responsibility for the situation at local level must be increased.

The activity of the Council of Ministers is being restructured only slowly. Two-thirds of the agenda of its Presidium is made up of current questions, and a long time is spent discussing them. Each year over 4,000 resolutions and orders are sent out to ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms, and many of them are unsatisfactorily fulfilled. Council of Ministers leading personnel give little help to local organs when they visit enterprises, construction projects, and farms.

The work of the soviets at every level must be directed toward fulfilling the economic and social development plans, especially those for housing construction, improving the activity of public health, cultural, and consumer service institutions, and satisfying the population's needs and demands. Working people must be widely involved in the management of state and public affairs, and it is necessary to act together with the trade unions.

Trade union organizations lately have begun to be more active in resolving questions of developing the national economy, protecting working people's rights and interests, and improving their working and living conditions.

At the same time they deal poorly with developing the technical creativity of workers and specialists and the movement for economy and thrift and with introducing personal savings records.

The new tasks require a fundamental restructuring in the style and methods of work of the Kirghiz Trade Union Council (Comrade Abakirov). Republic trade union committees and oblast trade union councils must raise socialist competition to a qualitatively new level. It must be inseparable from scientific and technical progress, the problems of efficiency and quality, and the attainment of high end results. It is intolerable that competition winners are determined on the basis of the arbitrary opinion of a particular leader, regardless of the indicators achieved. The leadership of socialist competition must be restructured in the light of the advice and remarks voiced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee meeting with Stakhanovites and leading production workers.

The trade unions are called upon to ensure strict observance of the law on labor collectives, to enhance the role of permanent production conferences and workers' meetings in the struggle against violations of discipline, and to step up monitoring of the work of trade, public catering, and consumer service enterprises, sanatoriums, and rest homes and of the improvement of working people's housing conditions. Special attention must be paid to questions of accident prevention and to reducing on-the-job injury as much as possible. The responsibility of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision in resolving these tasks is great.

Trade union cadres must be strengthened and they must be given practical help in improving forms and methods of work in order to ensure that the most mass-based working people's organization really becomes a school of management and a school of communism. Comrades! The Kirghiz Komsomol unites approximately 700,000 young men and women in its ranks. In recent years the standard of party leadership of the Komsomol has increased. Measures are being taken to widely involve young people in vigorous labor and public activity, and almost 80 percent of Komsomol members are employed in the material production sphere.



The party nucleus in the Komsomol is strengthening: 19,500 young Communists work there. They head 63 percent of Komsomol primary organizations and one-third of shop organizations and groups.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Strengthening Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in Young People's Communist Education" is being poorly fulfilled. More than 7,000 Komsomol members are failing to cope with the targets and socialist pledges, and the turnover of young cadres in the national economy is more than 38 percent. Some young people are late to develop civic attitudes and display a consumerist approach toward life. Juvenile crime is not declining in Osh, Talas, and Issyk-Atinskiy, Kalininskiy, and Sokulukskiy Rayons.

The Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must react sensitively to the processes taking place among young people and impart the necessary orientation to them. We expect the republic's Komsomol (Comrade Abdykalykov) to take an effective part in accelerating scientific and technical progress. Who if not young people should be bold, overcome routine and inertia, and introduce progressive and advanced developments?

The Komsomol has experience of the patronage of shock construction projects and the most important sectors of the economy. But in some places this work becomes an empty formality. I would very much like livestock raising and capital construction to become a real shock front for the Komsomol!

The Komsomol could also exercise patronage over the organization of young people's leisure. Together with the trade unions and local soviets, it could step up the work of clubs, palaces of culture, parks, and amateur artistic collectives, expand zones of mass leisure and provide amenities for them, make full use of sports facilities, and step up propaganda of a healthy way of life.

Young people must be educated through the joint efforts of the family, schools, labor collectives, and state and public organizations. The participation of party, war, and labor veterans, mentors, and leading production workers is exceptionally important here. We must continue to do everything to educate ideologically tempered, morally pure, convinced builders of communism.

Responsible tasks in molding conscious discipline on the part of working people and a thrifty attitude toward public property are entrusted to people's control organs, in whose ranks over 112,000 people now operate in our republic.

At the same time, to be frank, the republic's People's Control Committee and its organs at the local level mostly check up on violations that have already been committed. And they often do so only after alerts from working people. I think it is necessary to take preemptive action. Or, in V.I. Lenin's words, not so much to expose violations and crimes as to forestall them and pay more attention to preventing them. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness and quality of investigations, to place a reliable barrier in the way of thefts of the people's property, and to be ruthless about negligence, extravagance, waste, and any abuses.

The uncompromising struggle against overreporting and window dressing must be stepped up. During the 11th 5-Year Plan Central Statistics Administration organs alone revealed over-reporting of the volume of sales of industrial output totaling R1.9 million, consumer services totaling R848,000, and housing totaling 95,000 square meters. Particularly large numbers of such cases were discovered in Naryn and Talas Oblasts and in Ak-Suyskiy and Uzgenskiy Rayons in the city of Frunze.

The Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet, economic, and public organizations must consistently and persistently strengthen party and state discipline, resolutely eradicate window dressing and the desire to present wishful thinking as reality, take culprits strictly to task, and assess their misdemeanors in a principled party fashion.

The struggle against crime and offenses must be waged on a broad front, utilizing the strength of law enforcement organs. We are seriously worried by the fact that in the 5 years the total number of crimes in the republic increased by almost one-third and the high level of recidivist crime is persisting.

It was not possible to eradicate the shameful phenomenon of bribery. Many swindlers who engaged in extortion during the allocation of housing and automobiles and during admission to VUZes were exposed. The biggest increases in crime are in Osh Oblast and Alamedinskiy and Sokulukskiy Rayons.

A more resolute struggle must be waged against embezzlers of socialist property. During the 5-year plan state property amounting to R17 million was stolen in the republic. The particular danger of this type of crime lies in the fact that whole groups of dishonest people sometimes take part in it. The spirit of money grubbing literally corroded many labor collectives in the city of Tokmak. Criminals operated for a long time at the meat combine, the primary wool processing factory, the glass plant, and the city cooperative trade organization and criminal proceedings have been instituted against dozens of leading personnel, including some from law enforcement organs.

The leaders of Tyup's "Zhivprom" association, At-Bashi's irrigation systems administration, the Batkenskii Rayon procurement office, the "Kirgizstan" worker cooperative in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, and others proved to be embezzlers of the people's property.

This was possible because local party and soviet organs poorly monitored these leaders' work and failed to show concern for creating a healthy atmosphere in collectives. Departmental monitoring was shortsighted and powerless. During the 5-year plan, for instance, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry auditors checked the Tokmak meat combine five times and there were just as many inspections at the other enterprises, but they failed to reveal the large-scale violations. Moreover, some auditors directly colluded with the criminals.

It also has to be said that the republic's prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Supreme Court and their local organs have slackened work to strengthen legality and law and order and are being slow to restructure their activities in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central



Committee. During the 5-year plan the number of unsolved crimes increased by more than 50 percent; each year the sentences on 10 percent of convicted prisoners are repealed or changed; and legal propaganda is ineffective. Law enforcement organs (Comrades Dryzhak, Akinatov, Dzhamashev, and Abduraliyev) must more deeply study and actively eliminate the factors giving rise to crime and make wider use of proven forms and methods of coordinating the efforts of all state and public organizations and labor collectives.

The Central Committee Administrative Organs Department makes serious blunders in the leadership of law enforcement organs. It has to be said that the chiefs of this section are often replaced, in a number of cases because the candidates were unfortunately chosen.

The Central Committee Secretariat, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations must help in every possible way to further boost the activeness and develop the initiative of defense and other voluntary societies. The work of the Military Commissariat (Comrade Gubarev) requires serious improvement.

The tasks of the KGB are increasing under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, which is accompanied by a buildup of the efforts of the special services of the United States and its allies. The Chekists must continue to resolutely and boldly counter foreign centers' aggressive schemes and ideological subversion and actively enhance working people's political vigilance.

Party committees, soviet organs, and public organizations must strengthen links with border guards and the servicemen of the Central Asian Military District and help them reliably protect our motherland's sacred borders.

Citizens' letters and statements are an important way of involving working people in the management of state affairs and further improving socialist democracy. During the period under review party committees received over 50,000 letters, of which over 25,000 were received by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Many of them disclosed in a keen and principled fashion serious shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and pointed to cases of bureaucracy and abuse of official position on the part of certain leading personnel. They were followed up and measures were taken on them.

Working people's many appeals to higher party organizations -- these have been showing a tendency to increase for a number of years -- attest that officials at local level work with letters unsatisfactorily and often merely go through the motions of considering people's needs and demands. Blame for this is borne by the Central Committee Secretariat and Departments, which have not always displayed objectivity and principledness in examining alerts. Citizens' letters, statements, and verbal appeals mirror the state of organizational and mass political work by party committees and primary organizations and of soviet and economic organs' style and methods of activity. It is necessary to increase exactingness in assessing the actions of officials who indulge in bureaucracy and red tape.

Comrades! Fulfilling the guidelines of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Kirghiz Party Organizations' Work To Admit to the Party and Train Candidate Members of the CPSU," party committees have worked to improve the qualitative composition of party ranks.

During the period under review the republic's Communist Party grew by 18,000 members. There are now 144,466 Communists in its ranks, including 5,271 candidate members of the CPSU. Most of them -- 74 percent of the total number -- work in the sphere of material production. The proportion of Communists among working people in industry, construction, transportation, agricultural production, and the services sphere increased. There are more of them in the party organizations of scientific institutions, creative unions, and law enforcement organs.

Many primary organizations and party committees observe the principles of individual selection for party membership and profoundly study the political, professional, and moral qualities of recruits to the CPSU. The overwhelming number of recruits are workers, kolkhoz members, and Komsomol members, and 25 percent of them are women. The new members of the Communist Party reflect the international composition of labor collectives.

Party organizations' structure is improving. During the period under review the number of production collective party committees, primary and shop party organizations, and party groups increased. Four obkoms, 15 gorkoms, 4 urban and 40 rural party raykoms, 5,228 primary party organizations, 3,896 shop party organizations, and 4,818 party groups are now operating. This is a mighty and dynamic organism capable of resolving the important and responsible tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development.

At the same time it must be admitted today that not all party committees pay due attention to the selection and admission of new party members. The party stratum is increasing only slowly among livestock raisers in Moskovskiy and Ak-Suyskiy Rayons, machine operators in Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, and Leninpolskiy Rayons, and construction workers in Issyk-Atinskiy, Chuyskiy, and Talasskiy Rayons. At the same time attempts to force the growth of party ranks in the Talas Oblast party organization and cases of the falsification of documents during admission to the party in a number of party organizations in Osh Oblast, Kalininskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy, and Sverdlovskiy Rayons, and Tokmak Party Gorkom were discovered. A principled assessment has been made of these facts and the culprits have been punished. As before, there must be special concern for stepping up party influence among representatives of the leading professions in the national economy.

Many party organizations fail to show proper concern for the cultivation in Communists of high moral qualities, firm, conscious party discipline, comradely exactingness, and implacability toward shortcomings. In the period under review 3,500 people were expelled from and left the party for various misdemeanors, and criminal proceedings were brought against some of them for abuses, embezzlement, bribe-taking, window dressing, and other gross violations of laws.

At times no party assessment is given of Communists who are

punished administratively. Certain party committees, in violation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, still tolerate instances of the examination of Communists' personal cases bypassing primary organizations. Last year, for instance, 36 out of 841 Communists were reprimanded with an entry on their record and 89 out of 693 were expelled from the CPSU directly at party gorkom and raykoms bureaus. This practice must be stopped.

Much can and must be done to eliminate these shortcomings and further strengthen party discipline by party commissions attached to the Central Committee and to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, which must devote more attention to stepping up the monitoring of Communists' fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Statutes. As yet they confine themselves, in the main, to checking out individual warnings and complaints.

Party commissions must listen sensitively to the Communists' opinion. In the light of the increased demands, it is necessary to reorient their work, especially since in accordance with the draft changes to the CPSU Statutes, party commissions attached to union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party obkoms are to become party control commissions.

Comrade delegates! The dynamism of our life and the scale of the tasks facing the republican party organization require the collective study of problems and the elaboration of the optimum solutions on the basis of wide consideration of the opinions of the party aktiv, communists, and all working people. In the period under review there were 23 Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenums, 120 Bureau sessions, and 47 sessions of the Central Committee Secretariat. Important avenues of economic and social development and the improvement of ideological education and organizational work were examined. In the main the correct decisions were adopted, and these are being implemented.

At the same time serious violations occurred in the activity of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Secretariat sessions were not held regularly. The number of speakers at Central Committee plenums was limited; certain Central Committee members spoke 15-16 times each, but 70 out of 196 members and candidate members of the Central Committee never took the floor at all.

Pointing out the shortcomings in the work style and methods of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, on 28 August 1985 the newspaper *PRAVDA* wrote that in the last 2 years at Central Committee plenums there had basically been not one remotely serious criticism of Bureau members or secretaries. Yet there was plenty of praise of various kinds, although things are not going well in the republic in every respect. So what is this, the article notes, if not a lack of party modesty and connivance with an unprincipled approach? This cannot be tolerated. But *PRAVDA*'s article was not printed in the republican newspapers.

Trips by many senior officials of the Central Committee apparatus were a rarity and were only brief, amounting to a mere check on statements and the drawing up of information sheets and routine resolutions. Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members mainly only went to ceremonial events and party com-

mittee plenums. Monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions adopted took place, as a rule, on the basis of information received from the localities, with no check on the actual state of affairs. The confirmation of this is the 12,000 reports received by the Central Committee from party committees, ministries, and departments in 5 years.

A significant share of the responsibility for serious shortcomings in the work of the Bureau, in cadre policy, and in the leadership of organizational party work rests with former Second Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Makarenko. Some blame also rests with me, as a member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Improving the activity of party committees means, first and foremost, improving the selection, placing, and education of cadres. It should be said frankly that the Leninist principles of cadre policy have been seriously violated in the republic. Many workers were chosen on the basis of indications of personal devotion, kinship, or coming from the same district. Sometimes people without the necessary training and experience were appointed to responsible posts. Instead of a principled assessment, certain weak, unconscientious workers were protected and moved from one post to another. As a result an atmosphere lacking in exactingness and marked by mutual support grew up and severity, toadying, and irresponsibility emerged.

All this hampered the struggle against existing shortcomings and negative phenomena. These questions were raised urgently, with concern for the prestige of the republican party organization, in numerous letters and statements from working people to the CPSU Central Committee and other central organs.

Last year alone, the following were relieved of their posts for various abuses: Comrade Sultanbayev, secretary of Osh party obkom; Comrade Sarbagishev, first secretary of Tokmak Gorkom; Comrade Dzhumagazyev, first secretary of At-Bashinskiy party raykom; Comrade Mamyrkaliyev, first secretary of Alamedinskiy Raykom; Comrade Zulpayev, first secretary of Lyaylyakskiy Raykom; Comrade Kasymbayev, first secretary of Batkenskii Raykom; Comrade Sitchikhin, first secretary of Tyupskiy Raykom; and Comrade Aytkulov, first secretary of Manasskiy Raykom.

In the 5 years more than 82 percent of party raykom and gorkom secretaries were replaced, along with some 87 percent of oblistpolkom, goristpolkom, and rayistpolkom chairmen and one-half of the economic leaders on the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee schedule. How can there be any question of principled party selection and education of cadres when they are reshuffled in this way?

The Central Committee Bureau failed to study the party committees' life in depth or to engage in well-thought-out work to give them practical assistance. It is hard to remember an occasion when the Central Committee organized a demonstration of the best experience of a particular party committee's organizational or ideological work for the benefit of its aktiv.

A sound, normal atmosphere cannot be established in any party organization without strict observance of the principles of collec-

tive leadership and constant consultation and consideration of the Communists' opinion. Here a tremendous role belongs to plenums, Bureau sessions, the Secretariat, and other forms of the exchange of opinions and the elaboration of practical measures to implement party instructions. At the same time, in the republican party organization the role of plenums, Bureau sessions, and the Secretariat was minimized and amounted to the mechanical, formal approval of the actions of the top leader. A first secretary cannot act however he takes it into his head to act, ignoring the opinions of his comrades in work. This naturally led to errors and the suppression of initiative on the part of members of collegiate organs. Precisely such deviations were committed over a lengthy period by Comrade Usubaliyev, former first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

In this context, the question arises — How could it happen? It was promoted to a significant degree by the Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members surrounding him. Their desire constantly to suck up to Comrade Usubaliyev also created a fertile soil for gross violations of the collectiveness of leadership to flourish. Without reckoning with the opinion of Central Committee secretaries, Bureau members, and the party aktiv, basically he singlehandedly resolved cadre and other questions, did not tolerate objections, would not suffer any observations which differed from his opinion, and did not shrink from persecuting people who did not suit him. At the same time Comrade Usubaliyev encouraged servility and intrigue. Not infrequently, in order to justify his erroneous decisions, he forced workers to be insincere and even to juggle the facts. As a result of Comrade Usubaliyev's nonparty methods of work, an unhealthy atmosphere was created in the Bureau and frankness and principledness were lost.

Party criticism and self-criticism were lacking in the work of the Central Committee Bureau, while servility, toadying, and flattery — those ugly phenomena alien to party life — took root. In this situation demands concerning the high moral standard of leaders were not observed and there were instances of improper behavior by a number of leaders in providing their relations with excessively lavish housing out of turn, unjustified promotions at work, and the receipt of scientific titles and degrees and of awards.

"It is necessary," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, "to step up exactingness toward every party member for his attitude toward his public duty, the fulfillment of party decisions, and the pure, honest image of the party member. A Communist is assessed by his actions and deeds. There are not and cannot be any other criteria." This demand applies above all to leading party workers.

Comrades! The work style of the Central Committee leadership left its mark on the activity of grassroots party committees, and here too there was seldom a free, businesslike exchange of opinions. Thus at a Talas Party Obkom plenum which heard the obkom's report, shortcomings in the work of sections and secretaries were mentioned only in passing, and speakers confined themselves to self glorification. Yet economic and social development indicators had deteriorated in the oblast and there had been instances of abuse by certain leaders.

Complacency and unjustified "patronage" fettered creative thinking in At-Bashinskiy Party Raykom too. Thriftlessness, exaggerated reporting, embezzlements, and abuses of all kinds flourished in the rayon. In the last 4 years alone, 6 out of the 10 farm leaders were discussed from their posts and 2 were censured. But the party raykom took no measures to improve the atmosphere in the collectives and did not demand this of the party organizations. As a result the raykom first secretary had to be relieved of his post. At plenums of the party obkom, a number of raykoms, and the gorkom in Naryn Oblast, people were simply told off, and not criticized; the problems arising were not tackled in a businesslike way. It is not surprising that in the course of the present report and election campaign, four of the seven party committee first secretaries here have not been recommended for a new term. Until recently the party obkom and the obispolkom were mainly concerned with forming all kinds of commissions and staffs rather than with real organizational work, while the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes goes downhill and their debt to the state grows.

The practice of holding plenums, party aktiv meetings, bureau sessions, and party meetings should be improved in every way. Fewer fine generalities and more businesslike discussion of concrete affairs — that is what is required today. It is necessary to reduce as far as possible people's calls [vyzovy] to the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, and to do this only in cases of extreme need.

The question of improving cadre policy was examined at a Central Committee plenum in March 1985, and a comprehensive plan for work with leadership cadres was approved for 1985-1990. But the plenum's decision is not being fulfilled satisfactorily, and work with the cadre reserve is particularly poorly organized. Alongside the Secretariat, the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade Shimkin), which is directly responsible for cadre selection and placing, is to blame for this. The new Bureau and Secretariat, every member of the Central Committee, and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must seriously set about improving cadre work.

It is expedient for the Central Committee to follow the practice of reports on the most important avenues of its activity in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and at Communists' meetings. The Central Committee's work should be discussed at Lenin Friday's. This would make it possible to strengthen ties with party organizations and all working people and to form a better knowledge of their opinion about our deeds and about leadership cadres.

Party committees must carry out cadre work openly, taking account of the opinion of primary party organizations and working people at enterprises. New recruits must be drawn from among the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women, and young people and strict account must be taken of the multinational composition of the republic's population. They must be helped to master a Leninist style of leadership of the economy and culture. As yet the reorientation of creative thought and action by leaders in the light of the CPSU Central Committee demands is proceeding too slowly.



The starting point for our further activity must be the report and election campaign which is nearing completion. The participants in party meetings and conferences, analyzing in depth the activity, style, and methods of party committees' work, criticized shortcomings more acutely than ever before and outlined ways of eliminating them.

The discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes gave particular significance to the reports and elections and the critical consideration of achievements. More than 6,000 open party meetings have been held, with the participation of more than 280,000 people. Some 50,000 of them expressed their views and made nearly 45,000 different proposals. Unanimously approving these partywide documents, the Communists focused attention on increasing the vanguard role of party people, strengthening discipline, and stepping up exactingness toward party members as regards the complete fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Statutes.

Concern for the purity of party ranks dictates the proposals on raising the age for admission to the CPSU from 18 to 19 or 20, and for the sponsor to have known the applicant through production and public work together for at least 2 years.

It is also proposed to create primary party organizations where there are not three Communists, as at present, but five. The comrades justify their view by saying that party organizations consisting of three Communists are not sufficiently militant and are unstable.

Communists believe that in the interests of the cause it would be expedient to increase the length of time in the party for persons being recommended for leading party organs. In particular, at least 5 years' party membership should be established for those being put forward for the posts of party gorkom and raykom secretaries and section chiefs.

The proposals and amendments to the draft new edition of the CPSU Program are aimed at toughening up the struggle against violators of state, party, and labor discipline, bureaucracy, arrogance, and favoritism. Much attention is devoted to questions of the communist education of young people. Many other interesting proposals have been put forward.

All the comments, amendments, and changes have been attentively studied, summed up, and sent to the CPSU Central Committee.

It is necessary to ensure that no proposal or criticism concerning the work of local organs is forgotten. This was recently stressed particularly by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which adopted an important decision. It is necessary everywhere to create a sound, businesslike atmosphere and to inspire in every worker the confidence that he will always be listened to and understood and any sensible initiative will be supported. Nobody should feel any unjustified frustration or inconvenience at work.

Many new, young comrades have now come into the leadership of party groups, shop and primary organizations, and party gorkoms and raykoms. We must help them to find their feet and

receive the necessary theoretical training and practical tempering.

We must constantly ensure that those promoted to the "leading corps" are honest, conscientious, principled, and responsible people. I would particularly like to stress those necessary qualities for every leader — human simplicity and modesty. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his speech at the Leningrad party organization aktiv meeting: "Soviet people resolutely condemn manifestations of immodesty, ostentation, and eulogizing. People like leaders who are strict, well organized, exacting, painstaking, and set a personal example of a conscientious attitude to state affairs." We must all be constantly guided by this party instruction.

In order to successfully resolve the tasks facing us, all echelons of administration and leadership must be familiar with the true state of affairs on the spot and must receive objective information on this. This is particularly important now that the party is resolutely demanding that cadres display unity of word and deed and is conducting a struggle against all kinds of embellishment of reality, ostentation, and ballyhoo.

Comrade delegates!

The Central Committee has reported on the results of its work in the period under review and the tasks which are to be resolved in the new 5-year plan. These are tremendous, crucial tasks. Above all, it is a question of the scientific and technical renewal of production and profound changes in the sphere of the material and spiritual conditions of people's life.

In order to achieve these goals it is necessary persistently to improve the style and methods of party leadership, overcome the inertia of old forms, and establish practicality, initiative, and an atmosphere of harmonious, creative work. Here an example must be set by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, secretaries, and departments.

How fully the vanguard role of Central Committee members and candidate members and auditing commission members is manifested not in words, but in deeds will largely determine the atmosphere in the republic and in the party organizations, the firmness of their ties with the masses, and the prestige and leading role of the Kirghiz Communist Party in the working people's creative struggle for the successful resolution of socioeconomic tasks.

Through the purity and maturity of intraparty relations, objective exactingness, and strict practical discipline, the Central Committee is called upon actively to influence the work style of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs. The key to success is the stepping up of monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions and national economic plans and the strengthening of state and labor discipline, order, and organizations at all levels.

Comrades! The year 1986, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, has entered into its stride. The republic's working people, having launched a wide socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, are doing everything possible to make it a year of shock



labor. But the first 3 weeks of January show that in a number of sectors a strained situation is arising.

The unconditional, smooth fulfillment of plans for every month and for this year as a whole is a test of the competence and maturity of all our cadres and the activity of party organizations. This is now the most urgent task — practical and political. It is necessary to ensure efficient work by every labor collective, persistently to improve the quality of output, and to use material and technical resources economically. We must strive to ensure that we do not have a single laggard enterprise in industry, construc-

tion, transport, communications, agriculture, trade, services, or other sectors.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all the working people of Kirghizia will devote their efforts and energy to the steady implementation of our party's general Leninist line.

Long live the CPSU — inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

# MASALIYEV CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA111131 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Concluding remarks by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

In our opinion, the discussion of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports was candid, keen and without hollow logomachy. Shortcomings were discussed fearlessly and without respect of persons. Many of the speakers expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, which has helped us discover the first causes of the most serious shortcomings in work, particularly in personnel policy, and helped us improve the atmosphere in the republic party organization.

All working people of Kirgizstan perceive this paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee not only as attention to but also high trust in one of its combat detachments.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of the republic's Communists to once again thank the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo for the high-minded party criticism, counsel, and instructions for an improvement in the entire organizing and ideological-educational work and give the assurance that we will draw the strictest conclusions from this.

I would like to emphasize once again and with all seriousness that accomplishment of the crucial tasks confronting us in the 5-year period that has begun is inconceivable without a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work of all components of the party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations. There must be just one style -- Leninist -- which presupposes the high competence of the personnel, scrupulousness, exactingness, and responsibility for the entrusted assignment. The Central Committee will evaluate the personnel by these characteristics alone and by how the state plans for economic and social development are fulfilled primarily.

We can work in the new way, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev points out, only by relying on the lively creativity of the people and their wisdom, talent, and labor. Our task is to develop the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; ascertain the specific paths for a growth in production, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, and an improvement in all sectors of the national economy; and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

This is what the congress delegates discussed, and we fully support their thoughts and aspirations.

Of the entire diversity of subjects broached in the speeches, I would like to highlight the question of strengthening order and discipline. The concept of discipline is broad and encompasses all aspects of life. Yet it is understood narrowly in some places. It is necessary for life to proceed smoothly for everyone -- from the ordinary workman through the leader of any level -- and for this it is necessary to dispense emphatically and rapidly with all that is failing to justify itself and impeding forward progress.

The CPSU Central Committee pointedly and exactly poses questions concerning the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, increased production efficiency, the economical and rational use of material-technical resources, and fundamental improvement in product quality. Specific, painstaking daily work is required here. These questions will not be solved by appeals and deliberations alone. Everyone must become involved in them, starting with the Central Committee and its Bureau. Strict and specific demands will be made on scientists, ministers and leaders.

We need to intensify party leadership of the youth organizations, primarily the Komsomol. We need to strengthen the party nucleus in the Komsomol organizations and enhance their responsibility for all that has been entrusted to them by the party. The Komsomol is our dependable reserve, and constant attention must be paid to it. More specificity in work with fewer general speeches and appeals is required of the Komsomol itself and the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The issue of issues is a serious improvement in the work with the personnel. We are only at the start of the path in tackling this big task. Much must be done to firmly ensure strict observance of Lenin's principles of the selection and assignment of executive personnel of all levels. There are no other criteria here, nor can there be. The new Central Committee must pursue this fundamental party line unswervingly. Distortions in this principal question must be precluded. The republic party organization possesses politically mature, experienced personnel, yet at the same time it is necessary to boldly rely on fresh forces from the ranks of specialists, women, and young people, correctly combining experience and youth. Whatever the position this official or the other occupies here, he must not be beyond the supervision of the party committees and primary party organizations. Such a conclusion ensues from the speeches of our congress delegates, which were imbued with the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the party's pregress documents.

The practical proposals and high-minded observations expressed by the delegates afford an opportunity for declaring that this congress was able to evaluate scrupulously the unsound activity and outmoded style and methods of work of its Central Committee. The republic party organization can and must tackle most important questions on the development of the economy and culture considerably better. It is essential that the purposeful, frank discussion at the congress not remain just words and that its searching, party-minded spirit be embodied in practical action in order that the serious shortcomings in party leadership of the economy, in personnel and educational work and in the activity of the elective authorities -- from the Central Committee through the primary party organizations -- be removed as quickly as possible.

Everything that has been said pertaining to the Central Committee report will be attentively studied, analyzed, and taken into consideration in the practical work

of the new Central Committee, its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments and all party, soviet, economic, and public organizations.

Permit me to express cordial gratitude to all the comrades for the valuable frank proposals and wishes.



## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA101141 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 4-5

[Kirghiz TAG report on report by A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, at 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress: "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000"]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

In monolithic unity with the people and the clear concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, our party is approaching its 27th congress. It will be a truly epoch-making landmark, will collate the accumulated experience of the historic creativity of the masses and will determine the strategy and tactics of communist building at a critical stage of the Soviet society's development.

The CPSU Central Committee "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," which was submitted for nationwide discussion, is eliciting the Soviet people's tremendous interest. It materializes the propositions of the CPSU Program and translates them into the language of specific plan targets to fit such an important stage of its realization as the coming 15-year period. Each section and each figure of this document attest the great creative possibilities of mature socialism and confirm convincingly that the highest goal of the party's economic strategy was and remains concern for the people's welfare.

The nationwide approval of and support for the draft convincingly demonstrates the inestructible unity of party and people and the profound concern of each Soviet person for the further prosperity of our multinational fatherland.

### Main Results of the Republic's Economic and Social Development In 1981-1985

Comrades! In the united family of fraternal republics Soviet Kirgizstan reached new frontiers in the 11th 5-Year Plan. National income increased by almost R800 million in the 5-year period. Industrial production increased 25.5 percent compared with the 5-year plan's 21 percent. The sectors determining technical progress -- machine building and metalworking and nonferrous metallurgy -- enjoyed preferential development.

Consumer goods production increased almost 15 percent. The quality of products rose, and their selection was updated and expanded.

The average annual gross agricultural product increased 8.3 percent. The 5-year plan for the production and purchases of grain, vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, milk, wool, eggs and other products was fulfilled. The material-technical base of the agricultural-industrial complex [APK] was reinforced. More than 50 percent of total capital investments, including 44 percent into agriculture, were channeled into its development.

Transport and communications were further developed.

Some 15 percent more resources were assimilated in capital construction than in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A wide-ranging program of a rise in the population's well-being and cultural living standard was implemented. The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 9.2 percent, and kolkhoz members' pay 37 percent. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds constituted almost R7 billion or increased by a factor of 1.3.

Retail commodity turnover increased 23 percent and consumer services by a factor of 1.4.

At the same time it has to be acknowledged that our achievements could have been more impressive. In the last 5-year plan more than 11 percent of enterprises on an annual average failed to fulfill the output sales plans. There was a shortfall in their output sales of K190 million. An average of 20 percent of enterprises failed to cope with the plan targets for labor productivity.

There were appreciable shortcomings in agricultural production, particularly in animal husbandry. The republic failed to fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan for livestock and poultry purchases. There was a shortfall in the sale to the state of 11,200 tons of meat (liveweight).

The unsatisfactory organization of the pasturing and fattening of the animals was the main reason for nonfulfillment of the plan for meat purchases. The average weight per head of cattle surrendered to the state was 9 kg and that of sheep 1.3 kg below the reference weight. As a result the republic was undersupplied in the 5 years with approximately 15,000 tons of meat (liveweight). Many animals are surrendered below average and with lean nourishment, and great unproductive consumption of livestock is permitted. In 1985 alone there was a reduction in the herd of sheep of over 1.33 million, and almost 480,000 head were slaughtered for on-farm needs. Unproductive consumption of the sheep herd in Talas Oblast (21 percent), Issyk-Kul Oblast (14 percent) and Naryn Oblast (13.4 percent) is very high. Such an unproprietorial attitude toward animal husbandry can no longer be tolerated.

Much is not as it should be in plant growing. The plans for the production and purchases of raw cotton and sugar beet seeds, fruit and berries, grapes and essential-oil crops were not fulfilled.

There are many shortcomings in construction. The 5-year quotas for the introduction of new irrigable land and also children's preschool establishments, municipal service facilities and cooperative apartment houses were not secured. The republic Ministry of Construction systematically disrupted the set plans. In the 5 years it failed to perform work to the tune of R60 million, and there was practically no increase in labor productivity. The ministry is constantly disrupting the specified times for the introduction of important national economic facilities.

As a result of the lack of supervision on the part of the Council of Ministers the specified times for the construction of 13 large-scale industrial and agricultural facilities in the republic were disrupted. And, consequently, in the 5 years there was a shortfall in the industrial and agricultural product of more than 847 million.

The report to the congress was absolutely correct in leveling criticism at the former Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee secretaries, the style and methods of whose leadership did considerable damage when questions in our practical work were being decided. The soviet and economic authorities were also justly called to account for oversights in the leadership of the economy, primarily for the insufficient efficiency of social production, the incomplete use of available potential and the high expenditure per unit product and its low quality.

This criticism applies primarily to the Council of Ministers and its Presidium. But the local soviet ispolkoms also are responsible for much unfinished business. It has to be said that the style and methods of their work are still far from the demands of the present day. The soviets are making extremely inadequate use of their rights and powers in economic and cultural building.

The speeches of the congress delegates expressed many critical observations and made specific proposals. The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments and local soviet ispolkoms will examine them carefully and implement the necessary measures for an improvement in work in all components of the national economy.

Main Tasks of the Kirghiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000

Comrade Delegates!

The 12th 5-Year Plan is assigned a particular place in realization of the party's long-term plans. It is planned in the 5-year period that national income will increase in the country 19-22 percent, industrial production 21-24 percent, average annual agricultural production 14-16 percent and per capita real income 13-15 percent.

Permit me to dwell in somewhat more detail on the tasks which have to be tackled in the 12th 5-Year Plan by the republic's working people.

It is envisaged that national income will increase 21 percent in the 5-year period. It is planned to obtain more than 80 percent of the increase in the industrial product, 70 percent of the increase in construction-installation operations and the entire increase in the agricultural product thanks to labor productivity growth.

In accordance with the Draft Basic Guidelines, work will be initiated in the republic on the comprehensive use of the water and energy resources of the Sary-Dzhaz River. Construction of the Sary-Dzhaz Mining-Concentrating Works will continue. This will be the basis of the creation of a number of intersectorial economic complexes, which will constitute the base of the formation of the Issyk-Kul--Chuyskiy Territorial-Production Complex.

The significance of industry in the republic's economy will increase: its share of production of national income will increase in the 5-year plan from 49 to 51 percent. The production volume will increase here, as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee draft, 21-24 percent.

To reach the planned frontiers it is essential to considerably improve the use of production capacity and labor resources and consume raw material, intermediate products, electric power and fuel more rationally.

Particular significance is attached to the replacement of fixed production capital, primarily thanks to the fuller replacement of inefficient equipment by progressive, highly productive equipment. It is planned replacing the active proportion thereof by more than one-third and also doubling the removal of obsolete machinery and equipment in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The intensification of production based on scientific-technical progress, modernization and retooling will ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan higher absolute increases in the product volume and the production growth rate in all industrial sectors.

The production of consumer goods (group "B") will grow at an accelerated pace.

Power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and metalworking, the formula food and other sectors will enjoy preferential development.

It is planned to complete the construction of the Tash-Kumir GDS and commissioning capacity at the Shamadly-Say Hydropower Station and a boiler house at the 11th 5-Year Plan in Frunze. Work will continue on the expansion of thermal capacity at the operating GDS of Chirchik and Ash.

The further development of coal industry is planned in the 12th 5-year period. For a further buildup of its capacity it is necessary to embark on the modernization of the "Almalyk" strip mine, introduce in 1987 the capacity of the second stage of the "Kyzyl-Bulak" strip mine in Sulyukta and the "Igenek" mine in Tash-Kumyr, strip and prepare the underlying galleries at the "Kok-Yangak" mine and provide for increased the-clock production at the new "Kara-Keche" and "Kumbel" deposits.

Oil and gas production will be maintained at the previous level. Exploratory drilling is now increasing sharply, which will make it possible subsequently to implement measures for the intensification of oil and gas production.

The production volume in nonferrous metallurgy will almost double. This will be achieved thanks to the industrial assimilation of mercury, antimony and rare and noble metal reserves and also the better use of the capacity of operating enterprises.

Work is scheduled on the modernization and retooling of processes at the Klaydaryn Mercury, Kadamzhayskiy Antimony and Kirghiz Mining-Concentrating Works. This will make it possible to increase the production of mercury 15 and antimony 11 percent and make fuller use of rare-earth raw material.

The Tash-Kumyr Semiconductor Materials Plant will be commissioned. Construction of the Sary-Dzhaz Mining-Concentrating Works will continue. The installation of production facilities of the Kirghiz Gold-Mining Works will be completed and the construction of a gold-mining works in Talas Oblast begun.

Machine building will enjoy preferential development. Production in the sector will increase by a factor of 1.4 in the 5 years, and the manufacture of products bearing the official Symbol of Quality will increase by a factor of 1.7. It is planned to introduce 300 machine tools with numerical programmed control, 330 industrial robots and automatic mechanical arms and more than 30 production process automated designs.



systems. Work on the production of flexible automated processes with "people-free" technology components will be expanded considerably. The manufacture of new types of machinery and units will be assimilated.

It is envisaged that more than R400 million of capital investments will be channeled into the development of machine building, 74 percent of which into the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. It is necessary to adopt exhaustive measures for the updating of production on the basis thereof, retooling and an increase in the level of mechanization and automation and the equipment shift-work coefficient.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, the manufacture of nonproduction commodities in the republic will have increased some 46 percent by 1990. The production of light industry products is to increase by a factor of more than 1.5 and cultural everyday commodities and housewares 43 percent. This will make it possible to satisfy more fully the population's growing cloth, clothing, footwear and other consumer commodity requirements.

The production of light industry, which occupies a leading place in provision of the population with commodities, will constitute R1.7 billion in 1990. The product increase will be obtained mainly thanks to an increase in the productiveness of equipment, its reduced idling, an increase in the shift-work coefficient, retooling, the expansion of operating capacity and the construction of new enterprises. Plans have been made for building a nonwoven materials factory in Dzhalal-Abad and modernizing the Osh Silk Works and Frunze Knitwear Association.

Local industry is confronted with the task of increasing production 30 percent by 1990. This can be achieved by broadening the selection of commodities, the extensive use of out-worker labor, and the increased use of local types of raw material and secondary resources.

Proceeding from the Draft Basic Guidelines, the dynamic, proportional, and balanced development of all sectors of the APK is envisaged in the republic with regard for its specialization in the all-union division of labor. The gross product is to increase by almost 2800 million in the 5-year period, or 19.1 percent.

Big tasks have been set for agriculture. It is intended that the sector's annual gross product will increase 13-15 percent. In 1990 the production of meat (carcasses) is to have been raised to 220,000-230,000 tons, milk to 850,000-860,000 tons, eggs to 640 million and wool to 40,000 tons. Supplies to all-union stocks of sown seeds will constitute 15,000 tons and 6,500-7,000 tons of alfalfa.

A most important direction is to be a further strengthening of animal husbandry's fodder base. A system of measures has to be implemented for an improvement in natural fodder land and also an expansion of the areas sown to high-yield and high-protein fodder crops (corn, soybean, leguminous-grass fodder mixtures and others). It is necessary to have increased the total procurement of coarse and succulent fodder by 1990 to 2.5 million tons of feed units.

Within the framework of the all-union division of labor the republic's agriculture specializes in the production of animal husbandry products, primarily meat and wool. The further intensification of fine-wooled and semifine-wooled sheep breeding will be effected thanks to measures for an increase in the productiveness of the animals, primarily by way of an increase in the proportion of ewes in the herd.

A big reserve of an increase in meat production is an increase in the livestock's surrender weight. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must raise the surrender weight of cattle to 350-400 kg and of sheep and goats to no less than 39-40 kg.

There will also be a further growth in the republic in the consumption of the most valuable foodstuffs, particularly milk. The main task in dairy stockbreeding for the coming years and the long term remains an increase in the productiveness of the milch herd. It is essential for this purpose to increase the proportion of cows in the herd to 35 percent compared with the current 28 percent and to bring it up to strength with highly productive stock adapted to industrial techniques.

For the purpose of a further improvement of the pedigree composition and breeding and productive properties of the animals, it is necessary to fundamentally improve selection-breeding work and make more extensive use of Holstein-Friesian livestock and Schwyzer bulls. This will make it possible to raise the milk yield per forage cow to 3,120 kg.

More efficient use should be made of the development of poultry breeding for meat. Thanks to the expansion of existing and construction of new poultry factories, the production of poultry meat is to increase by 12,000 tons and eggs by 32 million in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The intensification of the leading sectors of animal husbandry advances the task of the utmost increase in the production of the farming product. It will be further developed mainly thanks to the modernization of the existing irrigation systems and also an increase in new irrigable land. The farms' specialization in the cultivation of corn for grain, tobacco, vegetables, and sugar beet and alfalfa seeds will be extended. For an increase in gross grain harvests it is contemplated introducing intensive techniques of the cultivation of corn for grain on an area of no less than 60,000 hectares and doubling the areas sown thereto thanks to grain crops cultivated on land requiring irrigation.

Exceptional importance under the republic's conditions is attached to further land reclamation. It is envisaged channeling R842 million to this end in the 12th 5-Year Plan -- a 21-percent growth compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our task is to dispose of them proprietorially.

The comprehensiveness of work on newly introduced irrigable land, which is a principal condition of its subsequent high yields, should be a most important task of the hydro-economic organizations.

Capital investments exceeding R3.35 billion are being channeled into the strengthening and development of the material-technical base of all sectors of the APK, including more than R2.8 billion on the set of operations in agriculture.

Over 12,000 km of power lines and premises for 94,000 head of cattle and more than 700,000 sheep will be built from these resources. The fodder-production and feed-preparation facilities will develop at a preferential pace. Questions of the storage of vegetables, potatoes and fruit will be fully resolved.

Transport and communications will be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The dispatch of freight by general-use motor transport will increase almost 15 percent, passenger turnover 11.2 percent and the work of taxis 14.7 percent.

Freight shipments by water transport will increase. The freight turnover of the Issyk-Kul Steamship Company will increase almost 12 percent. Railroad and air transport will be further developed.

The Ministry of Communications has to tackle big tasks in the current 5-year plan. The sector's revenue is to increase 30 percent. Some 100,000 numbers of urban AIS, 730 kilometers of intercity and cable and 350 km of radio relay lines of communication and three television stations will be introduced.

Comrade Delegates! The upsurge of the republic's economy and culture is determined to a decisive extent by capital construction and the increased efficiency of capital investments. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, R7.7 billion of capital investments from all sources of financing will be channelled into the development of the national economy or 24 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. An increase in their efficiency and their concentration primarily in the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises, where the amount thereof will increase to R1.6 billion, is envisaged. There will be a considerable increase in the amount of contract work performed by the republic's main construction organizations.

In the current year construction in the cities and rural localities will be performed in accordance with established itemized lists. Subsequently the specialization of the construction organizations of the republic Ministry of Construction and the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee is planned.

It is planned to create strong production bases for the construction of enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy in the cities of Erzheval'sk and Talas and the corresponding enterprises for the production of building materials and structures, and to retool and build plants of ferroconcrete products in the cities of Frunze, Tokmak, and Talas, Naryn.

The Frunze and Osh house-building works will be modernized and expanded and support facilities will be created in Kattaikent, Kirovskiy and Ioktogul'skiy rayons.

Comrades! The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the growth of production efficiency are inseparable from a decisive improvement in product quality. Despite the fact that a certain amount of work is being done in the republic in this field, we have not yet achieved a fundamental breakthrough in the solution of the problem of quality. The low quality of many products is one of the weakest spots of our economy. More than R24 million of products were excluded from the plan fulfillment reports in the last 5-year plan owing to low quality. Much substandard output is being produced by the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni M.V. Frunze, the Mayli-Say Electric Lamp Plant and the "Kirgizavtomash" and "Kirgiztraktorniy" associations.

The problem of the quality of consumer goods is acute, as before. In their production the proportion of products bearing the official Emblem of Quality (GOST) is only 4.8 and with the "Novelty" notation, 8.9 percent, which is extremely low. The manufacture of commodities not in demand is not diminishing. The volume of goods in warehouses of light and local industry enterprises is in excess of R1.5 billion. Even more such commodities have become settled in the trade system of the republic.

It is essential that we ensure a sharp increase in the quality, reliability, usefulness and economy of all manufactured products. It is necessary to raise conscientiously

the quality of products of agriculture and other sectors of the APK and the quality of construction and services.

For the purpose of a further rise in the technical level and quality of the manufactured product, the republic "Quality" and "Intensification-90" goal-oriented comprehensive programs will be set in motion in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Twenty ministries and departments, more than 300 industrial enterprises and 24 scientific and design organizations are participating in their elaboration. The realization of these programs should raise considerably the technical level of production and the quality of the manufactured product. It is planned to introduce 170 progressive new production processes, 270 comprehensively mechanized and transfer machines and a considerable number of robots and mechanical arms and automated control systems. The proportion of products of the top quality category in total output subject to certification will have risen by 1990 to 61 percent (compared with 50 percent in 1985).

The ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations must take all steps for the unconditional fulfillment of the measures outlined by the goal-oriented programs, which will ensure the further intensification of the republic economy.

Comrade Delegates! The outlined economic and social development of the republic and the growth of the national income and monetary income of the population and the social consumption funds will ensure a further rise in the people's material welfare and cultural living standard.

National income will increase from R4.3 billion in 1985 to R5.3 billion in 1990, and there will be a rise in the average monthly wage of workers and employees. The social consumption funds will increase 23 percent, per capita real income 13 percent.

The social thrust of the plan will grow in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to channel capital investments amounting to more than R1.6 billion -- a 40-percent growth -- for an improvement in the population's housing and cultural-everyday living conditions and also a strengthening of the material-technical base of public education, health care and culture.

More than half 500,000 persons will improve their housing conditions in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Housing construction will be developed in a complex with an expansion of municipal services.

The retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase 27 percent.

Quotas for paid services showing a 30-percent growth, including a 41-percent increase in consumer services, are envisaged.

Public education will be further developed. The number of students in general schools will exceed 1 million, while the number of children in permanent preschool establishments will exceed 200,000.

Reform of the general school will require the creation of conditions for providing places in the schools for the students, teacher and kindergarten personnel, extended-day groups and out-of-school establishments. It is planned to build general schools for more than 144,000 students or for more than twice the number in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Over 150,000 young specialists with higher and secondary specialized education will be trained in the 5-year period.



As a whole, it is envisaged that R276 million will be channeled into the strengthening of the public education physical plant, compared with R143 million in the past 5-year plan.

For strengthening the health of the population and improving medical assistance, it is planned to increase the network of general and specialized hospitals by 4,000 beds and out-patient-clinic establishments by more than 7,200 visits per shift and other health care establishments. A wide-ranging program has been outlined for the accomplishment of social tasks, and large appropriations are envisaged. It is our task to dispose of them prudently. The existing network of these establishments is extremely inadequate. Some 380 inhabited localities lack fixed cultural establishments. The republic does not have sufficient schools, kindergartens and creches. The provision of the population with hospital beds lag behind the union average considerably.

Comrades! The ever increasing scale of the development of the republic national economy demands a further improvement of management in all its sectors.

With regard for the experience of work under the conditions of the economic experiment, enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Consumer Services and food and meat and dairy industry and individual enterprises of union jurisdiction, more than 300 all told, have been switched to the new management conditions in 1986. Work will continue on the creation of production associations and the introduction of intraeconomic accounting and brigade forms of the organization and remuneration of labor. Management of APK sectors will improve.

The task in the 12th 5-Year Plan is to secure a large part of the increase in output thanks to economies in material resources. Taut targets are determined for a reduction in the raw material and intermediate product consumption norms. It is essential that ministries and departments draw up specific measures for the introduction of resource-saving techniques and improvement in norm-setting.

Comrade Delegates! Our republic has to tackle big and crucial tasks in the current 5-year plan. There is every opportunity for their accomplishment. The republic possesses big economic powers, strong scientific-technical potential and such invaluable resources as the progressive experience of the best collectives. We have highly skilled specialist personnel and workers of the mass occupations. All these are our truly inexhaustible reserves. Permit me, comrades, to express confidence that the working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, like the entire Soviet people, will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor successes and make a fitting contribution to the strengthening of the might and prosperity of our great motherland!

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM311459 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress was held 24 January 1986.

The plenum elected Comrade A.M. Masaliyev first secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade G.N. Kiselev was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades D.B. Aminbayev, K.M. Moldobayev, and N.I. Semenov were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades A.D. Dzhumagulov, A.D. Duisheyev, V.K. Kandikov, I.Kh. Koshoyev, R.S. Kulmatov, V.A. Ryabokon, P.M. Khados, and U.S. Chelchayev were elected members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades E.A. Abdikirov, O. Abdykalykov, and R.I. Otunbayeva were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following comrades as chiefs of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

I.V. Shumkin - Party Organizational Work Department;

Zh. Saadanbekov - Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.A. Akayev - Science and Education Institutions Department;

R.N. Abdysamatova - Culture Department;

B.V. Perfilov - Industry Department;

A.K. Sultanov - Transport and Communications Department;

A.A. Rysmendiyeu - Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

V.P. Plakhikh - Construction and Municipal Services Department;

Zh. Turdubayev - Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

B.K. Kydykova - Trade and Consumer Services Department;

B.A. Akkazyev - Economic Department;

V.A. Ptitsyn - General Department;

V.G. Grinenko - administrator of affairs;

M.Sh. Sherimkulov - Party Commission chairman.

The plenum confirmed Comrade T. Ishemkulov as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* and Comrade V.G. Lukyashchenko as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA*.

Taking part in the work of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum were Comrade V.I. Bessarabov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrade L.I. Khitrin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production.

PUGO REPORT

PM060800 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 36 pp 2-5

[LATINFORM version of report delivered by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, to 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress in Riga House of Political Enlightenment 24 January: "Central Committee Report to 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress. Report by B.K. Pugo, First Secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

There are events in the country's history that sharply change the course of life and mark breakthroughs in it. Such an event for the Communists and the entire Soviet people was the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, which put forward the scientifically substantiated concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and development in the broadest sense of the word.

The strategic course of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, meeting with an ardent response and unanimous support in the hearts of Communists and nonparty people, has become an effective stimulus for work in the new fashion and has given a powerful filip to the consolidation of the creative strength of the party and the people.

It has been further developed in the documents of the upcoming 27th party congress, which were approved by the Central Committee October (1985) plenum and were submitted for nationwide discussion — the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The new edition of the party Program is its main theoretical and political document. It is a program for the systematic and all-around improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, a program of the struggle for peace and social progress.

The Basic Guidelines translate the party's program aims into the language of specific plan targets relating to the crucial stage represented by the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the end of the present century. Their implementation is called upon

to ensure a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life for Soviet people under conditions of peace and to reveal still more fully and vividly the historic advantages of the socialist system. The innovative tasks also make new demands on the standard of party leadership and necessitate new approaches toward all aspects of party work. This is reflected in the draft changes to the CPSU Statutes. Their fundamental meaning lies, on the one hand, in further expanding intraparty democracy and developing the initiative and activeness of Communists and all party organizations, especially primary organizations and, on the other, in enhancing their responsibility for the resolution of common matters.

Communists completely share the opinion expressed by Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum that the preconference documents speak of our program aims, focal questions of the party's general line, its economic strategy, and forms and methods of work among the masses at an exceptionally complex and crucial period of history that in many respects — from both the domestic and international viewpoints — is in the nature of a breakthrough.

In our republic, as everywhere in the country, the discussion of the program documents of the upcoming party congress has been marked by high political activeness and is genuinely businesslike and nationwide. This discussion, which has taken the form of frank and extremely broad consultation between the party and the people, shows yet again that the Communists and all the republic's working people are unanimous in their approval of the CPSU's innovative, open domestic and foreign policy and in their assessment of all the positive changes now taking place. More than 10,000 meetings, in which around 500,000 people have taken part, have already been held in connection with the discussion of the drafts. Over 38,000 proposals and criticisms have been submitted.

I think I will be expressing the delegates' common opinion if I say that the creative, mobilizing charge that the party documents have given to our cadres and all the working people must steadily increase. It is important to make full use of it so that, borne up on a living surge of strength and energy, we promptly, skillfully, and efficiently get into the swing of great practical deeds and into the rhythm of the everyday work on which the successful fulfillment of our current targets and long-term plans depends.

#### The Main Economic and Political Results of the 11th 5-Year Plan and Tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan

The activity of the Central Committee and the republic's entire party organization during the period under review was geared to implementing the program of socioeconomic transformations determined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the 23d Latvian Communist Party Congress.

Guided by the CPSU's general line of constantly increasing Soviet people's well-being, the republic's party organizations directed the efforts of labor collectives, soviet and economic organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol toward securing the steady onward development of the national economy, increasing its efficiency, improving the quality of work, and thereby ensuring the constant growth of Soviet people's well-being. These questions were regularly examined at Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, party aktiv meetings, and Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions and were widely discussed in party committees and primary party organizations.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the economic measures and political steps taken by the party Central Committee and the government after the plenum were of exceptionally great, crucial importance for party organizations and all labor collectives. They accelerated the economic growth, as it were, and created an atmosphere of creative enthusiasm and hard, purposeful, and enterprising work.

All this is already bearing fruit. Remember how complex the last months of last year were in the national economy. The situation developed in such a way that the fulfillment of the 5-year target for a number of sectors was in jeopardy. The measures taken after the April plenum made it possible to overcome the unfavorable tendencies in many respects. And to rectify matters and finish the year with quite good results on the whole.

The figures show that the republic's economic potential increased considerably in the last 5-year plan. National income, the most generalizing indicator of the degree of economic development, increased by 31 percent as against the planned target.

The 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the socialist goals of the program of the 26th CPSU Congress have been successfully fulfilled to a great extent. The production volume here increased by 18 percent as against the envisaged 16. Over R600 million of above-plan output was sold. It should be emphasized here that this considerable increase in output has been secured by improving labor productivity. Thus,

in terms of this indicator the republic's industry has already reached the level of the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Contractual discipline has strengthened and the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the output delivery plans has declined by a factor of four.

A confident step forward has been taken in the agro-industrial complex. The main point is that in the last 5 years it has been possible to ensure the stable buildup of production and procurements of milk, meat, and eggs and the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan plans for the sale to the state of almost all crop, farming and livestock products.

Over R8 billion were channeled into the development of the republic's national economy, which is 16 percent more than in the preceding 5-year plan. Some 46 percent of all capital investments were spent on the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises.

Positive changes occurred in the work of railroad workers, sailors, aviators, and communications workers.

The improvement of production efficiency made it possible to ensure further growth in working people's living standards. Some R2.3 billion was allocated to the consumption fund from national income for the resolution of social tasks—25 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The average wage of workers and employees and remuneration of kolkhoz members increased 10 percent. Over 440,000 people improved their housing conditions. The quantitative and qualitative indicators of the work of trade, public catering, and the consumer services sphere, including its production, improved somewhat.

We see behind all this the selfless efforts of thousands and thousands of working people in the republic and everywhere in their purposeful work by party and soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Tribute must be paid to the labor collectives that fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan targets for the growth of production volume and labor productivity. The collectives that can rightly be given pride of place among them are those of the Ministry of Local Industry (Minister R.P. Misan, Party Bureau Secretary V.Yu. Formozov), the Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry (Minister V.Ya. Birkenfeld, Party Bureau Secretary T.K. Kheninshi), the Latvian Steamship Company (Chief V.I. Dvchenko, Party Committee Secretary F.P. Eglit), the Latvian Civil Aviation Administration (Chief V.G. Bizyukov, Party Committee Secretary G.V. Kudryavtsev), the Union of Fishing Kolkhozes (Chairman of the Board G.O. Zaks, Party Bureau Secretary A.K. Yashkov), the VEF production association imeni V.I. Lenin (General Director O.K. Leney, Party Committee Secretary O.K. Tolmadzhev), the "Khimvolokno" Production Association imeni Lenin Komsomol (Director Ya.Ya. Ambaynis, Party Committee Secretary A.P. Borzykh), the "Alfa" production association imeni 60th anniversary of the USSR (General Director O.G. Misurkin, Party Committee Secretary S.P. Petrov), the "Elektrosvyazinstrument" production association imeni 24th CPSU Congress (General Director Ya.A. Matulis, Party



Committee Secretary N.Ya. Gerasimovich), the "Liyepavselmash" plant (Director I.V. Chirkshis, Party Committee Secretary V.S. Ushkov), the "Kompressor" plant (Director I.V. Litshits, Party Committee Secretary A.A. Stekolnikov), and many others.

Our congress has every reason to express sincere gratitude to all leading collectives, to the many leading production workers and innovators — Communists and nonparty people — and to everyone whose shock labor is raising the republic to new heights of economic and social progress.

While assessing what has been done and paying due tribute to what has been achieved, we must clearly realize that we are only at the beginning of the path determined by the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and at the very start of complex work and major changes. Therefore the main attention must be focused on the shortcomings and unsolved problems. By analyzing yesterday's mistakes, V.I. Lenin stressed, we learn to avoid mistakes today and tomorrow.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee realizes that there are still many deficiencies, bottlenecks, and missed opportunities in its activity and the activity of the Bureau and the Secretariat. It must frankly be admitted that the Central Committee secretaries, myself included as first secretary, and department chiefs have paid insufficient attention to questions of intensifying the national economy, enhancing the role of party committees and organizations, and stepping up demands on cadres — and have spent much time on resolving current economic questions. Therefore the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, its departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, indeed, we all must considerably improve the style and methods of our work, reaccelerate the psychological restructuring of cadres, enhance the effectiveness of party influence on the economy's development, and ensure, as the draft new edition of the party Program points out, a sharp turn toward all-around production intensification.

The expedited restructuring of the national economic mechanism and the pace of the acceleration are dictated above all by the party's general course of satisfying Soviet people's growing requirements. At the same time this is also a timely reaction to the growth of international tension. After all, the better our domestic affairs shape up, the stronger our country and its defense will be, the higher its prestige in the international arena will be, and the less temptation will be left for aggressive forces to speculate on the threat of military conflict.

The course of peace and disarmament has been and will continue to be the linchpin of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This is stressed with new force in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The constructive proposals advanced in it are a practical expression of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum's foreign policy line, which is enshrined in the draft new edition of the party Program.

Communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia ardently approve and unanimously support the resolute new actions to defend peace and improve the international situation. We want peace in order to considerably accelerate our country's socioeconomic development by means of shock labor and ensure a further improvement in Soviet people's lives.

The main direction in the concept of acceleration and the main lever in the intensification of the national economy and the improvement of its efficiency is the development of scientific and technical progress and the restructuring of management, planning, and structural and investment policy. These tasks embrace a wide range of current and long-term problems and affect every collective, every Communist, and every Soviet person. They are so urgent that it is necessary to waste no time in acting. To gain time, V.I. Lenin taught, is to gain everything.

#### Along the Course of Intensification and the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress — To New Heights

Tomorrow we are to hear the report of Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. So the Central Committee report will touch on only the most essential questions relating to the results and prospects for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development.

The first thing that should be noted is that the problems of intensification and the guidelines of the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress were naturally promoted to a central place in the activity of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, economic organs, and all the republic's party organizations. They were repeatedly examined at plenums and bureau sessions of the Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms, at party aktiv meetings, at sessions of the Council of Ministers Presidium and local soviet ispolkoms, and in primary party organizations.

Many party organizations and labor collectives are setting examples of new approaches toward solving the set tasks. The Riga, Daugavpils, and Rezekne city party organizations are making a weighty contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress. They are directing their main efforts toward retooling and reconstructing enterprises, increasing economic efficiency, and strengthening science's links with production.

At the same time none of us is entitled to become hypnotized by the general positive result. This applies primarily to the leaders of the ministries, departments, and enterprises where the style and methods of economic management do not accord with the dynamic nature of the present demands and have lagged behind life. The devotion to accustomed but nowadays useless schemes and approaches caused the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister Yu.N. Yura, Party Bureau Secretary A.P. Patetsko), the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister V.A. Nizhnik, Party Bureau Secretary S.G. Rogalev), and other departments and organizations to lag seriously behind.

For the same reason there remain in the republic a large number of enterprises that fail to meet the planned economic indicators, do not fulfill the plans for labor productivity, and certainly do not do everything to increase the prestige of Latvia's trademark. In industry new equipment and technology accounts for only 42 percent of the increase in labor productivity instead of the two-thirds laid down in the Basic Guidelines. Another fact that is bound to cause concern is that around one-fourth of enterprises last year showed a decrease in output volume compared with 1984. They include the "Rigaselmash," fire-fighting equipment

electric lamp, "Velgavselmash," and "Sarkandaugava" plants, the "Parizhskaya Kommuna" and "Saule" combines, and many others. Maybe A.S. Krupko, G.A. Lismanis, Yu.A. Yuyukin, Yu.L. Kandinov, Yu.V. Tsygankov, V.A. Lukashin, R.Ya. Vitolin, and the other economic leaders responsible for the lag believe that production intensification is not their concern? Or do they think that the restructuring will not affect them?

I think that there is a fundamental need to recall from the congress rostrum that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums require from every one of us and from all leading personnel still greater initiative, persistence, and selflessness and the fearless abandonment of everything that has outlived its usefulness, inertia, accustomed ways, and clichés. Above all, the fulfillment of the present year's targets will be a test of political maturity for our leaders and a test of the way in which they are implementing the restructuring of the style and methods of their work in practice.

The task that is set is this: The plans for 1986 and all subsequent years of the 5-year plan must be unreservedly fulfilled, and for the whole range of physical indicators. It is no accident that attention is focused on physical indicators. Today this is the weakest point in the work of the republic's industry. Last year in our republic the plan was not fulfilled for 34 of the 144 main indicators. As is well known, the annual plan is made up of quarterly and monthly plans. And party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must show special concern for ensuring that all the plan targets for every month and every quarter are fulfilled without fail.

We have some leaders who, instead of mobilizing available reserves to increase production efficiency and improve economic indicators, try to get the plans reduced. Last year alone 76 enterprises in the republic resorted to this pernicious practice. This negative phenomenon became particularly widespread at enterprises in Moskovskiy and Proletarskiy Rayons in the city of Riga and in the city of Līvepaya. And party gorkom and raykom First Secretaries N.N. Lenonov, E.A. Kornelius, and A.F. Yakutin and the secretaries of the other party committees must be frankly told that they are not showing due principledness on this question and are often led by the nose by wily but deplorable leaders who want, so to speak, to make capital while going through all the correct motions. Central Committee departments and party gorkoms and raykoms must hold such leaders most strictly responsible. In the new 5-year plan there must not even be talk of amending the plan targets.

It is impossible to tackle the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in real earnest without strengthening state, plan discipline, especially contractual discipline. In the last years of the 5-year plan the situation in this regard improved somewhat. But it is too soon to relax, since one enterprise in six in the republic is still failing to meet its commitments to its partners. And one of the main reasons is the systematic failure to fulfill the targets for the development of science and technology.

It should be said that the party's program demand for the implementation of a new technical reconstruction of the national economy faces us with special, exceptional acuteness. The value of fixed capital in the republic's industry has now reached a large figure—R6 billion. But almost 44 percent is worn out. A

particularly unfavorable situation has emerged in the light, food, and wood processing industries and at agro-industrial complex and consumer cooperative processing enterprises.

For instance, in the Ministry of Light Industry the level of wear in production capital has reached 47 percent. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress defined the task of retooling the Latvian SSR's light industry. However, measures were not taken to implement this task. The ministry itself is above all to blame for this. Its leading personnel and former Minister F.Ya. Yablonskiy personally displayed a negligent, irresponsible attitude toward performing the duties entrusted to them and implementing the adopted decisions. In 1984 the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was forced to reinforce the leadership of the sector. Responsibility for the serious lag in light industry must also be shared by the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, which failed to take all the proper measures to rectify matters. The Central Committee Secretariat and its Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department did not display due persistence in this important sector. Nor could the USSR Ministry of Light Industry find anything better than the role of an observer from the sidelines.

In restructuring investment policy, party committees and economic organs must resolutely tackle the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises. Here we must make maximum use of the experience of Leningrad, where the "Intensification-90" comprehensive territorial-sectorial program has been elaborated, and of labor collectives' initiative.

Last year the republican party aktiv meeting devoted to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress cited the example of the Daugavpils drive chain plant, which, without waiting for outside help, organized its own machine tool building shop and began to manufacture specialized equipment. The experience of this enterprise and others like the VEF, "Alfa," and REZ associations deserves the widest dissemination in the machine building complex. In this sphere we still have many laggard enterprises which, unlike the leaders, use yesterday's equipment and technology, and their renewal is carried out extremely slowly. This applies to the hydrometeorological instruments plant, the freight car building plant, the ventilator plant, the diesel engine building plant, and others. What is needed is a whole series of measures—organizational, plan, and economic—to implement the reserves existing here and to bring the laggards up to the level of the leaders. Once again, it is necessary to start by restructuring the thinking of economic cadres, many of whom display technical conservatism and timidity in resolving urgent problems and try to squeeze new ideas and tasks into the framework of old working methods.

Central Committee departments and party committees must demand of soviet and economic organs and all economic leaders that they really reorient every enterprise toward the intensive path of development, make maximum use of all existing capacities, and reconstruct them as a matter of priority. We need a fundamental improvement in the technical standard of production, the attainment of advanced scientific and technical positions in this sphere, and a switch to the production of new-generation machines, equipment, and instruments capable of increasing labor productivity many times over, sharply reducing production materials-intensiveness, and improving the return on capital.

Microelectronics, computer hardware, instrument making, and the whole information technology industry must be the catalyst of scientific and technical progress in all spheres of production. Unfortunately, the efficiency with which they are utilized is still low and the computer pool is growing only slowly. The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the Academy of Sciences must work more vigorously in this direction, increase the return on the republican centers for robot technology and computer-aided design, and expedite the creation of a similar center for rotary equipment. The role of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, their councils for promoting scientific and technical progress, which are not as yet producing tangible results, engineering and technical and economic services, and all specialists in the national economy in resolving all the tasks of intensification must increase substantially.

The front line of scientific and technical progress runs through science. It is now becoming a productive force in full measure. During the period under review the Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms paid considerable attention to further improving the effectiveness of research and accelerating its introduction into production.

Developments by our scientists which have found practical application in the spheres of biotechnology, genetic engineering, physics, chemistry, cybernetics, and the creation of new preparations for public health and agriculture are widely known in the country and abroad. They are of great practical value, as reflected by the 17 license and other foreign trade agreements concluded during the 5-year plan. The economic effectiveness of the introduction of scientific developments is today R5 per R1 of expenditure.

But life demands that science turn more resolutely toward production's needs, and that production turn toward science. The advantages of this integration of science with production are successfully demonstrated by science and production associations like "Biolar," "Silax," "Gauva," and others where it has been possible to build a highly effective bridge linking science, production, and implementation and by intersectoral scientific and technical complexes. This is a progressive, promising path, and it should be utilized to optimum advantage. Our common task consists of raising still further the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research, strengthening the material and technical base of the Academy of Sciences, and transforming it into a real coordinator of all work to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the republic.

Heightened demands must be made on sectorial science. About half of the republic's scientific personnel are concentrated here. But in many instances extremely wasteful use is made of their labor, responsibility for the quality of developments is low, and the time taken to assimilate new equipment and technology is unjustifiably protracted. The irresponsible attitude toward assigned work was displayed in concentrated form during the development of the ER-2R electric train and certain diesel engines. Because of the mistakes of planners, designers, and leaders of the engineering and technical services of the freight car building and diesel engine building plants, the train and diesel engines were produced with serious design flaws. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau made a principled assessment of what had happened. The culprits were strictly punished and the enterprise leaders were relieved of their posts.

We expect more of VUZ science. According to existing estimates, the volume of research work in VUZs could be increased by a factor of 2-2.5.

It is time for party committees and organizations, the Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and other ministries and departments to take more resolute measures to ensure that the "research-development-series production" mechanism operates dynamically and efficiently. The role of agricultural science, the return from which is still extremely low, must be enhanced in the light of the tasks put forward by life itself, and the attention paid by social scientists to the study of urgent problems of accelerating socioeconomic development must be increased. Working people's technical creativity requires special party concern. It plays a significant role in developing scientific and technical progress. During the last 5-year plan the utilization of rationalization proposals and inventions yielded an economic effect of almost R600 million.

A great reserve lies in the improvement of output quality, which we rightly describe as the most objective indicator of scientific and technical progress and of the level of production organization, labor standards, and labor discipline and as a most important source for saving material, manpower, and financial resources. In recent years a change for the better has emerged in this respect. Nowadays 58 percent of certified output is awarded the Seal of Quality. The republic leads the country in terms of this indicator.

However, the quality and technical, economic, and aesthetic standards of many articles still do not match up to today's demands. Every one of us knows of many instances of the production of unwanted goods. And how many articles have to be sold at reduced prices! Last year the "Radiotekhnika" association alone lost almost R14 million in this way. All this causes us serious socioeconomic, moral, and political damage. Party and soviet organs and the editorial offices of newspapers, magazines, television, and radio receive letters demanding that the personal responsibility of enterprise leaders and specialists for creating the necessary organizational, technical, and economic conditions ensuring high labor productivity and output quality be sharply increased. In particular, it is proposed that the relevant section of the new draft of the party program be supplemented with the following words: "Personnel guilty of producing defective output or low-quality output for which there is no demand must be held personally responsible."

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently discussed urgent questions of fundamentally improving output quality and using all available reserves for this purpose. Party committees, soviet and economic organs, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and all working people have been set the task of substantially raising within a short time the technical standard, reliability, and durability of machines and equipment, the quality of output and services, and the quality of all our work. The question is formulated as follows: "Nowadays it is vitally important not only to make more but above all to make it better, to achieve the highest world standards, and to ensure that high quality becomes the norm of life of absolutely all labor collectives and literally every working person."

Central Committee departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations must resolutely step up the demands made on those who occupy a passive position on questions of quality, have grown accustomed to defective output and violations of technological discipline, and do not display persistence in bringing output up to the level of the highest world achievements. The effectiveness of party influence on this most important sector must everywhere be increased in an endeavor to ensure that all output matches up to modern standards and is in line with or superior to the best world models. The resolution of this task is, of course, not a simple matter and demands the breaking of old habits and indicators. But, I repeat, it is absolutely necessary today.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, the State Committee for Standards Administration, Gossnab, all ministries and departments, and party committees must deal seriously and persistently with resolving all questions connected with implementing the "Quality-90" republic-wide comprehensive program and must eliminate in a vigorous and timely fashion everything that makes the process of its implementation difficult, slow, and painful.

The pre-congress documents name as one of the most important factors in production intensification the further strengthening of the policy of thrift. We must take specific measures to ensure that in the next few years at least 75-80 percent of the increase in needs for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy is met by means of savings. This is a very serious task. And it must be resolved in full.

We possess great reserves for savings. However, the resource-saving process still lacks sufficient momentum. Work to save timber within the systems of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry, the Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry, and the "Latbumprom" association is carried out unsatisfactorily. Is it acceptable for more than half the wood waste in our republic to be used for fuel? By no means everything is satisfactory with regard to the utilization of fuel and energy resources. Losses of them remain great at enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Gossagroprom (State Agro-Industrial Committee), in the "Rigas Manufaktura" association and the Yekabpils construction materials and structures and school and children's furniture association, in the "Nekrasov" sovkhoz in Kuldigskiy Rayon and the "Tsirina" sovkhoz in Ludzenskiy Rayon, and elsewhere. The wasteful use of metal and the increasing volumes of scrap are particularly worrying. During the last three years the coefficient of metal accounting was 0.97, and it has remained at that level. Unfortunately, the losses resulting from defective output and other unproductive expenditure are still declining in our republic. All this is due to poor management and faulty undisciplined quality.

It is necessary to resolve in a more active and principled fashion the problem of utilizing secondary resources and production waste, especially metal scrap. It is clearly worthwhile that the production of output via the utilization of secondary raw materials requires 2-3 times less expenditure than its manufacture from primary raw materials. The utilization of secondary resources means many advantages. At present, about half of it is lost to the atmosphere. These resources being available

gigacalories per year. That is equivalent to saving 140,000 tons of standard fuel.

It has to be noted that above-normative material assets that are not utilized in economic circulation pile up day in, day out, at the warehouses of many enterprises and organizations. Goods and material assets are immobilized in this way with a persistence worthy of some better application in the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the agro-industrial complex sectors, the "Kommunator" association, the diesel engine building plant, and other enterprises. Can we continue to operate in this way? What are our Ministry of Finance, Gosplan and Gossnab and banking institutions doing? Why is the Central Committee Economic Department and its chief, A.V. Praude, turning a blind eye to such clear disorders? Our urgent task is to impose strict order here and to make rational use of all above-normative resources in order to accelerate the growth rate of production and construction.

It is necessary to hold people to account for any losses and mismanagement with all the rigor of today's demands — not only economic leaders, but also executives of the Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Gossnab. Paramount attention, the closest attention, should be paid to saving petroleum products. It is necessary to make full use of the Ukrainian SSR's accumulated experience of work to save resources and reduce production materials-intensiveness on the basis of scientific and technical progress. This is especially important in view of the completion of the formulation of the republican comprehensive program for the introduction of waste-free and energy- and materials-saving technologies and the utilization of secondary resources.

While showing concern for the strictest economy, we must not lose sight of the problem of the rational utilization of worktime. During the 11th 5-Year Plan losses of it in our republic decreased, but not as much as is necessitated by the present goals. Hence it is necessary to more resolutely strengthen labor discipline and to disseminate everywhere the initiative of leading teams at the Severskiy pipe plant, which are working under the slogan "The collective's guarantee for labor and social discipline." The experience of the Rezekne milking machine plant and other enterprises attests once again that the labor collective's influence on violators of discipline and order is just as effective as disciplinary or administrative penalties.

In order to accelerate scientific and technical progress better use should be made of job certification, which is as yet being carried out at a clearly inadequate pace and to low standards. Practice shows that its implementation makes it possible to reduce manpower expenditure by 5-10 percent and to increase the return on capital.

The dissemination of the team form of organizing and providing incentives for labor is an extremely urgent matter. At present 30,000 teams uniting over 470,000 people are operating in the national economy. But mere quantitative growth is not enough. The advantages of progressive forms of labor organization are most fully displayed in contract and financially autonomous teams. However, at present only one-fourth of teams in industry are working in conditions of financial autonomy. In a number of sectors the creation of teams is purely formal and is in the nature



of a short-term campaign. It is the task of Central Committee departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, party and trade union organizations, and ministry, department, and enterprise leaders to adjust the mechanism for this work and to ensure that all the main elements of production are switched to financial autonomy during the 12th 5-Year Plan. It must be remembered that the introduction of financially autonomous collective forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor increases productivity by 15 percent or more while at the same time saving resources.

Yet another important task advanced by the scientific and technical revolution is the improvement of the leadership of the national economy. We need a reliable and efficient economic mechanism that includes diverse, flexible forms and methods of management and forms and method of management that are in line with the changing conditions of economic development and the nature of the tasks that are being resolved.

On the basis of the experience accumulated during the period under review, it is necessary to continue to improve the method of targeted program planning. It is necessary to ensure that our most important comprehensive programs are incorporated in the state plan for the country's economic and social development, as has been done with Leningrad's "Intensification-90" program. I think that the provision of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program discussing planning ought to be developed by adding the following lines: "Wider use should be made of targeted comprehensive programs at the all-union and republican levels as organic component parts of the long-term state plans for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and their scientific validity and orientation toward resolving specific scientific and technical and socioeconomic problems should be enhanced."

The dissemination of new methods of economic management and the strengthening of their influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress require special attention from party committees and organizations. Now that the party is demanding total effort from every working person, the imposition of order in questions of management, planning, production organization, and labor incentives assumes special importance. The exceptionally important tasks linked with the intensification of the economy and the development of scientific and technical progress demand a substantial improvement in planning and the radical enhancement of Gosplan's role and responsibility as the central element in national economic management. Quantitative indicators reflecting the efficiency with which resources are utilized, the scale of output renewal, and the growth of labor productivity via scientific and technical achievements must occupy a leading place in our plans.

It is necessary to persistently introduce everywhere a more sophisticated management structure and to resolutely combat conservatism and the desire to preserve obsolete components at all costs or to limit things to a purely formal "change of labels."

As the draft new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, the whole management system must be directed toward increasing the contribution made by each element of the national economy to achieving the ultimate goal—the fullest possible satisfaction of society's needs via the smallest possible expenditure of all types of resources.

## The Implementation of the Food Program Is a Nationwide Task

The last 5-year plan was marked by a notable turn toward the problems of the agro-industrial complex and its intensification and toward the creation by this means of a reliable food and raw material base. The attention of the Central Committee and the republic's entire party organization centered on implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the country's Food Program, and all the tasks linked with improving the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

During the period under review R3 billion—38 percent of all capital investments—was channeled into these purposes. Considerable material and financial resources were earmarked for the social restructuring of the countryside and the improvement of labor organization and incentives. The end results of agricultural production were favorably affected by the implementation of the measures in the republic's long-term program for strengthening economically weak farms.

Looking at the final figures, it can be noted that the increases in average annual production compared with the previous 5-year plan were as follows: grain 14.5 percent; potatoes 5 percent; sugar beet 44 percent; and vegetables 28 percent. The 5-year target for the sale of these crops to the state was overfulfilled. Purposeful work was carried out to further boost livestock raising. Its problems were twice discussed at Central Committee plenums. All this made it possible to make livestock raising's development more stable and dynamic, to overfulfill the 5-year plan annual targets for milk and egg purchases, and to reach the Food Program's targets for the sale of all types of livestock products to the state.

In short, a considerable amount has been done. But we must regard what has been achieved as merely the essential minimum in fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan targets and the goals of the party's program documents. The main directions in this work and ways of implementing the Food Program and accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex were defined at the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee last year in Tselinograd.

In order to successfully fulfill the tasks set at the conference and all the Food Program targets, it is above all necessary to find more efficient methods of obtaining high yields. Especially of grain. This is the local task.

On the whole gross grain harvests in our republic have increased. But as yet only one half of public-sector livestock raising's needs for feed grain are satisfied through its own resources. If you look carefully at the comparative indicators, it is not hard to see that the return from many farms is clearly not commensurate with the accumulated potential. The contrasts here are clearly visible. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes that scarcely harvest 14-16 quintals per hectare peacefully coexist alongside leading farms that thresh 40-50 quintals per hectare. The leaders of such farms have grown accustomed to lagging behind, are used to the shortcomings, and try to blame their own weaknesses on bad weather and bad

natural conditions. And the interesting point is this: Wherever people seek and find ways of overcoming difficulties rather than convenient allusions to objective reasons, wherever the weather remains the weather and work remains work, every day is fine. The "Padomju Latvija" kolkhoz in Rīžskiy Rayon, the "Zelta Druva" kolkhoz in Dobelskī Rayon, the "Lachplesis" kolkhoz in Ogreskī Rayon, the "Krasnī Oktjabr" kolkhoz in Preiļskī Rayon, the "Yaunais Komunars" kolkhoz in Salduskī Rayon, the sovkhos on the 50th anniversary of the USSR, and other farms steadily obtain high yields year in, year out.

It must be the task of party committees and Gosagroprom organs to disseminate everywhere the experience of the leading collectives and to step up exactingness toward those who wreck work and display an unconscientious attitude toward matters. It is necessary to ensure that by the end of the 5-year plan the republic is assured of obtaining an average of at least 2.3 million metric tons of grain per year. The way to do this is the same again: intensification.

Last fall 144,000 hectares of winter crops were sown in our republic using intensive techniques. However, this is a minimum. It is necessary to switch more boldly to new, progressive techniques and more efficient ways of utilizing material resources in order to increase the grain crop yield to 35-40 quintals per hectare in the very near future. Along with grain, of course, it is necessary to steadily increase the yields and gross harvests of potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, and other crops. As for livestock raising, here too it is necessary to be more resolute and purposeful in introducing intensive techniques and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to seek to increase production of milk, meat, and eggs in every possible way. These goals were precisely set out in our measures elaborated in 1983 to further develop livestock raising in the republic.

However, many of these measures have not been fully implemented. In particular, the planned average daily weight gains of animals during fattening have not been ensured. The target for cattle, for instance, was 750 grams, and what has been achieved is 596. The general target for the construction of feed shops has been underfulfilled by one-third. In certain rayons this indicator of discipline is even higher. In Rezeknenskī Rayon it is 88 percent, in Balvskī Rayon 60 percent, and in Stučkenskī Rayon it is 33 percent. The question that arises is: why is this? How long are party committees going to delay in carrying out the retooling over and over again of things that have already been done long ago? This practice must be ended.

Work to increase the productivity of the dairy herd must be more persistently continued. We must seek to obtain by the end of the 5-year plan an average annual yield per cow of 3,300-4,000 kg of milk. This task is not easy, of course, but it is realistic. See what calculations show. Last year the milk yield was 3,367 kg per cow. In the last 3 years it increased by 715 kg. So the projected targets are perfectly feasible. It is merely necessary not to slacken the pace that has been gathered and to make full use of natural resources and all the potential that selection and breeding work, new techniques, and balanced feeding open up.

Much must be done to further increase beef production. The experience of the best farms shows that, by using intensive methods of fattening, it is possible to ensure that one head

weight gains of 750-900 grams or more and to increase the surrender weight to 480 kg. It is also very important to increase the efficiency of pig raising and to increase the animals' average daily weight gain to 500-550 grams and their surrender weight to 110-115 kg.

It is necessary to get down in real earnest to improving the qualitative condition of livestock and poultry, enhancing their genetic potential, and reducing mortality. Efforts should be focused not on mechanically increasing the size of the herd but on improving its productivity. People noticed long ago that it is disadvantageous to feed a good cow badly, but it is even more disadvantageous to feed a bad cow well.

It must be particularly emphasized that feed remains the basis for boosting livestock raising. Therefore major measures to considerably increase feed production, improve quality, increase the yield of feed crops, and improve meadows and pastures must be carried out in all rayons. It is necessary to accelerate the transition to modern techniques of feed procurement and storage and to more actively develop the technical base for feed preparation and utilization.

The attention paid to land reclamation must not be slackened. It is no secret that many drained lands are poorly utilized in our republic. There are still kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic, in Mūkšenskī and Ludzenskī Rayons, for instance, where after land reclamation the yield of grain crops has never risen above 12-13 quintals per hectare and that of potatoes has never risen above 45-50 quintals per hectare. The deficiencies of the leaders and specialists of farms, rayon agro-industrial organizations, and other organs in the agro-industrial complex are particularly obvious here. The feeble monitoring on the part of the party raykoms, the Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industries Department, and the republic's Council of Ministers is greatly obvious also.

The tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee guidelines on questions of land reclamation were examined at plenums of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and party raykoms and gorkoms in 1984. A long-term Program for Land Reclamation and Enhancing the Efficiency With Which Reclaimed Land Is Used in the Period Through the Year 2000 was then formulated. Now it is a question of ensuring that the planned measures are unswervingly and consistently implemented.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan we must expand the volume of work on the chemicalization of agriculture, the accumulation of organic fertilizers, and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building [title as published] must also make a weightier contribution to the retooling of the countryside. From the congress rostrum we are entitled to demand that it sharply improve the quality of the equipment it supplies, especially combines, produce them to suit the different zones of the country, and expand the manufacture of towed machines, spare parts, and specialized equipment.

Questions of steadily increasing the return on capital investments, increasing the efficiency with which land, especially reclaimed land, machines, fertilizers, and feed are used, and

cardinally strengthening the policy of thrift must remain on the agenda for party organizations in the agro-industrial complex.

The implementation of the projected plans will largely depend on correct labor organization and on the creative initiative and energy of rural working people. Long experience has cogently confirmed the great vitality of the collective contract and financial autonomy. Contract collectives have been created on practically all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But they embrace only 16.6 percent of working people. We suffer considerable losses because of this. Party committees and organizations must more actively introduce the collective contract and ensure that all subdivisions within farms operate with full financial autonomy.

We now have a powerful instrument for managing the agro-industrial complex — the State Agro-Industrial Committee. Party organizations, soviet organs, and republican ministries and departments must give the new committee every possible support and help it to become right from the start the main organizer of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the countryside and thereby to ensure a considerable increase in the pace of food production.

The Gosagroprom is called upon to strictly monitor the balance of sectors, development and their integration and improve the system for the storage, processing, and transportation of output. Without all this it is difficult to imagine an efficient agro-industrial complex. Disorder or a lag in any of these elements will inevitably affect the quantity and quality of the end product.

Processing sectors, especially the meat sector, require increased attention. Their capacities and technical equipment have long lagged behind current demands. Specific measures to accelerate the development and reconstruction of processing and trade enterprises must be determined in every city and rayon. The production of new types of food must be more rapidly expanded; their quality must be increased, and trade in them must be improved. In this connection the capacities of wine and vodka enterprises must be more rapidly converted to the production of nonalcoholic drinks and high-quality food products.

The fish industry and processing enterprises of the Latvian Potrebsoyuz (Consumer Union) must make a more notable contribution to resolving the Food Program. It is necessary to develop their material and technical base more actively and to introduce the latest scientific developments into production.

The potential of industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms and the personal plots of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers cannot be ignored either. Practice shows that they can and must be a substantial help in production of meat, milk, vegetables, fruits, and other products. Many decisions envisaging measures for the further development of subsidiary farms have been adopted in our republic. But the republic's government inadequately monitors their implementation. The allocation of parcels of land has been delayed. Central Committee departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments, and, of course, enterprises themselves must at last carry things through to completion and ensure the full implementation of everything that has been planned.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee believes it is necessary to draw attention to one more question. I refer to the impermissibility of unjustified interference in the affairs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and petty tutelage of them. Farms themselves must decide when to sow, harvest, and begin particular jobs. To this end it is necessary to show concern for the stability of the leading cadres of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and Gosagroprom services, for their training and retraining, and for creating the conditions for creative, enterprising work and a good life and leisure. In other words, in every collective in the agro-industrial complex everything necessary must be done to increase still further the production and procurements of agricultural output via the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, to cope successfully with the 5-year plan targets, and to considerably improve supplies to the population.

#### Constructing Rapidly, Well, and on a Modern Technical Basis

The improvement of capital construction is of the greatest importance for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the further intensification of production. During the period under review its problems were repeatedly examined at plenums and sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms and at party and worker meetings.

In the last 5 years much has been done in this direction. New production capacities have been commissioned at the "Khimvolokno" association, the "Rigas Tekstils" association, the "Liyepayselmash" plant, the "Lode" plant, and the Ventspils harbor plant named for the 60th anniversary of the All-union Komsomol, and the Liyepaya mixed feed plant, the container terminal at the Riga merchant marine port, the suspension bridge across the Daugava, hospitals in Daugavpils and Rezekne, the 1,200-place "Latviya" Sanatorium, and many other projects have been constructed. The 5-year plan targets for the volume of construction and installation work in industry and agriculture and for the construction of housing and public health projects were exceeded.

Nonetheless, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee believes that the situation in capital construction cannot satisfy us, for no fundamental changes for the better have taken place here. The main point is that not only was it not possible to reach the main plan indicators during the last 5-year plan, but that the gap between word and deed is not decreasing and mistakes are still being repeated.

As at the previous congress, it is necessary to speak again today of major shortcomings in the organization of construction and the production of construction materials, in planning, in design, and in material and technical supply, numerous miscalculations, and cases of slipshod work. These questions were also repeatedly raised during the period between congresses and the activity of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Gosstroy, and their leaders — N.I. Kalfaylov, Yu.N. Yura, and E.K. Peterson — was seriously criticized. Yet the situation is changing intolerably slowly. Today

we are entitled to hold the leaders of the sectors of the construction complex and also executives of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department (Department Chief V.V. Bagnovets) strictly accountable for the constant disruptions in these sectors. The time has come, comrades, to switch from talk to action, to finally overcome old habits and traditions and the force of inertia, and to work in the new way in the full sense of the term.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan construction workers are faced with crucial and complex tasks. It is necessary to commission the first power units at the Daugavpils GES and an industrial robots plant, to start the construction of the Riga subway, and to complete the construction of a television complex and antipollution installations in Riga. A large volume of work must be performed in the countryside. We must also move the center of gravity from new construction to the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, increase the proportion of funds used for these purposes to at least 60 percent of the total volume of capital investments, and increase the proportion of those funds represented by expenditure on equipment and machines.

With a view to intensifying the economy we must accelerate the development of the material and technical base of construction organizations and construction industry and construction materials industry enterprises and their retooling, substantially raise the technical and economic standard of construction, as indicated in the draft of the new edition of the party Program, transform construction work into a single industrial process, improve the quality and reduce the cost of design and construction work, and reduce the time taken to construct and assimilate production capacities.

The Central Committee Bureau believes that technical progress in the national economy is simply impossible without a fundamental improvement in the whole sphere of capital construction and the system for its planning and management and, of course, without a psychological change on the part of construction workers. Capital construction can be said to be the foundation of the edifice of our economy and it needs general concern and increased attention from all participants in the construction process—clients, planners, suppliers of construction and other materials, and local soviet ispolkoms, of course.

The increasing scale of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress makes increasingly high demands on the work of transportation and communications. Although these sectors have been further developed, needs for freight shipments and communications services are not being fully satisfied. The main tasks in the development of transportation are the better utilization of rolling stock, a considerable increase in traffic capacities, especially those of stations and ports, and an increase in the level of mechanization of loading and unloading work. Communications workers must eliminate all the shortcomings that prompt justified complaints from the population. It is a question of organizing the timely delivery of the press, ensuring the rapid repair of disruptions in telephone links, and more promptly satisfying applications for telephone installation. In short, the success of matters in these sectors will depend on the skillful utilization of intensive, qualitative factors.

## Concern for Man, His Needs, and His Requirements Is the Primary Party Task

The measures to improve working people's lives outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress were consistently implemented in our republic, as they were throughout the country. The enhancement of working people's well-being is inseparable from fuller supplies of various goods and services. Overall, production of goods in mass demand increased by 16.9 percent. The absolute increase in it by comparison with 1980 was over R900 million in retail prices. The production of goods via the better utilization of secondary resources, production waste, and local raw materials increased. Production of them per ruble of the wages fund now stands at R2.59 as against the planned R2.51. But the general positive results conceal considerable shortcomings.

The 23th Latvian Communist Party Congress spoke of the need to resolutely change attitudes toward everything linked with satisfying people's everyday needs. It has to be admitted that it has not been possible to cope in full with this task. The absence of certain articles from the shelves of stores is a serious criticism of our work, especially that of the leaders of enterprises, ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the Central Committee Secretariat and departments.

It is time to impose order without delay and to more resolutely increase goods production, especially in light industry. With the change of leadership we have obtained a slight improvement in work here. However, many acute problems remain. The plans for the production of certain goods are still not being fulfilled. The due changes in quality are not occurring. Even products bearing the index "N" ("New Product") do not always meet high qualitative parameters. Sometimes the only new thing about such "new products" is their date of manufacture or the increased price.

It must be emphasized as a separate point that the problem of goods for the population concerns not only the Ministry of Light Industry but also all ministries and departments and all enterprises without exception. Within the next year or two there must be no enterprise in our republic that does not produce consumer goods. At the same time as building up production of consumer goods we must create a comprehensive, widespread, and efficient system of paid services. The volume of them in the 12th 5-Year Plan must increase by 29 percent. The greatest persistence, initiative, and flexibility must be shown in order not only to fulfill but also to substantially exceed the projected plans.

As is well known, a comprehensive program for goods and services covering the period right up to the year 2000 has been elaborated in the republic. Questions connected with its implementation were examined in detail at a republic party aktiv meeting recently. Party committees and Central Committee departments must unflaggingly monitor the fulfillment of all the program targets.

The role of trade and public catering must be considerably increased in the sphere of services to the population. We cannot



tolerate cases where, because of the inefficiency of trade personnel and the thoughtless sitting and opening hours of trade enterprises, people are unable to promptly acquire the goods they need and are forced to waste time on unjustified shopping trips and standing in line. We must continue to pay constant attention to improving public catering and consumer services for working people actually at the production unit and widely utilize to this end the experience of Riga's party organization, which has met with all-union approval.

In the public health sphere our efforts must be directed primarily toward further developing and improving the network of general medical institutions. During the period under review much was done to improve the efficiency of their work and introduce into practice scientific labor organization and the achievements of science and advanced experience. The republic's medics were the first in the country to begin universal checkups for the population, which is having the most positive effect on people's health. Building on our achievements, it is necessary to improve disease prevention and to expand all types of medical aid, especially aid for workers at enterprises and aid for people living in the countryside. A responsible task of public health personnel is to introduce still more actively into medical practice the achievements of science and new methods of diagnosis and treatment and to do everything to ensure that every hospital and polyclinic is exemplary.

Party, Soviet, trade union, and economic organs and all public organizations must continue to show constant concern for war and labor veterans and the families of dead servicemen and for further improving the social security system.

Housing construction deserves a special mention. During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan about 5.6 million square meters of housing was commissioned, which is 102 percent of the 5-year plan. Without belittling the significance of what was done, it should be stressed that there are still many omissions in this sphere. The 5-year plan targets for the commissioning of children's preschool institutions, general educational schools, and vocational and technical schools remained unfulfilled in our republic. That is intolerable! The quality of housing, omissions in housing projects, and the lack of amenities in new microdistricts still prompt many justified complaints.

We believe it is necessary to specially stress at the congress that the full and timely fulfillment of the targets for the construction of housing, schools, public health projects, children's preschool institutions, and all social plans must become an absolute law. The Council of Ministers, all ministries and departments, and party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must approach questions connected with improving people's living and consumer service conditions with just as much responsibility as they approach the fulfillment of the national economic plans.

We count on great help from all-union ministries and departments in solving the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and all questions of economic and social development. This help is especially necessary in work to protect the environment.

## All-around Ideological Support for the Acceleration of Socio-economic Development

The innovative tasks put forward by the party at the congress clearly require the further improvement of ideological, political education work and its closer linking with life. Questions of mass ideological work were comprehensively examined at plenums of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms and in primary party organizations. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat generalized the accumulated experience, analyzed problems of ideological work and took measures to improve it.

This produced results. Nonetheless, it must be admitted that there are also deficiencies in our work in this sphere. Many ideological measures, if they have changed at all, have changed only in form — their content still lacks novelty and depth of emotional impact. The gamble on mass involvement leads to the underestimation of individual work with people. The reason for this situation seems to be that party gorkoms and raykoms and the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Chief I. E. Freyberg) have not been able to ensure the proper level of implementation of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1988) plenums. Today we must sharply activate the whole process of working people's ideological and political, labor, and moral education.

The linchpin of this work is the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and lofty ideological and political qualities. Study of the state of political education in Aluksnenskiv, Daugavpils, Ludzenskiv, Saldusskiv, and a number of other rayons has shown that party raykoms and primary party organizations have not completely overcome formalism and scholasticism in propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's policy. Many Communists perform little work independently and are unable to apply the knowledge they have acquired. It is necessary to resolutely change the attitude toward Marxist-Leninist studies, to make the system of them more flexible, and to step up exactingness toward every Communist regarding the tireless improvement of his ideological and theoretical level.

The new tasks require that economic education be considerably improved and that its contribution to solving the problems of intensification be increased. It is important to ensure that it actively helps to restructure working people's economic thinking and their mentality and to instill in people professionalism and the ability to count costs at every workplace and make maximum use of internal reserves and of everything we have at our disposal.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says that the party centers education work on the inculcation in every Soviet person of deep respect and a readiness for conscientious labor for the common good, whether it be intellectual or physical labor. A conscious, creative attitude toward socially useful labor is the foundation of the individual's communist education. At the same time it is also a real indicator of the effectiveness of all ideological education work.

Socialist competition is a powerful means of labor education (and not only labor education, incidentally). Today there is much formalism and many obsolete approaches and methods in its organization. All this must be resolutely abandoned. Party gorkoms and raykoms must more precisely orient competition toward priority goals such as the improvement of labor productivity, output quality, and resource saving, and pay more attention to the movement "For High Labor Quality at Every Workplace." It is necessary to provide organizational and technical support for competition, economic validation of pledges, and an effective system of material and moral incentives.

The role of the moral principle within the education system is increasing. Communist morality is affirmed in the struggle against the small property-owning mentality, consumerist sentiments, money grubbing, irresponsibility, parasitism, drunkenness, and everything that runs counter to the socialist way of life.

Much work to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism is now being carried out everywhere in the republic. A republican voluntary society for the struggle for sobriety has been formed. Since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" the number of enterprises selling alcoholic drinks in retail trade has halved and the number in public catering has decreased by almost 66 percent. Overall, sales of liquor and vodka products have declined by 21 percent. Antialcohol propaganda, cultural and sporting life, and the utilization of antialcohol legislation and measures of administrative and legal, economic, and social influence on violators both in labor collectives and at their place of residence have become more active. New alcohol-free rituals, sobriety zones, and the movement "The Collective's Guarantee for Labor Discipline," in which around 3,000 teams are already taking part, are becoming increasingly widespread. Drunkenness has been practically eliminated in these teams.

But what has been done gives us no grounds for relaxation. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that the struggle for sobriety is merely at the start of its road and is still not producing the required effect. While it is being conducted on a broad front in Daugavpils and Rzekne and in Proletarskiy, Leningradskiy, Valmiyerskiy, Madonskiy, and other rayons, Ventspils and Ogrskiy and Līcēpayskiy Rayons are confining themselves to odd measures.

Party organs and organizations must immediately eliminate all the existing shortcomings, take additional measures to consolidate the positive tendencies that have emerged in this sphere, resolutely step up all antialcohol work, and everywhere impart to it an incisive, uncompromising character. It must not be forgotten for a minute that the assertion of sobriety as the obligatory norm of our life is a most important partywide and statewide task which must be implemented constantly, everywhere, firmly, and unswervingly.

The main sphere of ideological and political, labor, and moral education is the labor collective and its grassroots components: the section, team, livestock unit, and laboratory. It is to here, to the labor collective and primary party organization, that the center of gravity of party committees' ideological education work must be shifted. There are examples worth copying in our repub-

lic. For instance, the Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom has elaborated and introduced a modern structure of political education work in teams. Dobelskiy Party Raykom is purposefully improving ideological support for collective forms of labor organization in the countryside, and Kraslavskiy Party Raykom is improving the role of leaders in educating the members of the collective.

With the adoption of the law on labor collectives the potential for activating people's energy and their creative efforts and instilling in them the sense of being masters of their enterprise has expanded considerably. However, the law is not yet producing the proper returns. This is because certain economic managers and trade union personnel have not changed their ways and resolve questions without taking collectives' opinion into account. Party committees must rectify the situation.

Recently we have begun to pay more attention to the organization of leisure. This work connected with the organization of free time must be still further activated — tourism, excursions, various types of family leisure, amateur artistic activities, physical culture, and sport must be more widely developed and introduced into daily life.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and ideological institutions are faced with the task of increasing the effectiveness of mass forms of propaganda. In particular, it is necessary to improve the holding of integrated political days. They must not be reduced to ordinary lectures, political briefings, or, as still happens sometimes, production conferences.

Leaders at all levels must constantly communicate with working people, explain the policy of the party and the government to them, study people's sentiments and concerns, answer the questions that arise in a timely and well reasoned fashion, and, most importantly, resolve them promptly.

It is necessary to show concern for expanding publicity in the work of party and soviet organs. If authoritative organs with accurate information about the situation do not use publicity, it emerges in the form of gossip, fantasies, and exaggerations. It is necessary to speak frankly with Communists and all working people. And to be the first to speak, preempting voluntary or involuntary distortions of the truth. People must know both good news and bad, so that they can build on the good and struggle against the bad.

During the period under review the Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations displayed special concern for making ideological work more incisive, specific, and purposeful and strengthening class, patriotic, and international education. The improvement of this work was greatly influenced by the measures devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution, the 80th anniversary of the Latvian Communist Party, and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in the republic.

However, by no means everything has been done here. Analysis shows that patriotic and international education are to a considerable extent characterized by the general shortcomings of our work — formalism, stage management, and the absence of a

differentiated approach. As a result full use is not made of the educational potential of production collectives and the rich arsenal of the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

It is the duty of party organizations to improve military-patriotic education, to instill in working people a lofty sense of belonging to a united family and of the unbreakable friendship among the country's fraternal peoples, and to mold, especially in young people, the wonderful qualities of defenders of the socialist homeland. It is important to pay constant attention to enhancing the culture of inter-nation communication. The links between labor collectives, educational establishments, creative unions, and organizations and the troop units and subunits of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, and the Red Banner Baltic Border District must be strengthened. Concern for servicemen and for strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces is our most honorable duty.

Another very important section of the ideological front is the struggle against hostile ideology. With a view to stepping up this struggle a counterpropaganda system is being formed in the republic. The party organizations of Daugavpils, Līviepaya, Gulbenskiy, Preylskiy, and other rayons, and the Latvian Steamship Company have already accumulated positive experience in this sphere. But it is not yet being assimilated everywhere.

We must persistently improve the whole counterpropaganda system, work incisively and in a timely fashion, and not dodge acute and complex questions. We have dealt and will continue to deal a resolute rebuff to any attempts to infiltrate bourgeois ideology and morality and will continue to enhance Soviet people's political vigilance. It is necessary to consolidate the emerging trend toward a decline in the incidence of church rites and to react more rapidly and more effectively to actions by foreign clerical centers aimed at reviving religious feeling in the republic.

Speaking of the comprehensive utilization of all means and forms of ideological influence, particular emphasis should be placed on the need to enhance the educational and organizing role of the mass news and propaganda media. It is the task of party committees to improve leadership of the press, television, and radio broadcasting, to increase in every possible way their effectiveness in the struggle against shortcomings and for high output quality, the inculcation of a new, conscientious attitude toward labor, and the acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development.

The party's large-scale plans confront general educational and vocational schools and higher and secondary specialized educational establishments with responsible tasks. It is necessary not only to improve their work but to profoundly restructure it and within a short time to scale fundamentally new heights in public education. The scientific and technical standard of the training and retraining of cadres must be sharply raised and it must be matched to the present demands of science and production.

It is necessary to seriously improve party leadership of the school reform. This work is being poorly carried out in practically all cities under republican jurisdiction and in Tsesisskiy, Rezeknenskiy, and many other rayons. Base industrial enterprises have reduced their activeness in fulfilling the projected measures. One

in seven of them is failing to meet its contractual commitments to schools. In Riga, for instance, half of base enterprises have not created a single workplace for students. Party, soviet, and economic organs and enterprise leaders must take resolute measures to eliminate all the shortcomings in implementing the school reform and ensure the requisite pace in raising schools to a qualitatively new level.

It is necessary to further draw attention to the abnormal situation that has emerged with regard to the supply of the latest equipment and technical teaching aids to VI Zes, tekhnikum, and vocational and technical schools and the construction of educational establishments. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gossnab, and ministries and departments must more rapidly resolve the questions that have accumulated in this sphere.

The shortcomings in the work of educational establishments are largely attributable to the weakness of their primary party organizations. In recent years the party stratum among teachers has decreased. The Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and Science and Educational Establishments Department and party gorkoms and raykoms must take measures to strengthen educational establishments' primary party organizations and to enhance their responsibility for improving the tuition and education of young people.

The last few years have been characterized by a further increase in the activity of the creative intelligentsia. The contemporary theme is worthily reflected in our literature and art and work to assimilate the people's cultural legacy is continuing. The jubilees of Yan Raynis, Vilis Lācis, Van Sudrabkalns, Krīšjānis Barons, and other prominent cultural figures were widely marked in the republic and in Moscow.

At the same time by no means everything in literature and art accords with the people's increased spiritual demands. Many dull, mediocre works still appear. Certain works are marked by narrow thinking, earthbound social and ethical ideals, and oversimplification in the interpretation of complex phenomena in life. Some articles and essays about cultural figures of the pre-Soviet period contain deviations from class positions, idealization of their creative works, and a failure to mention their contradictory nature of their world outlook and ideological and aesthetic views.

The implementation of cadre policy must be raised to a qualitatively new level. Urgent questions of it were examined at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum last year. This helped improve the selection of personnel on the basis of their professional and political qualities and to ensure a more correct combination of experienced and young cadres. All gorkom and raykom secretaries now have higher education and over half of them and many committee personnel also have party political education. Their average age has decreased. The number of women in the party apparatus has increased. They constitute almost half of the primary party organization secretaries and have been elected secretaries in all gorkoms and raykoms. Work with the cadre reserve, from which about 80 percent of leading personnel were promoted, is now better thought out.

Overall, our cadres successfully implement the party's policy and are capable of skillfully solving modern tasks in production,

management, and people's education. However, the new approaches in cadre policy have not affected everyone. The following case can be cited by way of confirmation. While working as director of the "Aloya" sovkhoz in Lumbazhskiy Rayon, Communist G.V. Senkov made flagrant mistakes in cadre placement and failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plan targets. But instead of finding himself facing strict party proceedings, he was moved to the post of director of the "Satini" fishing sovkhoz in Saldusskiy Rayon. Similar cases occur in other rayons. They must receive a principled assessment from party committees and Central Committee departments.

It has to be said that the new tasks put forward by life have proved beyond the capabilities of some personnel. It has been necessary to transfer them to less responsible sectors. There have also been some leaders who have violated party and state discipline and behaved wrongly in their daily life. Party committees used measures of influence against them and removed from their leadership posts those who failed to draw conclusions. Strict party proceedings were taken against Z.A. Girsenson, minister of procurement, A.A. Tidumnyevs, first deputy chairman of the board of the republican "Znaniye" Society, U.A. Lukin, director of the "Amata" sovkhoz in Tsesisskiy Rayon, Ye.D. Meshcheryakov, and certain other leaders for abuses of their official position and drunkenness and they were dismissed from their posts. The examination of these questions in the Central Committee and interviews with gorkom and raykom first secretaries showed that violations become possible wherever exactingness toward cadres is decreased, party control is relaxed, and there are deviations from party principles of the selection and promotion of personnel.

In resolutely eradicating various negative phenomena we proceed from the premise that any violation or abuse or complicity in it on the part of a party member, just like a conciliatory attitude toward violators, is incompatible with membership of the party, still less with holding a leading post. The role of the party commissions under party committees is exceptionally important in these questions. Last year their activity was examined in the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, which pointed to a whole series of serious omissions. The task now is to more rapidly eliminate the noted shortcomings, to raise party control to the level of the present demands, and to enhance its effectiveness in the struggle against violations of party and state discipline, abuses of official position, money grubbing, bribery, embezzlement of socialist property, drunkenness and alcoholism, and all shameful phenomena in our life.

In all spheres and at all levels we must step up the struggle against the noisy, pompous style of work that still exists in some places and is often burdened by incompetence, conceit, and sometimes even window dressing. We cannot tolerate cases where certain personnel cannot really organize matters and change their ways in accordance with the new demands and get carried away with generating paperwork and with a mania for meetings, thereby becoming "professional idlers," so to speak.

Primary party organizations are called upon to mold the moral climate, businesslike atmosphere, and the whole style of work in labor collectives. And we must enhance their militancy, role, and importance in every possible way.

Fulfilling the decisions of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenums on questions of improving party organizational work, during the period under review the Central Committee Bureau and party gorkoms and raykoms regularly examined the activity of the party organizations of production associations, enterprises, ministries, and departments. As a result the work of many primary party organizations is marked today by great professionalism and initiative and a diversity of forms and methods. The strengthening of party influence on the decisive sectors of material production has been reflected in the growth in the number of party groups and party organizers in teams. Today 70 percent of teams have this grassroots party component. In agriculture the practice of creating temporary party groups during the sowing, feed procurement, and harvesting has proved its worth.

Creative unions, cultural and artistic institutions, and their party organizations must constantly direct their efforts toward improving the ideological and artistic standard of works and broadening the political horizons and social experience of litterateurs and artists and educate them in a spirit of great mutual exactingness and close links with labor collectives' life.

Thus, comrades, we are faced with complex, innovative, and very responsible work in the ideological sphere. As V.I. Lenin pointed out, it is called upon to underpin all our plans with a "broad and solid base of conviction," to interest the broadest strata of the working people in them, and to activate the human factor as much as possible.

#### Bringing Party Work Up to the Demands of the Day

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is inconceivable without the further organizational and political strengthening of party organizations, the enhancement of Communists' vanguard role, the strict observance of Leninist norms of party life, and the improvement of the style and methods of leadership of all spheres of economic and cultural building.

This has been confirmed with particular force by the report and election campaign. It has largely been held to good organizational and political standards, in accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums, and in an atmosphere of professionalism and creative activeness. About 97 percent of Communists took part in the work of the meetings in primary party organizations. One in three of them spoke in the debates.

The meetings and conferences reflected the positive processes that have been taking place in party organizations' activity lately. Attention centered on questions of further intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the Food Program, implementing the party's social policy, and improving party organizational and ideological work. Almost all the reports and speeches exactly evaluated the party committees' activity and sharply criticized shortcomings and omissions. In particular, concern was expressed at the fact that certain leaders, while paying lip service to improving the forms and



methods of work, do not always display proper exactingness toward cadres and poorly combat cases of formalism and bureaucracy.

Party committees must take measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed during the report and election campaign and make wide use of the accumulated experience in order to increase party organizations' militancy, mobilize Communists and all working people for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, and step up multifaceted work to accelerate the republic's socio-economic development.

During the period under review the Latvian Communist Party grew by almost 16,000 members. And 59.4 percent of the new party members are representatives of the working class. This fully accords with the party's political line and with the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Program to the effect that workers must occupy the leading place in the party's social composition. The influx of advanced kolkhoz members, especially livestock raisers, and of the best representatives of the intelligentsia into the party is continuing. Over 70 percent of new recruits are products of the Komsomol and around 44 percent are women.

At the same time certain party organizations show insufficient concern for the growth of their ranks and party gorkoms and raykoms give them little help in this work. Each year 30-40 percent of party organizations fail to admit anyone as candidate member of the CPSU. That applies to Gulbenakiy, Bauskiy, Kaldigskiy, Rezeknenskiy, Stuchinskiy, and Moskovskiy Rayons and to the cities of Ventspils, Līepaya, and Rēzekne.

Moreover, a superficial approach is often displayed toward studying the political, professional, and moral qualities of people admitted to the CPSU. It is no accident that in the time since the 23th Latvian Communist Party Congress 4,821 people, including 841 candidate members, have been expelled from or have left its ranks. The largest number was expelled for violations of party and state discipline and for moral turpitude in their daily lives. Why is this? There can be no simple answer. But the underlying factors are errors in admission to the party and defects in educational work. We will continue to resolutely rid ourselves of Communists who have failed to vindicate the trust placed in them and have compromised themselves. Today questions of improving the qualitative composition of party organizations have become particularly acute in the light of the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes. They should be constantly and effectively resolved.

Touching on the work of primary party organizations, it is unfortunately necessary to mention phenomena of a different, negative sort. An unprincipled reaction to failures in the work of leaders and of labor collectives as a whole, a tolerant attitude toward phrasemongering and inactivity and toward attempts to substitute petty tinkering for the profound restructuring of work, and liberalism toward those who violate party and state discipline

those are the characteristic and therefore particularly intolerable shortcomings today in the practice of primary party organizations' work.

When organizing labor collectives' work, educating cadres, and exercising the right of monitoring the administration's activity,

party organizations must approach any question of economic practice from a political standpoint and orient people toward increasing responsibility, organization, professionalism, and order.

For these purposes it is extremely important to make the most active use of the powerful instrument for the education of cadres represented by criticism and self-criticism. Every attempt, no matter how slight, to suppress criticism, still less persecute people for it, must be resolutely nipped in the bud, and leading personnel at any level who try to do this must be strictly punished.

This also applies equally to those who distort information submitted to higher party and soviet organs and who have become accustomed to putting a gloss on everything, highlighting achievements, and playing down shortcomings. There is no need to attempt to prove that it is impossible to work normally or adopt correct and comprehensively considered decisions without objective information or a precise knowledge of the realities of life.

During the period under review a great deal of attention was devoted to analyzing party committees' work. Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions have heard reports from practically all party gorkoms and raykoms on various areas of party organizational and ideological work and leadership of economic and cultural building. The discussion in the Central Committee of the reports from Bauskiy Raykom (First Secretary Ya. P. Bonat) and Yelgava Gorkom (former First Secretary A. R. Kruminsh) showed that in many respects they are continuing to hold old positions and are not concerning themselves sufficiently or specifically with questions of production and education. Serious shortcomings were also discovered in the work style of the Ventspils Gorkom (First Secretary M. N. Berdnik), the Tukumskiy Raykom (former First Secretary A. A. Voyka), and other party committees.

In seeking to improve the work style of the Central Committee and the entire party apparatus we have relied on the tested Leninist principle of collectivity in the elaboration of party decisions. Since the 23rd congress there have been 21 Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and 15 republic party aktiv meetings, and Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions have been held regularly. They have examined specific questions of economic activity, educational work, cadre policy, monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions, and the generalization of experience accumulated in the republic party organization and the party as a whole. Party committees, the broad aktiv, Communists, and all the republic's working people have been regularly informed about adopted decisions.

At the same time Central Committee departments and the Secretariat are still by no means doing everything to psychologically reorient cadres and eliminate bureaucratic methods of leadership. This obliges Central Committee secretaries and department chiefs and the entire party apparatus to strive more persistently for efficiency and initiative in every sector, display great exactingness toward themselves and others, and exclude any manifestations of formalism.

The work style of the Council of Ministers, its chairman and deputy chairmen, and the leaders of Gosplan and all the republic's ministries and departments requires further improvement.

Many of them are still doing their jobs superficially and non-specifically and do not always fulfill party and government directives and adopted decisions punctiliously and promptly.

The Central Committee Bureau and secretaries and department chiefs were justifiably criticized at party meetings and conferences for not concerning themselves enough with improving the work of Gosplan, ministry, and department party organizations. Yet the causes of many of our shortcomings and miscalculations also lie in the fact that in some places ministry party organizations have lost their keenness in perceiving and resolving the most important socioeconomic questions, have opted out of monitoring the apparatus' work — the right to do which is entrusted to them by the CPSU Statutes — and are failing to see reserves for improving matters.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and the Central Committee Secretariat and departments must sharply increase the activeness of ministry and department party bureaus, increase their responsibility for order in collectives, and strive to ensure that they tackle in a specific way and from party positions fundamental questions relating to the development of the sector in question. More initiative and more principledness — that is what I would like to wish administrative organs' party organizations.

It is now more important than ever to increase the exactingness displayed toward leading soviet and economic cadres and all administrative apparatus workers and to put a stop to even the slightest manifestations of bureaucracy, irresponsibility, and violations of party and state discipline. In these and all other questions people's control organs must operate more actively and fuller use must be made of proposals and critical comments from Communists and nonparty people. No organization or working person must escape monitoring! Such is the party's Program demand.

The work of soviets of people's deputies, in which over 10,000 Communist deputies participate, must be raised to a new level. This is an enormous force and it must be fully utilized.

We expect greater activeness from the trade unions in ensuring high product quality, resolving all questions relating to people's labor, life, and everyday concerns, and expanding labor collectives' participation in production management.

In accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution it is necessary to improve party leadership of the Komsomol and increase its role in the communist education of young people. Every young worker, kolkhoz member, and specialist today must strive to play an effective part in accelerating the socioeconomic development of the republic and the country, work to the full extent of his effort and knowledge, and create only excellent quality output.

Party committees must enhance the role, prestige, and authority of the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol and not supplant them but spur them to work actively. It is very important for every organization — soviet, trade union, and Komsomol — to concern itself with its own precise job and punctiliously fulfill the functions assigned to it.

The work of law enforcement organs merits particular discussion. This question has been raised repeatedly. And a considerable amount has already been done. But in general a great deal of effort still needs to be made to ensure that the content, expeditionousness, and forms and methods of struggle against violations of the law and unearned income and for the consolidation of socialist legality and law and order are in keeping with the tasks of improving our society. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee will keep a constant eye on this sector of work and demand that all party committees devote very close attention to it.

Comrades!

We find that describing things as they really are — successes as successes, shortcomings as shortcomings, and mistakes as mistakes — is a reliable antidote to conceit and complacency and a reliable key to achieving a breakthrough in work in all spheres of life.

We have been set exceptionally responsible and complex tasks for the current 5-year plan, which must become a turning point in all areas of economic and social development. To fulfill them there is a need for boldness in decisions, dynamism in actions, and new and genuinely innovative approaches to matters. These qualities must imbue all our economic, organizational, and ideological education work and must be displayed in all production and management components and at every workplace.

The confident start to the new 5-year plan, the broad scale of the pre-congress socialist competition, the labor enthusiasm and diligence of Communists and all the republic's working people, and their ardent support for the call to hold a communist subbotnik in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress — all this is a guarantee that the outlined plans will be fulfilled and the objectives achieved.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Latvian party organization will ensure an intensive labor rhythm and creative boldness and initiative in work and will achieve on this basis high end results along all avenues of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

## PUGO CONCLUDING SPEECHES

### Concluding Remarks

WA211500 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The first plenum of the new Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, which elected its executive authorities, has just ended.

B.K. Pugo notified the delegates of the plenum's results.

He then continued: On behalf of the newly elected Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission, permit me to cordially congratulate you on the trust you have shown and to assure you that we will try to justify it.

You will obviously agree that we have reason to thank all the workers who catered for the congress and also the accredited representatives of the mass media for their conscientious attitude toward their assignments.

I wish to express on behalf of the congress gratitude to our public for the attention and support and for the letters and telegrams addressed to the congress.

Comrades, for 2 days we have extensively and discursively discussed the results of the past 5-year period; objectively and exactly analyzed accumulated experience, bottlenecks, and unsolved problems; and outlined together ways and means of fulfilling the plans for the future. We have a better understanding of our omissions and shortcomings and unutilized potential and possibilities now and understand more clearly the tasks confronting us.

All these are difficult, very serious tasks -- but perfectly feasible ones -- and we must do everything necessary to ensure their fulfillment without any reservation whatever, fulfillment in all sectors of the economy and all fields of the social sphere and in each labor collective.

Realization of the adopted decisions and all the ideas and targets advanced in the documents of the impending 27th CPSU Congress is our most important task. We will

only be in a position to tackle it in full, comrades, with your help, and only in conjunction with the activists; all party organizations and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol authorities and all labor collectives.

The scale and complexity of the tasks that have been set make it incumbent upon us to operate with double, triple the energy and deal more persistently and efficiently than ever with questions of an intensification of production, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in the quality of output, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an increase in organization and order.

For this we need new approaches to all aspects of party, soviet and economic work, mobilization of all organizational, economic and social factors, the creative initiative and assertiveness of each labor collective and each workman, and an emphatic strengthening of discipline. I would remind you that V.I. Lenin considered the discipline of the workman and the ability to ensure implementation of party policy under all conditions the highest indication of party-mindedness.

Time, comrades, does not wait. It dictates the need for a manifold increase in exactingness toward all Communists, whatever positions they occupy; a sharp increase in their personal responsibility for their assigned area of work; and an emphatic eradication of manifestations of formalism, verbiage, grandstanding, and an uncritical attitude.

I believe it may be said that an atmosphere has now been created in the republic that entirely precludes any fear of the expression of critical observations about higher executives and affords extensive scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below.

This is our fundamental line, and it is supported and will continue to be supported by the Central Committee and the party organizations locally. No criticism can be embarrassing if it is objective, honest in a party-minded manner, and aimed at improving matters.

The morning says what the day will be like, the people say. We view the morning of the new day inseparably connected with an acceleration of society's socioeconomic development calmly and confidently and with real optimism. We have the forces and possibilities for working in the new way, with the necessary acceleration, in all components of production and management.

There is no more important job today than strengthening the country's economic and defense might and preserving peace. The congress delegates, like all communists and working people of the republic and all Soviet people, unanimously approved the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which expounded the large-scale peace initiative of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Our main contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security is labor and only labor. And let us, comrades, work really conscientiously and responsibly, with the greatest input and fully in accordance with the spirit of the times.

We will evaluate each step forward in any place of work within an enterprise framework and on city or rayon scale as an important political contribution to the country's general progress and realization of the program aims that will be discussed and adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.



Comrades, our congress' work is over. Permit me to declare the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress closed.

#### Further Report

WA211502 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The discussion of the Central Committee report is at an end. Twenty-four persons -- party officials, representatives of the trade unions and Komsomol, leading workers and kolkhoz members, business managers, scientists, figures of culture and servicemen -- took part in the debate.

I believe we have reason to say that the discussion was conducted in a businesslike manner, in a spirit of high exactingness, and from standpoints of stringency and self-criticism. It confirmed with new force that the Communists and all working people of the republic unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums and correctly understand the tasks put forward by the party for accelerating the country's scientific-technical progress and entire socioeconomic development. It is now a question of accomplishing them in full and in the best way. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee must persistently direct the efforts of the gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and all the Communists toward this.

The course of discussion of the report also showed that the strategic directions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the party's pregress documents are not yet being implemented everywhere here with due purposefulness. A change toward an intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress is only being effected slowly. The main indicator of economic efficiency -- the labor productivity growth rate -- does not correspond to the demands of the day. Output quality remains a bottleneck in a number of sectors and at many enterprises. Plans are being fulfilled, as before, at a price of big outlays and production costs. We have not succeeded yet in ridding ourselves of violations of state, plan, technological and labor discipline.

All this is a direct consequence of the fact that appreciable shortcomings -- superficiality in leadership, pretentiousness, and formalism -- and a habit of the old have not yet been completely eradicated in the activity of the Central Committee and its machinery and the gorkoms and raykoms. And this, as the delegates rightly observed, is incompatible with the spirit of party work, which in its very essence should at the current, pivotal stage of our development be truly creative, practical and efficient. The time of outmoded plans is irretrievably gone, and the time of bold decisions, energetic action and achievements has arrived.

The party's program course toward the achievements of a new qualitative state of society precludes any complacency. This thought permeated the entire work of the first day of the congress, which is all the more valuable in the context of the accomplishment of the impending tasks. It is the duty of the party organizations, primary party organizations primarily, not only to maintain the creative mood, decisiveness, and accord with which the tasks we have been set were discussed here, but also to multiply them and embody them in actual deeds in all the labor collectives and at each place of work.

We all agree that successful accomplishment of the goals set forth in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the party's pregress documents demands an unswerving upsurge of the leading and directing role of the primary party organizations; a comprehensive improvement of the style and methods of party, soviet, and economic leadership; a sharp increase in the responsibility of cadres of all levels; and the development of their initiative and enterprise and the inseparability of words and deeds.

The delegates' speeches were perfectly correct to emphasize the need to strengthen the psychological reorganization of the personnel, a need that has been discerned, and the need to intensify the struggle against lack of responsibility, sluggishness, working by spurts, glossing over shortcomings and embellishing reality, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the struggle against unearned income and abuse of office. We are obliged to continue to enhance the role and significance of socialist competition and to channel the competitors' energy, ability and enthusiasm into a universal increase in production efficiency, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an improvement in product and work quality.

Associating myself with the opinion of many of the speakers, I would like to emphasize once again that the problems of a fundamental improvement in quality must be tackled actively at all levels of party leadership of the economy and in each component of production and management. Generally, comrades, a fundamental rise in the quality of all work is our daily concern brooking no delay. High quality must be a rule of the life of each worker and kolkhoz member, each representative of the intelligentsia, and all labor collectives.

Mention must be made of one further fundamental point -- namely, that all the speakers unanimously supported the CPSU Central Committee directive that the human factor should be at the center of all party-political work. Only by stimulating it in every possible way will we be able to reach the necessary level of responsibility of each and everyone for the observance of state, nationwide interests and a truly proprietary attitude toward public property and for the eradication of departmental and local preference and all violations of party, state and labor discipline, public order, and the rules of socialist community living.

There is surely no need to return again to all the conclusions that have been heard today from the congress rostrum. All of them, like the proposals and observations that reached the Presidium in written form, will be attentively studied by the new Central Committee and adopted for realization in current work.

Permit me, comrades, to conclude with this since the nature and content of the speeches and the complete unanimity of the delegates do not require extensive closing remarks.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA131133 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[LATINFORM article under rubric "24th Congress of the Communist Party of Latvia": "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by the Chairman of Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Ya. Ruben (Printed in Abridged Form)"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

People throughout our country are discussing the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The workers in our republic unanimously support the draft versions of the very important documents that have been submitted to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 stipulate the attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society on the basis of the further considerable acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the USSR.

Speaking at the October 1985 plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the draft of the Basic Directions "has been called upon, as it were, to materialize the principles in the CPSU Program, to translate them into the language of specific planning assignments as applicable to that responsible stage in its implementation -- the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000."

In this regard it is extremely noteworthy that the workers in our republic and the Communist Party members, in the course of the discussion of the draft of the Basic Direction, are directing special attention to the ways and means of assuring the practical resolution of the tasks advanced in the draft, and are making recommendations concerning the most rapid and fruitful ways of achieving the final goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the year 2000. And those tasks are not simple. Suffice it to state that during the forthcoming decade and a half it will be necessary to do as much as was done during all the previous years of socialist construction.

During the years of the past 5-year plan, the workers of Soviet Latvia made a noticeable contribution to the overall success of our country's national economy. In the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia to the congress, B.K. Puto gave profound, objective evaluations of the work that we have done. Therefore there is no need to dwell on that again.

The chief task of the 12th 5-Year Plan, as was stated in the draft of the Basic Directions, consists in increasing the rates and effectiveness of the development of the economy on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, technical reequipping and the remodeling of production, the intensive use of the created production potential, and the improvement of the system of administration and the economic mechanism, and in the attainment, on that basis, of a further upsurge in the welfare of the Soviet nation. The assignments of the new 5-year plan are oriented toward further guaranteeing the efficient combination of economic and social development in every union republic and the improvement of their interaction in our country's single national-economic complex. Proceeding from this need, our republic also has been assigned specific tasks. We may as well admit outright that they are large and important ones. I shall mention only a few of them.

It will be necessary to increase the average annual rates of growth of national production to 4 percent, and the volume of industrial production to 3.2 percent. The growth rates for labor productivity during the 5-year period have been defined at 17-17.5 percent; and it is necessary to obtain a further development of the production of high-grade consumer goods. The increase in the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture is planned in the amount of 14 percent.

The chief condition for intensification can and must be only the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in absolutely all branches. This requires us to give a decisive rebuff to all the attempts that still occur in the planning of production without a consideration of the need for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Something else that is intolerable is the attitude toward the fulfillment of the assignments in science and technology as though they are of secondary importance as compared with the assignments for the production of output. It is necessary to have a fundamental turning point here.

The plan for the development of our republic's national economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan includes the nationwide and republic programs that are aimed at accelerating the increase of labor productivity, reducing expenditures for production, and fundamentally improving the quality of output. It is planned to use at enterprises flexible automated systems, robotics and electronics, automated designing, and biotechnology methods, as well as developments involving the application of information systems. It is planned to carry out a total of approximately 60,000 measures involving new technology with a total economic benefit of no less than 360 million rubles. More than 13,000 progressive technological processes will also be assimilated. All this will provide the opportunity to bring the total increase of labor productivity to 88 percent as a result of new technology and the scientific organization of labor. It will also free approximately 54,000 persons, or 9,000 more than during the previous 5-year plan.

In the interests of the intensification of the national economy it is also necessary to continue to guarantee the increase in our republic's scientific-technical potential. Science at the Academy of Sciences and the institutions of higher learning must continue the outstripping development of exploratory and fundamental research and must strive for the more rapid materialization of scientific development. The organizations that will constitute the basis of the integration of science with production are the scientific-production associations, the engineer-technical centers in the system of the Academy of Sciences, as well as the scientific-technical complexes, special-problem laboratories, and introduction organizations. Simultaneously, steps will be taken to increase the role and responsibility of departmental science for the scientific-technical level of the corresponding branch, as well as measures to expand the plant sector of science by including design and technological organizations in the makeup of



production associations. It is planned to improve and reinforce the material-technical base of scientific-research institutions and primarily their experimental production entities. For the "science" branch it is planned to allocate 32 million rubles of state capital investments. This requires the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, headed by President B.A. Purin, and all the managers of scientific-technical institutions to increase the rate of results of the research and to achieve a fundamental improvement in the introduction of scientific developments into the national economy of the country and the republic.

But, comrades, the chief goal consists in assuring that all enterprises accelerate the implementation of the plans for raising the technical level of production, making more complete use of the certification of work stations, and that they develop the technical creativity of the workers and specialists in the interests of the most rapid introduction of advanced achievements of science and technology.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines it is clearly defined that the main source for covering the increased need for materials in the new 5-year plan is to economize on them. The reduction of material expenditures as a whole for our republic's national economy by 1 percent is equivalent to adding 90 million rubles to the national income. In the forthcoming period Gossnab Chairman G.I. Polyanskiy will be required not only to head the entire job of assuring economy measures, but also to create a clear-cut system that guarantees the complete collection, processing, and use of production and everyday waste products, primarily all types of metal, paper, fiber, polymer, and other materials.

Work that must become very important in the present 5-year period is work aimed at fundamental improvement of labor quality and the consumer characteristics (svoistvo) of output, and at increasing its competitive capability in the foreign market. Quality is one of the most important factors for the implementation of our party's socio-economic development. Thus, the problem of the quality of output moves into the foreground of our entire practical activity. That must be the goal of socialist competition and the efforts of the workers in absolutely all the enterprises, branches, and the national economy as a whole. In this regard a program that takes on no small importance is the republic's comprehensive "quality-90" program, the formation of which is coming to an end. That program will unite the programs for the substantial raising of the technical-economic level of production and the plant, branch, and territorial systems of quality control.

The basic criterion for the work to improve the quality of output must be the achievement and surpassing of the level of the best worldwide models. For this purpose it is planned to carry out 39 target programs for raising the technical level of the most important types of articles being produced in our republic. The planned series of measures has been called on to guarantee an increase in the output of production in the highest category of quality during the 5-year period by a factor of 1.5, and the exporting of our articles to the international market by a factor of 1.6.

A key role in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress belongs to machine building. The machine-building structure that has developed in our republic, the accumulated scientific-technical potential, and the proficiency of our personnel determine the desirability of the further, high-priority development in our republic of radio electronics, instrument building, production entities to manufacture means of communication, and the electrical-engineering and chemical industries. In the branches of machine building and metal working, the increase in the production of commercial output will constitute 32 percent, which is almost twice as much as the average for

industry. At practically all enterprises in this complex there will be a renovation of the output being produced.

In this 5-year plan many of our enterprises and production associations will undergo remodeling, including the beginning of the fundamental remodeling of one of our oldest enterprises in ferrous metallurgy -- the Sarkanays Metalurgs plant in Liyepaya. Instead of open-hearth furnaces, two electrical steel-melting furnaces and machines for the continuous casting of blanks will be installed. This will guarantee an annual volume of steel production of up to 1 million tons, and rolled metal to 950,000 tons; it will make possible the more efficient use of the local resources of scrap metal, to achieve a substantial increase in the quality and expansion in the variety of rolled metal, and thus to achieve the most complete satisfying of the republic's need for it. Other branches will also receive further development. For example, the timber-industry complex will also develop, primarily by means of technical reequipping and remodeling. At such time the factor that will move into the foreground is the orientation on local raw-material resources and on the limitation of the use of wood that is brought in from a great distance.

For this purpose, in addition to increasing the productivity of the forests and expanding the reproduction of high-grade wood, it is planned to make more comprehensive and more effective use of wooden raw materials as a whole. The final goal is the gradual conversion of the process of the procurement and processing of wood by the year 2000 into production with no waste products. In this 5-year plan it is planned to further develop the production of large-format plywood and wooden slab materials as being the most effective ones. As compared with 1985, the production of wood-shaving slabs in 1990 will increase by a factor of 1.7, and plywood by a factor of 1.5. All this will make it possible to involve in production more than 180,000 cubic meters of low-grade wood and wooden waste products, instead of coniferous species of timber. By means of technical reequipping and the partial expansion of the existing enterprises, there will be an increase of 30.6 percent in the production of furniture.

In the draft of the Basic Direction, great importance is attached to our country's fuel and energy complex. In our republic the task being posed is to ensure that 70-80 percent of the increase in the need for fuel and other energy resources is covered by economizing measures. The type of fuel that will continue to be our basic type of fuel in large amounts is natural gas, the percentage of which in our fuel balance sheet will almost double by the end of the 5-year plan. The plan stipulates the activation, as early as this year, of the Riga-Daugavpils gas pipeline, which will make it possible to provide gas for the cities of Ogre, Stuchka, and Yekabpils, as well as the adjacent kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The task of the managers of the appropriate ministries and departments, executive committees, enterprises, and farms is to achieve the prompt completion of the necessary exploratory-planning, and then the construction-and-installation operations, and to instruct the personnel and to be ready for the receipt of gas.

The construction of the Daugavpils GES will continue, as well as the technical reequipping of the existing electric power stations.

A special role for guaranteeing the vitally important tasks of raising the national standard of living is played by the Food Program and the development of the agro-industrial complex. As is noted in the draft of the Basic Direction, the chief task of that complex is to attain stable growth of agricultural production, reliable provision to the country of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, and unification of the efforts of all branches in the complex for obtaining high final results. Other

very important conditions for success in the implementation of these tasks in our republic are to increase the stability and agro-economic effectiveness of agricultural production and to reduce the dependence of the final results on weather and climatic conditions. For this purpose Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agroindustrial Complex Matters] must take more consistent and persistent steps to introduce scientifically substantiated systems for conducting vegetable and animal husbandry and for intensifying in a balanced manner the development of the material-technical base for the entire agrocomplex.

Every year we shall have to increase the harvest yield of grain crops, perennial grasses, potatoes, and other crops. The gross harvest of grain is supposed to reach no less than 2.3 million tons in 1990. It is necessary to make economical use of all the reserves for economy in the villages and to involve science more broadly in this job. In particular, large capabilities in increasing the effectiveness of the application of fertilizers, the introduction of intensive technological schemes, and other factors affecting the increase in the fertility of the land can and must be provided by the "Soil Harvest" information-processing system that has been developed in our republic; but the results of the use of that system cannot yet be considered to be satisfactory because of the insufficient attention devoted to this important matter by the managers and specialists at individual rayon agroindustrial associations.

The draft of the Basic Directions stipulates increasing the production of meat in 1990 (in slaughtered weight) to 360,000-370,000 tons, and milk to 2-2.2 million tons. These assignments require an increase in the productivity of animal husbandry by means of the broader use of intensive methods of breeding and fattening livestock. A chief condition at such time is the production of fodder in the necessary quality and of good quality, as well as their more effective use. It is also necessary to achieve a fundamental improvement in the labor of animal husbandrymen by means of the more complete mechanization of the animal farms. In addition to the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is also necessary to think about the more long-range situation: the improvement of pedigree lines on the basis of modern achievements of genetics, selection, and other methods that have been proven by science and practical life.

The entire increase in the gross output of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises must be obtained by means of an increase in labor productivity, which will have to be increased during the 5-year plan by 22 percent. For this purpose it will be necessary to renew the machine pool substantially, to improve its structure and improve its use, to raise the level of mechanization in vegetable husbandry and especially in animal husbandry, and to improve the organization of labor. Our republic's industry must assume some of the concerns for the manufacture of equipment that we lack today -- agricultural machinery, tools, and assemblies for creating specifically a zonal system of machinery and tools that is suitable for the natural and soil conditions of Latvia.

An important place in the fulfillment of the Food Program is assigned to the subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations, and institutions. It will be necessary to carry out a large amount of work to increase their role in improving the rate to which the workers and the members of their families are provided with food products.

There will be a continuation of the broad-scale work of developing the social and everyday infrastructure of rural localities. It is planned to channel toward these goals 46 percent of the financial limits allocated to the branch for this 5-year plan for construction-and-installation operations -- as compared with 36 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Serious tasks have been entrusted to the Latvian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management. During the years of the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall have to drain and restore 260,000 hectares of land with an excess of moisture in it. Minister L.P. Misan must take the most energetic steps to raise the technical level and improve the quality of water-management construction and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses must do so to achieve the more effective use of the reclaimed land.

As for branches of the food industry in the agrocomplex, the basic tasks here are linked with the expansion of the capacities for the complete processing of the output of agriculture. The improvement of technological processes must proceed along the line of the more thorough processing of raw materials, and the changeover to technological processes with no waste products, especially in the dairy industry, where one still observes substantial losses of the protein in milk. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to complete the remodeling of the Valmiyera Dairy Combine and the Riga Dairy Combine, to have a 2.5-fold increase in capacity, as well as that of certain other enterprises. It is planned to build a bread-baking combine and meat combine in Rezekne, among a number of other projects. There will be an increase in production and an expansion in the variety of confectionery articles and canned fruit and vegetables, and especially children's foods.

By means of the change in the area of specialization of a number of enterprises, especially in rural areas, that produce alcoholic beverages, the production of juices and other nonalcoholic beverages will increase during the 5-year plan by a factor of 2.4, and the production of mineral waters will triple. The chief trend in the development of the fishing industry is the expansion of the variety and improvement of the quality of edible fish output. Latrybprom [Latvian Fish Industry] (V. Ye. Kireyev) is required, within the shortest period of time, to increase the capacity of the newly built Kayya Fish-Canning Combine in Riga to the production of 30 tons of various kinds of fish products a day. Further development is planned in the hulling and milling industry and the combined fodders industry.

An important condition of success in the work of the agrocomplex is the acceleration and deepening of integration of agriculture with the corresponding branches of industry, and of agricultural science with production.

Gosagroprom must expand and reinforce the direct ties that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have with enterprises in trade and public nutrition and with procurement organizations. It will be necessary to carry out more persistently the work of improving the quality of agricultural output and of assuring the decisive elimination of any losses of that output at all stages of production, storage, and sale.

As is indicated in the draft of the Basic Direction, one of the most important tasks of absolutely all branches, republics, and rayons in our country is to increase their contribution to completing the varied tasks linked with raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Recently the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere in the Latvian SSR for 1986-2000 was approved. The leading branch in the production of consumer goods is light industry. The status of production in that branch was justifiably subjected to criticism in the report submitted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and, naturally, the Council of Ministers must assume a definite share of the blame.

In the new 5-year plan the average annual increase in the output of light industry has been defined in the amount of 2.6 percent, or more than was actually achieved during all the elapsed 5 years. This will require the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and



Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], to devote increased attention to the branch. It will be necessary to carry out the remodeling of a number of production entities -- the Latvijas Lini and Rigas Manufaktura Associations, and the woollen and footwear subbranches -- and to carry out the replacement of worn-out equipment at the Līvēpaya Haberdashery Combine and the Ogre Knitting and Spinning Production Association. The collectives at those enterprises, and the ministry apparatus headed by Minister V.A. Nizhnik, will have to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality and the aesthetic level of the output being produced, especially sewn garments and footwear, and will have to develop the production of items intended for children at extraordinary rates.

Republic-level industry will receive further development. We expect that Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], the output of which will increase by 25 percent, and the other branches within the near future will undertake in a much more energetic manner the resolution of such a task as providing the public with the entire variety of household commodities that is called "a thousand trifles," while also using local types of raw materials and secondary resources. There will also be a substantial increase in the contribution of enterprises in our republic's machine-building complex to providing the public with various manufactured commodities, especially durable goods.

Something that is a requirement of the time today is the increase in the role that services play in improving the living conditions of Soviet citizens, in their spiritual and physical development, in the more efficient use of their free time. For this purpose the volume of paid services in the 12th 5-Year Plan is supposed to increase by no less than 29 percent. The system of personal services for the public will develop at more rapid rates.

The executive committees of the councils of people's deputies and Minkomkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services] (V.G. Markot) during the 12th 5-Year Plan will have to carry out the capital repair of almost 2 million square meters of housing, to expand the volume of paid services for apartment repair by a factor of 2.2, raise considerably the level of amenities provided to cities and settlements, and increase the capacities of the water-supply networkers by a factor of 2. Every year it will be necessary to allocate approximately 8,000 plots of land for the organization of orchard and truck-garden cooperatives. Simultaneously there will be an increase in the production and sale of building materials, garden-plot sheds, and various kinds of tools. Urban transport will continue to be supplied with new motorbuses and trolleybuses. An important event in the life of our republic will be the beginning of the construction of the Riga subway.

In the area of the development of communication, with the activation of the new television tower there will be an expansion of the zone of reliable reception of the republic's television and two programs of Central Television. The capacity of the urban telephone network will reach 518,000 numbers, and of rural 165,000. This will make it possible, practically speaking, to satisfy in rural localities the needs of the national economy and the public for telephone communication. The comprehensive program provides for building tourist centers and campgrounds for 6,000 visitors, and for creating even broader opportunities for bringing physical culture and sports into the everyday life of workers everywhere.

All the enterprises and organizations, all the ministries and departments, irrespective of their specialization or the nature of their basic activity, will be involved in rendering services. The volume of personal services rendered by these enterprises and organizations will have to be increased from 3 million to 5 million rubles by 1990.

As a result of the steps being taken, the volume of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade by the end of the 5-year plan will be increased to 4.9 billion rubles -- that is, it will be increased by 18 percent. Within the period ahead, it is planned to achieve a considerable reinforcement of the material-technical base of the organizations and enterprises in consumer cooperatives. Chairman of Latprotrebsoyuz [Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] I.F. Strautynsh, and the executive committees of the local soviets must make complete use of the additional rights granted by decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the providing of better services to rural workers.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines the task of developing public nutrition at increased rates and of reinforcing the material-technical base in that branch is raised. For us that means assuring that by the end of the 5-year plan the workers' needs for public nutrition will be completely provided for at their places of work.

It is planned to carry out in our republic the comprehensive development of a single transportation system. In motor transport, which plays a leading role in providing for intrarepublic freight and passenger shipments, it is planned to improve the structure of the motor pool. The increase in shipments will be guaranteed by means of an increase in the productivity of the rolling stock. Today an acute task confronting motor transport is to economize on liquid fuel.

For these purposes compressor-type filling stations will be constructed in Riga, Liyepaya, Daugavpils, Saldus, and Yurmala for fueling motor vehicles with compressed gas. It is planned to build new highways and bridges. Sea transport will be equipped with new-generation ships with more economical power units. There will be an increase in the capacities of the Riga and Ventspils ports. Air and river transport will also receive definite development. Gosplan, Gossnab, the Baltic Railroad, and Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Highways] must improve the administration of shipments, eliminate inefficient freight flows, and take steps to improve the coordination of the work of all types of transport among themselves and with other branches of the national economy. The ministries and departments and the enterprises must increase the effectiveness of rolling stock use, must introduce complete mechanization in loading and unloading operations, and must guarantee continuous delivery of freight shipments to consumers.

Successful attainment of the goals planned for the 5-year plan and for the period until the year 2000 depends considerably upon the fulfillment of the construction program. It is planned to increase state capital investments for our republic during the 5-year plan by 12.3 percent. Also, it is planned to channel 18 percent more funds into production construction, and into nonproduction construction 23 percent more, compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. This structure of capital investments has been caused by the need to accelerate the erection of housing and of structures intended for social, cultural, everyday, and municipal purposes. Chief attention must be devoted to remodeling existing enterprises. The funds for new construction must only be put into projects that determine scientific-technical progress and that resolve social tasks. Gosplan (First Deputy Chairman G.V. Ukhov), jointly with the ministries and departments, is obliged to carry out a policy of concentrating the capital investments. All our construction organizations, customers, and designers are obliged to enter boldly onto the path of reducing the costs of construction, the substantial improvement of its quality, and the economizing of materials and structurals.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers have developed measures to improve the organizational structure of the administration

of construction work and to build up the capacities of the construction organizations of Minstroy [Ministry of the Construction Industry], which in 1990 are supposed to be increased to R350 million, with an increase of almost R90 million as compared with 1985. The volume of contract operations of Latvkolkhozstroy will increase during that same period to R150 million, or by 23 percent. For these purposes it is planned to have an increased development of the production base of the construction industry, especially for the erection of housing. For purposes of more effective use of capital expenditures, Latvian SSR Gosstroy and Gosplan, jointly with Minstroy materialov [Ministry of Building Materials], Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], and Latvkolkhozstroy, must take a vigorous, fresh look at the structure of the materials being employed today. Instead of the traditional ones, heavy concrete and brick, it is necessary to change over to the production and use of light and economical materials on the basis of gypsum, polymers, glass, and wood.

It will be necessary to carry out important work involving the industrialization of construction. Participants in that work will be not only the construction organizations, but also the industrial enterprises, where it is planned to manufacture more than 10,000 units of means of low-level mechanizations, tools, and outfitting. The further mechanization of labor in construction will guarantee a reduction of no less than 20 percent in the volume of manual operations.

Gosstroy Chairman A. Ya. Krols must considerably increase the insistence on quality of design documentation and the responsibility borne by the project developers and the customers for the decisions being made, and, most importantly, must increase the role and responsibility of Gosstroy for the formation and implementation of a single technical policy in capital construction and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all links of the construction complex.

Comrades! The entire sense of the programs being planned, the purpose of the concentration of efforts for their implementation, are seen by the party in the effort to resolve successfully the chief task -- the steady raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the nation. In our republic the increase in real income per capita of population is planned at 13 percent, as compared with 8 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will be increased by 12.5 percent and will be raised to R217 rubles, and the average payment for the labor performed by kolkhoz members to R225. Social consumption funds will increase by 25 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Payments of pensions and grants in aid will increase to R835 million, or by 27.5 percent. In the area of housing construction, we shall continue to see an increase in the volumes for all sources of financing. Almost 6 million square meters of total area will be built, of which 36 percent will be in rural localities. In order to increase the amount of housing it is necessary to pay more attention to individual construction, as well as to the erection of apartment buildings by the in-house method, and to make broader use for those purposes of the money in the fund for social and cultural measures, which has been earned by the enterprise collectives themselves.

Our republic's public-health system is faced with the task of changing over to intensive methods, of achieving the complete satisfying of the needs of urban and rural residents with all types of highly qualified medical aid, and of substantially increasing its time-responsiveness and quality. By means of state capital investments, outpatient and clinic institutions providing for 2,200 visits a shift and hospitals accommodating 1,350 patients will be activated in our republic. There will be an expansion of the network and a raising of the level of the services at social-security boarding homes.



It will be necessary to reinforce considerably the material base of physical culture, sports, and tourism, and to expand the network of cultural institutions.

The basic task of public education is full implementation of the reform of the general educational and vocational school system. Here the problem that continues to be the chief one is the improvement of the quality of instruction, and the bringing of it into conformity with the requirements of scientific-technical progress. It will be necessary to do a large amount of work to improve instruction in the principles of information science and computer technology. During the 5-year period it will be necessary to build general educational schools to accommodate 31,600 students, and to carry out the changeover of all children starting at the age of 6 years to instruction in accordance with the first-grade curriculum. Accommodations for 20,000 children in preschool institutions will be activated at the expense of state capital investments, and the total number of children in those institutions will come to 155,000.

It is planned to begin the construction of a pedagogical school at the university. It is also planned to build three dormitories to accommodate 900 students for the Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute, the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka, and the Līepaya Pedagogical Institute imeni V. Lāčis. The construction of boarding homes for schoolchildren and apartment buildings for teachers will receive further development.

The same high measure of responsibility that will be required in resolving the practical tasks of scientific-technical progress must be manifested in the job of guaranteeing the optimal, comprehensive development of the social and cultural sphere, since its effectiveness, to a decisive degree, determines the activation of the human factor, the labor and social activity of people, and the success of the conversion of the entire national economy to methods of intensive development.

In addition to the more efficient operation of the network that has already been formed, it is necessary to undertake seriously the substantial reinforcement and development of the material base of the social and cultural institutions. For this purpose, first of all, the customers and contractors are obliged unconditionally to use the funds being allocated. Secondly, the party committees and the rayon and city executive committees, by using the local capabilities, are obliged to demonstrate the maximum amount of initiative and intelligent enterprise and, on the basis of a precisely drawn-up plan, organize the involvement of the ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses in the construction and remodeling of schools, PTU [vocational-and-technical schools], medical institutions, and cultural and sports projects.

Under the conditions of the constantly growing scope of economic activity, problems that take on greater and greater importance are those of protecting the environment and the efficient use of natural resources. The general direction in this area is the ecologizing of all branches of the national economy through the introduction of technological processes with few or no waste products. Tasks that continue to be especially important for us in the new 5-year plan are those pertaining to the protection of the purity of the Baltic Sea. For the republic as a whole it is planned to activate stations for the purification of runoff water, with a total capacity of 820,000 cubic meters a day. This will exceed by a factor of 6 that which was done in the previous 5-year plan. Structures for the purification of runoff water will be built in Riga, Daugavpils, Līepaya, Tesis, Yekabpils, and 40 more cities and inhabited places in Latvia. Mīniskomkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Economy] and the Riga City Executive Committee, jointly with the enterprises and organizations situated



in the city, must also take on the creation of a single production complex for the collection, transporting, and processing of waste products.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, Latvia's foreign-economic ties will receive further development. The republic's ministries, departments, and enterprises must study more actively the demand and requirements of the foreign market, and must guarantee the development and production of new competitive commodities.

The increase in the scope of production, the progress of science and technology, and the complication of the economic ties make increased demands on the administration of the national economy. The entire system of administration must keep in the center of its attention the associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and working collectives -- that is, the direct intensification of production and the best organization of labor in the outlying areas, including the expansion of the independence and the increasing of the responsibility of the enterprises, and the introduction of cost accountability. Recommendations for the further improvement of administration in a number of branches of our republic's national economy have currently been developed with a consideration of the accumulated experience.

In the fulfillment of the plans that have been set down by the party, an important role belongs to the local soviets of people's deputies. Their chief efforts must be concentrated on guaranteeing a comprehensive approach to matters involving socio-economic development, the efficient use of the labor, raw material, and fuel and energy resources, and the reinforcement of discipline, organizational spirit, and order.

For the further development of the workers' creative initiative, it is necessary to guarantee the effective operation of the USSR Law Governing Labor Collectives.

Comrade delegates! The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee clearly define the paths for the energetic improvement of management style, of confirming high organizational spirit, business efficiency, discipline, and the decisive struggle against undesirable phenomena in the life of our society. The tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee in the documents preceding the congress require the party organizations and the Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic agencies in our republic to be completely imbued with firm conviction that there is only one path to the flourishing of our country: the acceleration of our economic and social development.

In the light of these requirements of the party it is necessary to say self-critically that our republic's Council of Ministers has not yet succeeded in achieving the necessary effectiveness of the planned measures for the intensification of the national economy. Putting it in a single word, it's necessary to reorganize. This is also attested to by the just criticism that was expressed yesterday against the Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments in the report of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the statements made by the delegates. The Council of Ministers must subordinate its entire practical work to the requirements of scientific-technical progress, and must act in a concrete and time-responsive manner. When evaluating and resolving the economic, social, and financial problems, we shall act by orienting ourselves primarily on the effectiveness of the final results. We shall have to work constantly to improve the mechanism of administration, emphasizing simplification of economic relations and overcoming departmental attitudes, red tape, and formalism. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and its deputies will have to continue to make more demanding requirements upon the ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in

implementing in a rigorous and initiatory manner the new requirements of the party and the government.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments that the party is assigning in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period until the year 2000 will be not only of domestic importance, but also of intransitory international importance. It will reveal even more completely to the entire world the creative forces of our society, will serve the further integration of the socialist countries, and will become an important contribution to the reinforcement of peace on earth.

The time has come for initiatory actions and the implementation of effective measures. The Communists and workers of Soviet Latvia are approaching the congress of the Leninist party with an awareness of their responsibility for the successful achievement of the goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the further reinforcement of our country's might.

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Text of a report by V. I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee and chairman of the credentials committee, date not given: "Report of the Credentials Committee of the 24th Latvian CP Congress"]

[Text] Comrades!

The 24th Latvian CP Congress convincingly demonstrates the steadfast loyalty of the republic's Communists and all its working people toward the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and their monolithic unity and solidarity in support of Lenin's party and its Central Committee.

During the period under review, the organizational and mass political work of the party's Central Committee, raykoms, gorkoms and primary party organizations was directed toward successfully carrying out the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions of the 23d Latvian CP Congress and the plans of the 11th five-year plan period.

The selfless labor of workers, collective farmers, office personnel, scientists and members of the cultural and artistic community, which enabled us to take an important step in the republic's socioeconomic development during the five-year plan period and to raise the working people's material and spiritual living standard, is striking confirmation of that.

Our congress is taking place during an important stage of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress at a time marked by interested discussion of the pre-congress documents--documents of enormous political, theoretical and practical importance.

The clear goals set by the party in the drafts of the new edition of the party Program and Statutes and the Basic guidelines for the 12th five-year plan and the period up to 2000 create an atmosphere of general labor enthusiasm in collectives that is being visually embodied in the glorious work of the toilers of our republic's cities and villages.

Now, when the party has set the task of achieving the country's accelerated socioeconomic development and reaching a qualitatively higher level in the national economy, party organizations are restructuring their work in light of new requirements.

In large part, the last review and election campaign facilitated this. It was characterized by the active participation of secretaries and members of the bureau of the Latvian CP Central Committee, employees of the Central Committee's apparatus, ministers and their deputies and the republic's party activists in the work of meetings and conferences.

A distinctive feature of the meetings and conferences was their businesslike approach, attention to specifics, more critical assessment of the work of elected party bodies and individual employees and in-depth analysis of the state of organizational, ideological and economic activity. The activeness and exactingness of Communists had grown markedly. The causes of existing shortcomings and omissions and the people responsible for them were discussed in sharper terms than in the past.

Concern was expressed over the fact that some executives who readily grasped the guidelines of the April (1985) plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee and who call on others to structure their work in a new manner are themselves continuing to think and act according to the old established canons and have as yet failed to make fundamental changes in their practical activity.

The meetings and conferences devoted a great deal of attention to questions of improving the style, forms and methods of party work and the organization of performance supervision and verification, and to the work of committees that monitor the administration's activity.

Communists expressed complete support for measures taken by the party's Central Committee to strengthen executive personnel in the most important sectors of party and state activity and to replace executives who have exhausted their possibilities and work according to the old ways, having been unable to reorganize their work methods in light of new requirements. Instances of conceit, attempts to embellish the actual state of affairs, abuse of office, money-grubbing and improper conduct on the part of certain executives were given a principled party assessment.

Comrades!

Our 24th Latvian CP Congress crowns an important stage in the life of the republic's party organization. It approached its congress ideologically and organizationally strengthened and with a clearcut understanding of the enormous tasks that have been set for the republic's working people.

A total of 768 delegates were elected to the 24th congress, of which 491 delegates, or 63.9 percent, were elected to the congress for the first time.

The credentials committee has verified the delegates' authority and reports that all of the delegates elected to the republic's 24th party congress were



elected in full accordance with the CPSU Statutes and established norms of representation--one delegate for every 240 CPSU members. The authority of all the delegates is recognised.

A total of 764 delegates are in attendance at the congress; 4 individuals are absent for valid reasons.

All of the republic's rayon and city party organizations are represented at the congress.

The tenet that the CPSU is the combat tested vanguard of the Soviet people and all working people is confirmed by the fact that representatives of all social strata of the republic's population--the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the national intelligentsia--were elected as delegates to the congress.

A total of 215 workers from industry, construction, transport and communications were elected as delegates. They are all outstanding workers who have fulfilled their assignments and commitments for the 11th five-year plan ahead of schedule and are now advancing in the vanguard of competition to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

They include: Yanis Antonovich Anchevskis, bearer of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution, Honored Construction Worker of the Latvian SSR and brigade leader of a team of masons at the Reiekne Construction Administration; Mirdza Edgarovna Prushaka, bearer of the Order of Lenin and the Order of Labor Red Banner and a trolley bus driver; Atis Khugovich Kraminsh, bearer of the Orders of Labor Merit, Second and Third Classes, Honored Industrial Worker of the Latvian SSR and traffic controller for the association of the Riga Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Lenin; Anna Fedorovna Kuzmina, bearer of the Badge of Honor and Orders of Labor Merit, Second and Third Classes, member of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and knitter at Riga's "Sarkanais rits" Knitwear Association and other representatives of the republic's glorious working class.

A total of 127 agricultural workers were elected delegates to the congress. They include livestock breeders, machine operators and field hands--people who unsparingly and persistently strive for substantial growth in the production of agricultural output.

Among those who have achieved excellent successes in work are Elza Petrovna Mitrike, Hero of Socialist Labor and milking machine operator at the "Adazhi" kolkhoz in Rihzskiy Rayon; Yanis Petrovich Tsiyekur, Hero of Socialist Labor and tractor operator for the "Viytsiems" sovkhov in Valkskiy Rayon; Valentina Andreyevna Sergeyeva, bearer of the Order of Labor Red Banner and brigade leader at the "Berzini" sovkhov in Kraslavskiy Rayon; Ayna Yanovna Shtale, bearer of the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of Labor Red Banner and calf herder at the "Viyetalva" sovkhov in Stuchkinskiy Rayon; and Vladimir Ivanovich Mikheyev, bearer of the Badge of Honor and the Order of Labor Merit, Third Class, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and tractor operator at the "Virbi" sovkhov in Talsinskiy Rayon.

Our economic executives are assigned a leading role in questions of implementing the party's economic strategy and improving management. The results of labor collectives' activity depends, in large part, on their knowledge and skill in organizing the working people toward the achievement of high end results and on their participation in upbringing work.

Therefore, 35 enterprise directors and executives of construction organizations, 26 kolkhoz chairmen and 12 sovkhos directors were elected delegates to the congress. They include: Oleg Konstantinovich Lenev, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Honored Industrial Worker of the republic and general director of the association of the Riga Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Lenin; Yan Yanovich Ambainis, bearer of the Order of Lenin, Honored Rationalizer of the republic and director of the "Khimvolokno" association; Nikolay Ivanovich Romanov, bearer of the Order of Lenin, Honored Agricultural Worker of the Latvian SSR and chairman of the "Lenina karogs" kolkhoz in Ekabpilsskiy Rayon; and Mikelis Mikelevich Lisment, bearer of the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of Labor Red Banner and the Badge of Honor, Honored Fisherman of the Latvian SSR and chairman of the "Banga" fishing kolkhoz in Talsinskiy Rayon.

Our intelligentsia, which devotes its creative labor to accomplishing tasks of communist construction, augmenting our society's material and spiritual wealth and educating the new man, is widely represented at the congress. Employees in the fields of education, health care, science, culture and art were elected delegates to the congress. They include: Lyudmila Matveyevna Kalinina, bearer of the Order of Labor Red Banner, Honored Teacher of the Latvian SSR and teacher at Riga Secondary School No. 5; Bruno Andreyevich Purin, president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; Arvid Petrovich Grigulis, people's writer of the Latvian SSR; Paul Ekabovich Dambis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Union of Composers; and Viya Fritsevna Artmane and Imant Aleksandrovich Kokars, USSR people's artists.

A total of 605 delegates were elected to various electoral party agencies: 55 are secretaries of primary party organizations, 38 are secretaries of shop party organizations and party group organizers.

As is known, the CPSU is the nucleus of the Soviet society's political system and extends its influence through Communists working in state and public organizations. A total of 118 soviet, trade union and komsomol employee-Communists, who work actively in these organizations and carry out party instructions, are taking part in the work of the congress.

The delegates include 12 deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and 142 deputies of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet. The overwhelming majority of delegates are deputies of city, rayon and rural soviets of peoples' deputies.

The public and political activeness of our women grows with each year. There are 249 women participating in the work of the congress, which equals 32.4 percent of the total number of delegates. This attests to the great contribution of women to the implementation of the party's vast plans.

Representatives of our glorious armed forces were elected to the 24th Latvian CP Congress.

The delegates include 32 individuals who defended our Homeland's freedom and independence in savage encounters with the enemy on the Great Patriotic War's battlefields. They include Vilis Petrovich Samson, Hero of the Soviet Union and former commander of the 1st Latvian partisan brigade; Ivan Andreyevich Kibal, deputy commander of troops in the Baltic Military District; Yakov Petrovich Savelyev, bearer of the Order of Glory, Third Class and others.

There are also delegates who are worthily continuing today the fighting traditions of older generations.

For bravery exhibited in the fulfillment of their international duty, the following delegates to our congress were awarded combat Orders of the Homeland: Ivan Ivanovich Khokhlenko, first secretary of the Limbzhskiy raykom; Alfred Dmitriyevich Drozda, chairman of the Liyepaya gorispolkom; and Petr Vasilyevich Shershnev, second secretary of the Rezekne gorkom.

Comrades!

There are 3 delegates to the congress who joined the ranks of Lenin's party prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution. They are Marta Martynovna Krustynson, a party member since 1912; Petr Ivanovich Valeskain, a party member since April 1917; and Yan Eduardovich Kalnberzin, a party member since April 1917. They, together with the party, have traversed a difficult but glorious path of struggle, ordeals and achievements.

Dear comrades, permit me on behalf of the congress to again express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to these people and all veterans of the party for their labor and loyalty to the cause of Lenin's party and to wish them good health.

Based on length of party service, the delegates to the congress are characterized as follows: 2 people joined the party in the period from 1931 to 1940; 11 people joined from 1941 to 1945; 359 people from 1946 to 1965; 255 people from 1966 to 1976; and 138 people from 1976 to 1985.

Based on age, the delegates to the congress break down as follows: 27 people are under 30; 133 delegates are from 31 to 40; 311 people, or 40.5 percent, are from 41 to 50; 255 people, totaling 33.2 percent, are from 51 to 60; and 42 delegates are over 60 years old.

Thus, both comrades that have a good deal of vital, practical experience and young Communists were elected to the congress. This demonstrates the continuity of generations and the combination of experienced and young personnel in work.

The CPSU is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism and of the indissoluble fraternal friendship of our country's peoples. Representatives of many nationalities amicably and selflessly work side by side in the republic. The delegates include Communists of 12 nationalities: 438 Latvians (57 percent), 230 Russians (29.9 percent), 44 Ukrainians, 37 Belorussians and

19 people of other nationalities. The composition of the congress' delegates clearly attests to the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy, which is consistently carried out by our party.

The party and government place a high value on the Soviet peoples' selfless labor. The credentials committee reports with satisfaction that 597 delegates have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for services to the Homeland; 2 people have had the lofty title Hero of the Soviet Union conferred on them and 24 hold the title Hero of Socialist Labor. A total of 69 delegates bear the Order of Lenin, 67 have been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, 186 the Order of Labor Red Banner, and 56 delegates the Order of Labor Merit. The delegates include 47 winners of the USSR State Prize and the Latvian SSR State Prize. A total of 142 delegates are honored workers of the republic, while 215 have been awarded the Certificate of Honor of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrades!

The 24th Latvian CP Congress is an important stage in the life of the republic's party organization. In summing up the results of work during the period since the 23d congress, we determine the basic paths for the republic's further socioeconomic development, the intensification of production, and the communist upbringing of the working people. Our congress is again convincing confirmation of the fact that Communists and all the working people of Soviet Latvia, full of energy and creative strength, will continue to persistently struggle to put into practice the general policy of our Leninist party and will devote all their efforts and knowledge toward fulfilling the decisions of the 24th Latvian CP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.



## ELECTION RESULTS

PM031659 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January 1986.

The plenum elected B.K. Pugo first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. V.I. Dmitriyev was elected second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. A.V. Gorbunov, O.G. Anfimov, and V.A. Chemm were elected secretaries of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

B.K. Pugo, O.G. Anfimov, E.Ya. Aushkap, A.V. Betekhtin, Ya.Ya. Vagris, A.V. Gorbunov, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.K. Zitmanis, A.P. Klautsen, K.I. Nyuksha, R.V. Praude, Yu.Ya. Ruben, and V.A. Chemm were elected members of the Bureau of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

S.V. Zukul, G.N. Loskutov, and I.A. Priyeditis were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following appointments of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs:

G.N. Loskutov--Party Organizational Work Department;

L.E. Freyberg--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.Ya. Gruduls--Science and Education Institutions Department;

A.Ya. Goris--Culture Department;

V.G. Blokhin--Industry Department;

N.A. Kakstova--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

G.V. Bagnovets--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

V.I. Sedykh--Transport and Communications Department;

L.A. Abel--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

M.Ya. Dubra--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

A.V. Praude--Economic Department;

N.Yu. Usin--Administrative Organs Department;

V.D. Laukman--Foreign Relations Department;

V.Ya. Akmentin--General Department.

A.A. Zile was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. S.S. Palora was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of Ya.P. Britans as editor of the newspaper CINA, of A.Ye. Vasilenok as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, and of V.Ya. Brokan as chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and V.P. Basenko, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

## LITHUANIAN SSR

### GRISHKYAVICHUS REPORT

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[Report by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Accountability Report to the 19th Lithuanian SSR Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades: The 19th Lithuanian SSR Congress is taking place at a portentous time. Communists and all Soviet people are preparing with great political and labor enthusiasm to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

The Communist Party of Lithuania has embarked on its own 19th Congress even more strengthened organizationally and closely rallied about the CPSU Central Committee.

Like all other Soviet people, the workers of Soviet Lithuania have adopted with profound satisfaction and have actively supported the course adopted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum toward all-around acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and achieving a qualitatively new condition for Soviet society. The April plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have imparted new rhythm to all the activity of party, state and public organizations and all the workers. A course has been set toward the all-around development of public and labor activity and creative initiative and innovation, and the decisive rejection of everything that has not justified itself and slows down our advance along the path of social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government has, in a relatively short time, adopted a whole series of major measures aimed at accelerating the economy's transfer to the rails of intensive development and improving efficiency in the management of the national economy. Work has been intensified even more in further strengthening order and discipline, intensifying the regime of thrift and improving the moral-psychological climate.

The creative approach of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo to developing the party's political course has been most fully and graphically embodied in the very important documents presented at the nationwide

discussion and examination of the 27th CPSU Congress, namely in the drafts for the new edition of the Party Program, changes in the CPSU rules, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

Throughout the entire country and in our republic the party's preCongress documents have received the unanimous approval of Communists and all workers. This once again convincingly confirms that the CPSU reflects comprehensively and totally the will, interests, and aspirations of all classes and strata of Soviet society.

Discussion of the documents in the republic has taken place in an interested and businesslike way. Almost 1.5 million people have participated directly in this discussion and more than 100,000 of them have made statements. More than 10,000 proposals and comments have been incorporated in the draft for the new edition of the Party Program, and 11,000 in the draft for changes in the CPSU Statutes. This testifies to the fact that a meaningful discussion has taken place on the propositions contained in these documents and on the practical tasks of implementing them.

The creative activity of the Soviet people is taking place under conditions of a complex international situation and a growing threat of war from aggressive imperialist circles. This is why the results of the meeting between Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the President of the United States, R. Reagan, was greeted with great satisfaction by Soviet people, the workers of the countries of the socialist community and all people of goodwill. The statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, in which a set of major new initiatives of historic importance was put forward aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons and improving the international climate, was a landmark [etapnyy] document in the struggle of our party and government for a lasting and general peace.

Like all Soviet people, the Communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania warmly approve and unanimously support CPSU domestic and foreign policy, and are filled with the resolve actively and selflessly to implement these policies. This is seen convincingly in the growing sociopolitical and production activeness of the republic's workers. It has been seen in a particularly graphic way during the course of the preparations for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. It has also been convincingly seen in the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan, particularly its concluding year.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and relying on the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet peoples and fraternal mutual assistance, during the 5-year plan now ended, the republic's workers made a significant step forward in developing the economy and science and culture, solving social problems and improving their own well-being. The tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan have for the most part been successfully fulfilled. Over the 5-year period the national income rose 25.4 percent against the 17 percent in the 5-year plan. Labor productivity improved 22 percent against the 15.8 percent in the 5-year plan. Some 89 percent of the increase in national income was obtained through this improvement. Capital investments in the national economy topped R10 billion and were 15 percent higher than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Very important planned projects were commissioned, including projects set in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely the first power units of the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and the Vilnius TETs-3 and the second section of the Mazheykyay oil refinery. Many other national, housing, and social and cultural projects were also completed.



## Tasks for Further Improving Efficiency in Industrial Production

The republic's industrial workers fulfilled the 5-year plan for growth rates in the volume of output, labor productivity and production of the most important kinds of articles ahead of schedule. Compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan output increased 25 percent against 22 percent in the 5-year plan. The volume of sold output exceeded the plan by R808 million. Some 85 percent of output growth was achieved through labor productivity growth, which increased 20 percent during the 5-year period. The 5-year targets for these indicators were also exceeded. The 5-year plan for the basic indicators was fulfilled by all ministries of republic and all-union subordination and most enterprises subordinate to all-union ministries and administrations. Definite advances were made in technical improvements in production and transferring workers from manual to mechanized labor.

However, we face strategic tasks set by the party at the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee for the 27th party congress, and we must all evaluate the results that have been achieved in a self-critical and exacting way and build on this with stepped-up and qualitatively new work. The main efforts must be focused on the priority directions that will be decisive in determining the fate of the party's program tasks.

One of the most important tasks of fundamental importance both for industry and for other sectors of the national economy is the comprehensive strengthening of planning discipline. We have still not succeeded in achieving rhythmic work and the stable fulfillment of state plans by all enterprises. Each year two or three percent of the industrial collectives have failed to cope with plans for sold output and improved labor productivity. Eleven associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the 5-year tasks for output, and eight the plans for labor productivity growth. The managers of some enterprises have been trying to have their plans amended downward. This applies primarily to the Azot Production Association and the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant in Shyalyay City, the Synthetic Fiber Plant imeni 50-letiya Oktyabr and the Elektra Plant in Kaunas, the Zhalgiris Machine Tool Plant and the Machine Tool Plant imeni 40-letiya Oktyabr in Vilnius City and a number of other collectives. Light industry in the republic fulfilled the 5-year plan only in terms of the annual plans.

It has not been possible to strengthen contract discipline in all sectors and labor collectives. Over the 5-year plan a number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade K. Minetas) and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade S. Yasyunas), the Azot Production Association, the Machine Tool Production Association imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Sirius Dry Element Plant and a number of others have systematically failed to meet their contractual obligations for output deliveries.

Right from the start of the 5-year plan we must ensure rhythmic work in each sector and each production collective, and the unconditional fulfillment by each of them of national economic plans, for all indicators. Here, special attention must be paid to the disciplined fulfillment of obligations to deliver output strictly under the terms of contracts. The CPSU Central Committee has set the task of making an end to any amendments to state plans. It is incumbent upon the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations and economic managers to do everything needed for strict fulfillment of this party demand, as a most important condition for the further planned and successful development of our socialist economy.

Both in the sectors already mentioned and in certain other sectors and associations and enterprises, new production capacities have been commissioned and assimilated in an untimely manner, and incomplete use is being made of existing capacities. The lowest coefficient for renewal of fixed capital has been seen at enterprises of the ministries of light industry, industrial construction materials, and motor transport and highways. This has all led to a situation in which the output/capital ratio has not been insured for the republic.

The main path for solving the strategic task put forward by the CPSU Central Committee for accelerating the rates of socioeconomic development and intensifying and improving efficiency in social production lies through an accelerated scientific and technical progress. This strategic concept has been comprehensively substantiated at the CPSU Central Committee Conference on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress and in the report presented at that conference by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

In light of the new and large-scale tasks set by the party we cannot ignore the substantial shortcomings in this field. The 5-year target for introducing the achievements of science and technology in industrial production was not fulfilled. The ministries of industrial construction materials, light industry, and trade and the construction organizations failed to cope with this plan. Overall, labor productivity growth from the introduction of new equipment fell from 41 percent in 1981 to 33 percent in 1984. It was lowest at enterprises of the ministries of grain products [khleboproduktov], industrial construction materials, forestry and timber industry, and meat and dairy industry.

The proportion of developments on new equipment introduced and incorporating inventions fell over the 5-year plan from 29 percent to 25 percent. Time periods for introduction of more than 50 percent of inventions stretch over 6 years or more, that is, in many cases, they are being introduced when already obsolete.

Consequently, our central task is to significantly improve the efficiency of scientific research and development, orient it firmly on satisfying the urgent needs of the national economy, and strengthen the links between science and production in order to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. One promising form in which to resolve this problem is the scientific-production association. This is also confirmed by initial experience in the activity of our Elektronika, Pretsizionnaya Vibromekhanika, Lazery, and Galvanotekhnika scientific-production associations. Henceforth we must develop this form for combining science and production in every possible way.

It is also essential to decisively review investment policy. Whereas up to now no more than one-third of state capital investments earmarked for production construction has been used for retooling production, in the new 5-year plan the figure is to be increased to 50 percent for the national economy overall and up to 60 percent for industry. On this basis, we must on average double the rate at which obsolete equipment is replaced with basically new equipment that insures high labor productivity and technological flexibility in production. This will also help us to reduce manual labor more rapidly, which by the year 2000 should have been cut in half.

It is essential to fundamentally change the approach used by our economic managers in the use of new equipment. It is impossible to be reconciled any longer with the fact that up to now full design capacity has been used for only half of automated and mechanized flow lines, and that a considerable proportion of the latest equipment

has been operating only for a single shift; and that schedules for the assimilation of almost 50 percent of newly commissioned project are being delayed. This applies first and foremost to managers in the food, meat and dairy, and light, machine-building and construction materials industries.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee departments led by Comrades I. Maksimovas and I. Izvekov, and the party zorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must strengthen control over finding solutions to this problem. We can no longer be satisfied with sample, episodic investigations conducted no more than once a year. Control here must be constant and exacting.

The party is advancing the problem of its own practical activity to the forefront. The problem is being posed thus: now, it is vitally important for the national economy not only to do more but -- and this is the main thing -- to do it better, and to achieve the highest level of world quality. It must be recognized that we did not achieve a radical change during the last 5-year plan. More than half of the present certificates for machines, equipment, and consumer goods still lag behind the best world models in terms of technical level and quality. As before, at many enterprises there are violations of the requirements for standards and technical conditions, as a result of which the quality of some articles is not only not being improved but even deteriorating. Whereas during the first years of the 5-year plan the highest quality category was withdrawn from only 1 percent of inventory items, in 1984 the figure was 3 percent, and in 1985 it was 13 percent. Such cases are most frequent at enterprises of the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry and in the electrotechnical and machine tool industries.

During the new 5-year plan we must increase the proportion of top category output by a factor of 1.5 to 2. This is our daily concern and is not one that can be put off. High quality must become the norm of life for each worker and for all labor collectives. This matter must be urgently discussed in the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all the labor collectives, and practical measures must be drawn up. In the near future it is necessary to prepare the comprehensive Quality ["Kachestvo"] program and move on immediately to its implementation. It is a question of not only fulfilling but overfulfilling plan tasks for top quality output.

Much work must be done to further improve the economic mechanism. Whereas now, less than half of the republic's industrial enterprises are operating under the new conditions, in a year they all will have made the switch. This requires good preparation.

Much must be done to further improve the work of all kinds of transportation. By dint of great effort, particularly during the final stage of the 5-year plan, it was possible on the whole to satisfy national economic demand for transportation. Workers in railroad, air, and maritime transportation met the 5-year targets. Much work was done in the construction, reconstruction, and repair of highways, including in Tyumen Oblast.

However, general purpose motor transportation failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for freight turnover. While rightly criticizing leaders in the republic Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Minister Comrade I. Chernikov), we cannot pass over in silence the fact that a considerable number of clients cancelled transportation requests made earlier. The country's Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to supply a large number of trucks. There were interruptions in deliveries of fuel.

Guided by the republic comprehensive program for the development of transportation, workers in all kinds of transportation must restructure their operations so that during the 12th 5-Year Plan they precisely and uninterruptedly cater to the growing demands of the national economy. Communications workers in the republic successfully completed the 5-year plan. But they still face much work in constructing new projects, increasing the capacities of the telephone network and improving reliability and the quality of other communications facilities.

The main reason for existing shortcomings in the national economy is increasingly weak order and discipline in production and the inadequate level of responsibility for assignments for personnel, from top to bottom, from ministries to managers and engineering-technical workers at associations and enterprises and in scientific and design and planning establishments. An inadequate level of control, exactingness, and demandingness on the part of party organizations, party gorkoms and raykoms, the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the republic Council of Ministers and the departments and Secretariat and Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee is having no less an effect.

#### All Efforts To Fulfill the Tasks of the Food Program

During the accountability period the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has considered one of its most important economic and sociopolitical tasks to be the all-around development and intensification of agricultural production. The practical activity of the republic party organization has been subordinated to consistent implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program it confirmed, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. The most important questions connected with the realization of these party decisions are regularly examined at the plenums and sessions of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan R4.8 billion of capital investments, or 4 percent more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, were allocated to further strengthen the material-technical base of the republic's agro-industrial complex. The energy capacities of sovkhoses and kolkhoses grew 33 percent, fixed agricultural capital rose 33 percent, and the power/worker ratio was improved 37 percent.

The program for the social development of the countryside outlined by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was implemented in a planned and consistent way. During the 5-year plan 3 million square meters of housing were built in the countryside and the construction of social and cultural projects was developed. At all kolkhoses, sovkhoses, and other state farms there are now general-education schools, stores and consumer services offices; 94 percent of farms have kindergartens, 95 percent have dining rooms, and the overwhelming majority have houses of culture and public baths. Thanks to this, the numerical strength of rural workers has in the main been stabilized, and more young people are settling in in the countryside.

As a result of consistent implementation of party agrarian policy, development rates for agricultural production have been accelerated. The average annual volume of gross output has grown 6.3 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan; state purchases of milk have increased 12 percent, of cattle and poultry 2 percent, of eggs 25 percent, of sugar beets 31 percent, of vegetables 30 percent, of flax fibers 14 percent. The five-year plan tasks for the sale of all agricultural products to the state have been overfulfilled except for cattle and poultry. It was not possible to make up the lagging of the first two years of the 5-year plan and the 5-year task was fulfilled 96 percent.



Consistent growth has been insured in productiveness and other qualitative indicators for the development of livestock farming. Last year the average milk yield from state-owned cows was 3,447 kg -- 505 kg more than in 1980.

The work of the party organizations in Alitusskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Ionavskiy, Ionishkiy, Pasvalskiy, Plungeskiy and Shalchininkskiy rayons to develop agricultural production deserves a positive assessment. In these rayons the average annual production of gross agricultural output rose 13 to 24 percent over the 5-year plan, and they fulfilled the 5-year plan tasks for the sale of all kinds of produce to the state.

While positively assessing what has been achieved, today it must be frankly and self-critically recognized that we have not succeeded as we should have in utilizing the extensive facilities offered by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and subsequent plenums for accelerating the intensification of agricultural production. The managers and the party organizations at many farms and in many rayons have not revealed and used the internal reserves as they should, and have failed to display the proper sense of organization and persistence in meeting set targets, particularly in years when the weather conditions are complex, which for us are not exceptional. This has led to a situation in which 5-year planned tasks for gross output growth rates in agriculture have not been fulfilled. The 5-year plan for the production of grain, potatoes, meat, and milk was not fulfilled.

As we speak of this, today we are obliged to render a serious account and subject to severe criticism the party and soviet leaders in a whole series of rayons. During the 11th 5-Year Plan no substantial increase in the production of agricultural products was insured in public farming in Anikshchyayskiy (party raykom first Secretary Comrade I. Pesetskis, rayispolkom, Chairman Comrade A. Budavichyus), Ignalinskiy (Comrades K. Kasnikauskas and G. Ektis), Moletskiy (Comrades E. Blazhevichyute and V. Tsesyunas), Yurbarkskiy (former first secretary Comrade I. Bandzyavichyus, rayispolkom Chairman Comrade A. Zayris, and a number of other rayons. At many farms in exactly these rayons, and also at certain other kolkhozes and sovkhoses in other rayons, cadre responsibility was lowered, the organization of production and of people's labor was weak, and labor and technological discipline remains poor. All this has also led to a situation in which the 5-year plan tasks for both production and for the sale of a number of kinds of products have not been fulfilled, and in which the economic efficiency of production is low. We cannot be reconciled to this kind of situation. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade V. Astrauskas, the republic State Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Comrade Yu. Bernatavichyus personally, the party raykoms and RAPO's and the primary party organizations must take decisive steps and introduce proper order at each farm.

Without this and without a more demanding and exacting approach to the work we shall not cope with the great tasks set by the party for the republic agro-industrial complex for the new 5-year plan. For increasing agricultural output 14 to 16 percent means at least doubling growth rates compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The party indicates the road to solving this complex and multifaceted task precisely and clearly. It is intensification of production on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress and the more efficient utilization of the production potential that has been created and everywhere improved standards in farming and livestock farming through the introduction of intensive technologies and strict observance of technological discipline.

The 5-year target for land reclamation was fulfilled. Some 465,000 hectares of wet land were dried out using subsoil drainage, and the proportion of such land in the total area in need of drainage rose from 70 percent to 79 percent. It is precisely on this land that we are obliged first and foremost to achieve faultless observance of all technological requirements for the intensive cultivation of agricultural crops. With regard to grain crops, in the immediate future we must expand their cultivation to the maximum on the basis of intensive technologies.

By 1990 we are obliged to increase the total grain crop by at least 4 million tons, that is, increase it 40 percent compared with last year. For this, by the end of the 5-year plan we must increase the yield from grain crops to 32 to 35 quintals per hectare. We realize that by working the way they have been at many farms up to now, we shall not achieve this. We cannot forgive the leaders in Anikshchyayskiy, Kelmeskiy, Ukmergskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Panevezhskiy, Shyaylyayskiy, and a number of other rayons, at whose farms the yield from grain crops even fell during the last 5-year plan compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. This is the result of failure to observe technological requirements, from hulling the stubble or working the blackened fallow land to storing the harvest that has been gathered. Attention should also be drawn to improving the varieties of grain crops and to seed growing and the use of mineral fertilizers and chemical crop protection means. In this 5-year plan it is necessary to solve the problem of building up stores of and using organic fertilizers. To this end it is necessary to construct manure storage facilities at farms and apply an average of 13 to 15 tons per hectare to arable land in order to provide adequate fertilizer not only for intertilled crops but also the winter grain crops.

We have not achieved radical change in potato growing. The main reason for this is gross violations of the agricultural techniques for growing this crop. Year after year the potato yield remains extremely low in Ignalinskiy, Zarasayskiy, Telshyayskiy, Tauragskiy, and Shvenchyenskiy Rayons. In some of these it even fell during the last 5-year plan.

On some farms other crops are poorly cultivated. The republic State Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms and the RAPD's must take decisive steps to radically improve the cultivation of all agricultural crops.

Despite positive trends in the development of vegetable growing, it is essential in the future to develop this sector comprehensively. Special attention must be paid to the further all-around development of hothouse farming and to making better use of thermal energy from our major fuel-and-energy and other enterprises for this purpose, and the possibilities of private subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations. It is essential to further strengthen and improve capacities for storing and processing vegetable products.

The central task in crop growing remains fully insuring the growing demands of livestock farming for high quality fodders. Only one-fifth of kolkhozes and other farms now completely satisfy their needs for all kinds of fodders through their own production. Farms in Zarasayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Telshyayskiy, Shvenchyenskiy, and some other rayons are the ones most lagging in the production of coarse and succulent fodders. The task for the years immediately ahead is to achieve a situation in which at least 18 to 20 quintals of fodder units of coarse and succulent fodders are produced at each farm per head of cattle. In order to better balance fodder proteins

it is essential henceforth to extend and improve in every possible way the cultivation of clovers, alfalfa, rape, and other protein-rich crops. The republic Gosplan and State Commission for Questions on the Agro-Industrial Complex must in the immediate future complete work on the republic comprehensive program for fodder production.

While noting the positive results in the development of livestock farming, we must frankly acknowledge that in this sector, too, the best experience of the front-rankers has not been made available to most livestock farming collectives. Moreover the average annual production of milk, for example, has fallen compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan at state farms in 19 rayons, in particular, Zarasayskiy, Yurbarskiy, Raseynskiy, Klaypedskiy, and Moletskiy Rayons. In state farming, a decrease in meat production has been allowed in 36 rayons. The greatest drop has occurred at farms in Tauragskiy, Shilalskiy, and Skudasskiy Rayons. All this is the consequence of poor and superficial leadership and lack of exactingness on the part of the party raykoms and primary party organizations, and of neglect of intensive methods in the management of livestock farming and of scientific recommendations and technological requirements on the part of the veterinary services of the former Ministry of Agriculture, the RAPO councils and kolkhozes and sovkozes. It is the result of inadequate control on the part of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry. Compared with last year, by the end of the new 5-year plan the production of meat must be increased by at least 20 percent; the figures for milk and eggs are 8 to 9 and 4 percent respectively.

We do have reserves and possibilities for this. They are primarily the increased intensification of production on the basis of further improving cattle productivity, combining this in an optimal way with further increases in the numbers of cattle. There is no justification, for example, for the great difference in the productivity of the herds in different rayons and farms in the various economic groups, which reach 500 kg of milk per cow or more. At many farms they still enlarge the herds while showing little concern for building up the fodder base or for good order on the farmsteads and pastures. We can and we must achieve a situation in which in the years immediately ahead we no longer have farms at which the productivity of cows is less than 3,000 kg of milk; and by the end of the 5-year plan the figure for the republic should be up to 4,000 kg.

All our farms have at their disposal major potential for further increasing and intensifying meat production. The main task is to increase the intensity of fattening and achieve at all farms maximum weight additions on cattle and hogs and market young cattle weighing 450 kg or more. We can no longer be reconciled to the fact that at some farms the daily weight increases for young cattle are less than those for hogs in the leading farms.

Henceforth, unremitting attention should also be paid to the development of hog breeding. Meanwhile, at some farms this sector has gone nowhere for years. While giving priority to reconstruction and the comprehensive mechanization of existing livestock premises and the construction of dairy complexes and mechanical shops, we must not forget about the construction of hog-raising complexes, particularly at farms where the fodder base makes it possible to produce more pork. We cannot but be concerned that in recent years hog raising in state farming in the republic has been losing its traditional bacon direction.

Relying on accumulated experience, it is also essential to develop in every possible way and improve bloodstock work in livestock farming, particularly dairy farming, and to persistently fulfill the program outlined for this field. Meanwhile, at some farms and in some rayons, in general, bloodstock work is still being conducted in an unsatisfactory way and the situation must be corrected immediately.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum opened up favorable possibilities for strengthening the economy of agricultural production, and they created conditions for normal socialist reproduction at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Since the May plenum, all farms in the republic have been operating profitably. In 1985 profitability in agricultural production grew on the whole by about 35 percent for kolkhozes in the republic and 27 percent for sovkhozes. However, this should not give us grounds for complacency, because according to preliminary figures even last year some farms in the republic sustained losses from the cultivation of potatoes, grain, and sugar beet, and from the production of pork and beef and even milk. The greatest number of such farms is in Zarasayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Moletskiy, and Yurbarkskiy Rayons. This is impermissible and can in no way be justified. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry, and the republic Commission for Questions on the Agro-Industrial Complex, jointly with the rayon leaders, must look deeply into the causes of these failures at every farm, and carefully review how the managers and specialists there are working, and draw the proper conclusions and take decisive steps to instill order.

In general, we must be more attentive and exacting in approaching questions of the organization of production and people's labor and the rational use of material resources and monetary assets, and be much stricter in dealing with mismanagement and waste. To this end, relying primarily on the best experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it is essential to introduce in the immediate future internal cost accounting and the collective contract at all farms, and decisively rid ourselves of formalism and any underestimation of this effective management instrument.

During the new 5-year plan major tasks are being set for agricultural science. It will be necessary to activate scientific research along all avenues and focus it on solving the most urgent problems of agricultural production; and to lay special emphasis on the practical introduction into production of scientific recommendations. Priority must be given to the cultivation and introduction of new varieties of potatoes, grains, and other agricultural crops that produce higher yields.

Energetically continuing the social restructuring of the countryside, the main effort must be focused on expanding housing construction. It is essential to mobilize in this cause all sources of assets, including the rural population, and also to build using the efforts of the contract organizations, and using the economic method. Over the next 2 years it is necessary at all farms to complete the construction of kindergartens and creches, dining rooms, and other social and everyday projects; and by the end of the 5-year plan also houses of culture, asphalted main streets, and central settlements; and to extend the communal network within them and continue to build walkways and improve the roads on farms.

Workers in the republic's forestry and the timber industry and in fisheries and the fishing industry completed the 11th 5-Year Plan successfully. In the future forestry workers must improve the productiveness of the forests and improve their sanitary condition and the processing of small timber and timber offcuts. The main



task for workers in the fisheries and fishing industry is to improve the productive-ness of inland reservoirs, increase the catches of saltwater fish and better supply the demand for fish products by consumers in the republic.

Environmental conservation measures must be implemented more consistently. This applies in particular to preventing soil erosion and contamination of the atmosphere and the water basin of the Baltic.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, a radical restructuring is being effected in the management of the agro-industrial complex at all its levels. The new management structure should insure more balanced and efficient development in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. When planning capital investments and material-technical supply, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex should take better into account the level of the capital/worker ratio and the specific conditions in individual rayons and farms.

The next task for the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex is to achieve smooth, friendly, energetic, and stepped-up work more quickly. Here, we need a little less tutelage over the farms about petty matters and a little more independence and practical assistance for them; a little less of the written prescriptions and a little more concrete organizational work at the local level. We can no longer permit bureaucracy and red tape in satisfying the requests and needs of kolkozoes and sovkhoses and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex. The main attention should now be focused on the successful overwintering of cattle and preparations for the spring and summer work at each farm. These matters must be held within the field of vision of the new management organs on a daily basis.

One of the priority practical tasks for the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex is to effect a radical improvement in the quality of equipment repair at the enterprises of the former State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and to accelerate work on the comprehensive mechanization of production, primarily in livestock farming. One important and immediate task is to improve storage for agricultural products, build more grain storage facilities and storage facilities for potatoes and other kinds of products, and to increase the capacities of some of the processing sectors, primarily the meat and dairy, sugar and flax processing sectors. The question of increasing the production and extending the range of food products and enhancing their biological value is also urgent.

To Improve the Effectiveness of Capital Investments and the Quality of Construction and Installation Work.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan a number of steps were taken aimed at improving the management of capital construction and strengthening the contract organizations, developing the production and use of progressive construction structures and materials, and improving planning-and-estimates work.

The 5-year plan tasks for the commissioning of fixed capital was overfulfilled, as were the tasks for the commissioning of housing, schools, vocational and technical schools, children's preschool establishments and hospitals, the assimilation of capital investments, and construction and installation work.

However, there are still shortcomings and omissions in capital construction. The republic Gosplan and many of the ministries and administrations have permitted the overextension of assets on numerous new construction projects and not always provided capital investments in good time for carryover projects and sites nearing completion, construction plans have frequently not been coordinated with the resources and facilities of the construction organizations. A considerable proportion of the construction organizations are failing to cope with tasks for construction and installation work. There are also cases of violations of normative schedules for the duration of construction. Plan tasks for the construction of projects for the agro-industrial complex, automotive transport, communications, science, the municipal economy, and culture have not been fulfilled. The 5-year plan target for improvements in labor productivity has also not been met. The reason for this is the serious shortcomings in the structure of construction management and the organization of labor, and the slow introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. At individual construction sites the level of preparatory engineering work is low, poor use is being made of construction machines and mechanisms, and the level of mechanization is growing extremely slowly in construction work, particularly finishing work. In many organizations formalism has been permitted in the introduction of the brigade contract. Leading experience is being disseminated only slowly, and the role of socialist competition is being underestimated. These shortcomings were pointed out to us by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which recently discussed the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving planning and the organization and management of capital construction. Those primarily to blame for this are the leaders in the Ministry of Construction and the other construction organizations in the republic. However, the greatest share of responsibility lies with the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, its Bureau and Secretariat, and Comrade A. Brazauskas personally, and also the Central Committee Department of Construction and Municipal Services and Comrade A. Dauksha, and also the local party and soviet organs.

Project planning is often extremely delayed, and the proper attention is not being paid to improving standard planning. The republic Gosstroy is implementing technical policy as determined by party and government decisions, only slowly.

In the new 5-year plan it is intended to allocate 14 percent more capital investments than in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of the republic's national economy. New capacities are to be commissioned at the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station, the Vilnius VETs-3 and the Kayshvadorskiy hydropower station, along with complexes at the Kedaynyay Chemical Plant and the Mazhekyay Oil Refinery for the production of sulfuric acid, a railroad ferry between the USSR and the GDR in Klaypeda, capacities for the production of ammonia at the Jonava Azot Production Association, many projects for the agro-industrial complex, and housing and cultural and everyday projects. This requires a greater concentration of effort and the better organization of construction matters. It is also necessary to create favorable conditions for developing the economic method and improving supplies of materials to these sites. The construction organizations, the republic Gosstroy and the local party and soviet organs must take decisive steps to persistently pursue the party course toward industrialization and reducing construction times, and effect a radical improvement in the efficiency and quality of construction and installation work.

The intensification of production and its high efficiency are inconceivable without the strictest economy of raw materials and fuel and energy and other kinds of resources. The party has set the task of satisfying in the immediate future some 75 to 80 percent

of the increased requirements of the national economy for material resources through savings made. We have many examples of the truly solicitous attitude toward raw materials and other material resources. However, there are still also many cases of a wasteful attitude toward them. We can no longer tolerate the fact that because of imperfections in structure, and production technologies at enterprises of the USSR ministries of the machine-tool and tool building industry, agricultural machine building, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, tractor and agricultural machine building, and the automotive industry, located in the republic, more than one-third of ferrous metals are discarded as tailings. In the industry as a whole resource-saving technologies are being introduced only slowly, unsatisfactory use is being made of secondary resources, and large, above-normative stocks of material resources are being held.

Leaders in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the State Committee for Petrochemicals, and other ministries and administrations in the republic have still not brought good order to the expenditure of petrochemicals and the trade in these products. We must pay special attention to and exercise strict control over the economical and thrifty use of fuel and lubricating materials. The republic "Material Intensiveness" ["Materialovennkost"] comprehensive, goal-oriented program is now being worked out. It must be completed as soon as possible and adopted for implementation with all persistence.

#### To Enhance the Well-Being of the Population and Better Satisfy Its Needs

Improving efficiency in social production has helped in the implementation of a broad social program. Over the 5-year plan real per capita income in the republic grew 10 percent, while public consumption funds rose 24 percent. The 5-year plan target for increasing the wages of workers and employees and the wages for kollektiv farmers was met. Pensions were improved, along with additional benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the families of deceased soldiers and veterans of labor.

Over the 5-year plan some 150,000 apartments, or 17 percent more than planned, were built in the republic. The material base for education, culture, public health and the municipal economy was strengthened. We have now reached the level at which through by 1990 it will be possible to solve the problem of fully satisfying the population's needs for preschool establishments. As planned, hospitals with a total of 4,400 beds and polyclinics and outpatient departments with a capacity to treat 14,000 patients per shift have been built. All this has created conditions for better satisfying the population's needs for medical services. However, the Ministry of Public Health must significantly improve the quality and standards of medical services and pay more attention to preventive medicine.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have adopted a series of measures aimed at increasing the production of consumer goods, extending their range and enhancing their quality. The 5-year plan for consumer goods production growth rates was fulfilled. The public is being better supplied with articles from light industry, children's goods, complicated domestic appliances, furniture, household items, and other mass consumer goods.

Along with the increase in monetary incomes this has helped to increase retail trade turnover, whose total volume grew 15 percent over the 5-year plan. Much work was done to develop public catering in the countryside. The sale of everyday services increased 33 percent during the 5-year plan, including an increase of 36 percent in rural locations, which is higher than the 5-year target.

Although the 1985 plan for retail trade turnover, including additional tasks, was overfulfilled, nevertheless the 5-year plan was fulfilled only in terms of the total of the annual plans, without any additional target.

The republic's economic potential is making it possible to improve significantly the provision of good quality goods and services for the public. Provision has also been made for this in the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere. In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to increase the production of consumer nonfoodstuffs and retail trade turnover 17 percent, while all kinds of personal services are to be increased 36 percent. Resolving these tasks will require stepped-up efforts and a creative search both by trade and services enterprises and industry.

It is essential in the future to strengthen economic links and enhance the mutual economic responsibility of trade and industry. There must be a significant improvement in studies of consumer demand, and the quality of consumer goods must be improved and the range extended. The leaders of the Ministry of Trade (Comrade P. Mitskunas) and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz (Comrade V. Ramanauskas) must intensify the struggle against violation of the trading rules and instances of the incorrect use of market funds.

There are considerable reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods at nonspecialized enterprises, which are not all involved in this state matter or making any proper effort. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the republic Gosplan, the party gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must resolve these questions more persistently.

Development of the personal services sphere must be aimed at more completely satisfying consumer demands for housing maintenance and construction, technical services for private vehicles, and the repair of radio and television sets, electric domestic appliances and instruments. It is essential to improve the operation of reception points and offices located in rural areas, and to organize the placing of orders for the entire range of personal services.

As you can see, comrades, major and complex tasks face us in the field of socio-economic development. In resolving them the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and their departments, and the party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations are obliged to use a more principled and exacting approach, relying on the comprehensive, goal-oriented programs drawn up for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

#### **Ideological Work: High Assertiveness and Effectiveness**

The successful resolution of the party's program tasks to accelerate socioeconomic development can be achieved only on the basis of enhancing the role of the human factor and maximum activation of the popular masses. Here, well-organized, active, and daily ideological indoctrination work is particularly important.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic party organization has been consistently indoctrinating the workers in the spirit of devotion to the cause of the CPSU. Party instructions on shifting the center of gravity in ideological-political work directly into the primary party organizations and labor collectives have been implemented more persistently.



During the accountability period this has been actively promoted by work devoted to the ideological tempering of Communists and nonparty people and improvement in the system of Marxist-Leninist education for the workers. The influence of party and Komsomol training and economic education on the public and labor activeness of the broad masses has been intensified.

There has been a marked expansion in participation in ideological indoctrination work by leading cadres. Many party committees have taken steps to improve selection of propaganda cadres and improve their skills. A system of study and generalization of questions asked of those giving reports and lectures has been set up. This has made it possible to improve the effectiveness of verbal propaganda and more effectively influence public opinion and solve urgent problems on a more immediate basis. It is now essential to take a qualitatively new step forward in this direction. More decisively eradicating manifestations of idle talk, formalism, and primitivism in indoctrination. Insuring an organic unity between ideological, organizational, and economic work is a most important task for the party gorkoms and raykoms and for each party organization. We cannot tolerate the fact that in a number of party organizations in Shirvintskiy, Shilalskiy, Telshyayskiy, and certain other rayons, for many years indoctrination work has been conducted quite divorced from production tasks, and the matter of raising the ideological-theoretical level of Communists and nonparty people has been considered unimportant. It is not happenstance that, as has already been said, it is precisely there that only significant advances have been made in economic development.

Collectives in the mass information and propaganda media face major and complex tasks in propagandizing, explaining and implementing party policy. During the last 5-year period the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has supported many valuable initiatives from the press organs -- TIESY, SOVETSKAYA LITVA, VALSTECHIU LAYKRASHTIS -- the Utenskiy Rayon newspaper and certain others. Constant attention has been paid to improving the work of radio and television. However, life demands from jouranalists more immediacy and persistence, more in-depth investigation and acuity in presenting and analyzing urgent problems and criticizing shortcomings, and in the struggle to resolve key questions in people's life and labor. In turn, the leaders of administrations, enterprises, and organizations must also respond with immediacy and in a substantial manner to criticism from the mass information and propaganda media.

The role of workers in publishing has grown considerably in resolving urgent tasks in shaping communist awareness. The greatest importance attaches to the Lithuanian-language publication of the complete works of V.I. Lenin (in 32 volumes), the third volume of "Ocherkov Istorii Kompartii Litvy" [Essays on the History of the Communist Party of Lithuania], and a 13-volume encyclopedia of Soviet Lithuania. It is indicative that the publication of political, scientific and artistic literature is acquiring an increasingly systematic character.

Collectives of workers in the social sciences have also made their contribution in solving these questions. However, the socioeconomic and educational return from their activity would be more substantial if all of them, economists in particular, could manage to conduct a coordinated creative scientific search, predict the development of social processess, and offer prompts for the solutions needed for important problems. The priority task for social scientists is to reveal profoundly and in good time the law-governed patterns in our socialist society, and enhance the effectiveness of teaching in the sociopolitical disciplines.

Thanks to the efforts of the party organization, the patriotic and international indoctrination of workers in the republic has been improved. The noble feelings of love for our multinational motherland and the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples have been intensified. Workers representing many nationalities are living and working in a friendly way, side by side. Everywhere we see that, along with their own mother tongues, people have become fluent also in the language of inter-nation dealings -- the great Russian language. This progressive process will also be encouraged and developed in every possible way in the future.

The multifaceted work done in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 45th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania imparted a powerful impulse to international indoctrination. These celebrations vividly demonstrated yet again the devotion of the workers of Soviet Lithuania to the great ideals of communism, and their close cohesion about the Leninist CPSU. Henceforth, too, the republic party organization will bear aloft the banner of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and strengthen in every possible way the Leninist friendship of the peoples -- the mighty source of all our triumphs! We are grateful to the units of the Soviet Armed Forces for their active participation in the republic's public and political life, and for their substantial contribution to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the rising generation. The Komsomol, DOSAAF, and the sports clubs must show more initiative in shaping in youth a readiness to defend the socialist motherland. Further improvement is needed in the scientific-atheistic indoctrination of the workers. It is necessary to activate propaganda of atheistic knowledge among the various strata of the population, and to strengthen the struggle against clerical extremism, and against ideological sabotage conducted under the guise of religion. This applies primarily to the party committees in Vilkavishskiy (raykom First Secretary Comrade V. Kurmis), Klaypedskiy (Comrade V. Sturis), Mazheykskiy (Comrade S. Gedraytis) and a number of other rayons where up to now anticlerical work has been insufficiently effective. Taking into account the intensified ideological struggle in the world arena, a system of counterpropaganda has been set up within the republic and is functioning actively. One important task for the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the ideological departments of the Central Committee, and the party committees and organizations is to impart to counterpropaganda work more specificity, immediacy and combativeness. Central Committee Secretary Comrade L. Shepetis, and department chiefs Comrades Yu. Kuolyalis and M. Sadovskiy must be more active here.

It is essential to make extensive use of the positive experience that was generalized at the zonal seminar-conference of ideological workers held by the CPSU Central Committee in December of last year in Vilnius City. It is the duty of each party organization to instill in workers in the republic the ability to defend from clear-cut class positions the ideals and spiritual values of socialism. The party gorkoms and raykoms, the mass information and propaganda media and other ideological administrations and institutions must intensify the opposition to hostile propaganda being waged from abroad, primarily by the United States. It is essential to enhance political vigilance and to unmask in an immediate and well-argued way those most malicious enemies of the Lithuanian people, participating in this propaganda -- the bourgeois nationalists -- and deliver a decisive rebuff to any manifestations of attitudes and views that are alien to us.

During the accountability period there was an intensification of the struggle for observance of socialist legality. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has severely assessed shortcomings in the activity of the republic's law-enforcement organs and the corresponding party committees, and has demanded that they

take decisive steps to eradicate lawbreaking. The system of preventive work has begun to operate more actively. However, the problem remains acute. Many violations of the law take place in cities of republic subordination, and also in Vilniuskiy, Vilkavishkiy, Kapsukskiy, Shilalskiy, and a number of other rayons. The number of violations of economic laws has not been reduced. Dealing with persons reluctant to engage in socially useful labor is being done inadequately.

As a result of measures adopted to comply with CPSU Central Committee decrees aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, within the republic there has been a marked decline in the sale of alcoholic beverages, the number of violations of the law committed by persons in a state of alcoholic intoxication has declined, and labor discipline has been strengthened. This, however, is only the start of the painstaking work that lies ahead. The party raykoms and the rayispolkoms are still not sufficiently intense in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. As a result, in some places, particularly in Shalchininskiy and Shvenchyenskiy Rayons, the sale of alcoholic beverages has not declined and there has been no decrease in the number of violations of the law committed by intoxicated persons. The Kedaynyay party raykom, for example, has responded only formally to party demands to deal with alcoholism, and has failed to show the necessary persistence and exactingness in implementing the measures intended. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has imposed party responsibility on the party raykom first secretary, Comrade V. Povilauskas, and the chairman of the rayispolkom, Comrade D. Matukas, for lack of discipline and serious omissions in organizing the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. This kind of behavior cannot be allowed. We must with all persistence assert sobriety as a norm of life in each labor collective, in each family. It is essential to raise the responsibility of leaders at all levels for the status of the moral and psychological climate in the collectives that they lead, and to develop more quickly the work of the Society for the Struggle for Sobriety, and to impart to this work a high degree of combativeness right from the start.

It is essential to enhance the role of clubs, libraries, and sports facilities in catering to people during their free time and leisure. Meanwhile, in Raseynskiy, Lazdivskiy, and some other rayons the material base for the cultural establishments remains weak, and in some places is in a neglected condition. During the current 5-year plan it is essential to complete repairs on cultural establishments and set up well-organized play areas for children and juveniles in each city development, and to provide equipment for essential sports facilities at enterprises and farms.

During the accountability period the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has given its unremitting attention to the activities of the creative intelligentsia and to further raising the ideological-artistic level of literature and the arts. Its creative and everyday conditions have been significantly improved. The creative workers have responded to this party concern with new and valuable works. Some of them have received wide recognition both within the country and abroad. The 1985 USSR State Prize was awarded to the authors of the memorial ensemble at the Kaunas IX Fort -- Alfonsas Ambrazynas, Kazis Morkunas, Gediminas Baravikas, and Vitautas Belyus. Yuzas Kiselyus, an actor with the Lithuanian SSR Academy Theater of Drama, became a USSR state prize laureate. The title of Honored People's Artist was conferred on Regimantas Adomaytis; Antanas Gudaytis and Kazis Morkunas became USSR People's Artists. Many significant works of literature and art were awarded state prizes of the Lithuanian SSR.

The creative unions and their party organizations are obliged to wage an even more decisive struggle against both lack of ideological content and featurelessness and

dullness and the incorrect assessment of both past and present history. We call upon creative workers to become more actively involved in life so that their voice can sound out more powerfully in the creative rhythm of our times as the party's reliable bulwark in shaping the new man.

The school is called upon to play a growing role in the indoctrination of the rising generation. In line with the demands of the school reform, within the republic a series of measures have been implemented to improve the training and educational process and organize schoolchildren for socially useful, productive labor. The role of vocational and technical training has been noticeably enhanced in effecting the switch to universal vocational training for youth and in satisfying national economic requirements for personnel for the mass professions. The transfer to general education for children from the age of 6 years is being completed.

However, the organs of people's education, some of the teaching collectives and the party organizations have still not developed the work needed to implement the school reform. Substantial shortcomings exist in this matter in Ionishkiy, Kelmeskiy, Ielshyavskiy, Shilalskiy, and other rayons. The Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must, along with other interested departments, improve work to provide work places for students in senior grades, and expand the network of interschool training-and-production combines and computer training for student youth. At enterprises in the electronics industry and the communications industry it is necessary to organize the production of home computers so that they can be used for training schoolchildren.

Under the conditions of the school reform the role of teaching personnel is growing in the indoctrination process. Communist teachers should sense their responsibility for the ideological-moral makeup of their pupils. At the same time it is important to show greater concern for improving the conditions of their labor and their everyday conditions, and for improving their skills. It is now a realistic task to achieve a situation in which by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan essentially all teachers in general and vocational schools will have a higher education, while in preschool children's establishments at least half of them will be teaching workers.

The tasks of scientific and technical and social progress require the adoption of exhaustive measures to satisfy the requirements of production and science and culture for highly skilled specialists.

It is necessary to achieve a situation in which graduates from VUZes and техникумы can combine a high degree of professional training with the skills of organizational and indoctrination work.

#### Organizational-Party Work Must Be at the Level of Today's Tasks

The activity of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee in providing leadership for intraparty life during the accountability period has been aimed at further developing party democracy, asserting the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership, and enhancing the role and activity of the local organs and primary party organizations. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, the practical work to implement these decisions, and the discussion of the party's pre-congress documents represent an important milestone in this most important sphere.



the now completed accountability meetings in the primary party organizations and the party rayon and city conferences showed that the political and social activeness and the sense of principle, the businesslike approach and exactingness of Communists have grown significantly. The course of the accountability-and-election campaign was repeatedly discussed in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Members of the Bureau, secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, officials from the Central Committee apparatus, and leaders from ministries and administrations and the republic party aktiv participated in the work of the meetings of the party groups and shop and primary party organizations and the city and rayon conferences.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings were also permitted during the accountability-and-election campaign. At a number of the party meetings the accountability reports and statements were superficial, contained no self-critical analysis, and failed to reveal the reasons for permitted shortcomings; and criticism was often slick and nonspecific. The statements by delegates at a number of the city and rayon party conferences contained no personal criticism aimed at members of the Bureau or the gorkom and raykom secretaries. When publishing material on the course of the accountability-and-election campaign, in many cases the mass information and propaganda media failed to offer any deep analysis of the content of meetings and conferences or of the level of criticism and self-criticism at them.

Even the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and secretariat, and especially the Department of Organizational Party Work (Comrade V. Berezhov) have been guilty of these shortcomings. The Central Committee departments and the party committees must without delay analyze comprehensively and exactly the results of the accounts and elections and focus the efforts of the party organizations on further improving organizational and political work and the style of party leadership, and on the psychological reshaping of cadres in line with present-day requirements. It is essential to organize without delay the realization of critical comments and proposals.

During the accountability period noticeable quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in the makeup of the Lithuanian Communist Party. Its ranks have been swelled and now number almost 198,000. About 34,000 people were accepted as CPSU candidate members, of which 69 per cent are workers and peasants, more than two-fifths are women, and more than 70 per cent are Komsomol alumni. Almost three-fourths of all Communists are working in the sphere of material production. The educational level of Communists has risen. Some 77 per cent of them have a higher or secondary education, and more than 2,500 are doctors or candidates of sciences.

The Panevezhskiy, Shvauliyavskiy, and Alitusskiy Gorkoms, the Okiyabrskiy Raykom in Vilnius City, the Pozhelskiy Raykom in Kaunas City, and the Pasvalskiy, Shirvintskiy, and Rokiskiskiy Party Raykoms are conducting purposeful work to swell the party ranks.

However, we should not be complacent with the positive changes that have occurred. The party committees and primary party organizations have done insufficient work to strengthen the party nucleus among workers in a number of industrial sectors and in motor transport and among scientists, and also among specialists in design, technological and planning organizations. The party element is increasing only slowly among livestock farmers in Vilkavishskiy, Kedavnskiy, and Klaypedskiy Rayons and among vehicle operators in Tauragskiy, Shakavyskiy, and Pakruovskiy Rayons.

The struggle has been intensified against violations of party and state discipline. However, individual party members still permit these kinds of violations, get drunk,

and commit criminal offenses. This can be seen from the fact that during the accountability period it was necessary to expel more than 3,000 people from the party. At the same time individual party committees, such as the Kapsukskiy City Committee, the Kelmeskiy Rayon Committee, the Novovilnyaskiy Raykom in Vilnius City and the Rokishskiy Rayon Committee, have sometimes when reviewing the personal affairs of Communists, permitted lack of principle and spinelessness. The Plungeskiy, Mazhevskiy, and Ukmergskiy Party Raykoms still often permit the primary party organizations to resolve questions concerning the party responsibility of communist leaders. This is harmful to the cause of strengthening party discipline.

It is the task of the party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations decisively to eliminate mistakes in admittance to the party, strengthen party discipline in every possible way, and raise the level of indoctrination work. It is essential to persistently enhance the authority, title, and importance of the party member and his role as a political fighter and organizer of the masses. In short, this work must be organized as required by the CPSU Rules.

During the accountability period the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms gave their unremitting attention to improving the work of the primary party organizations. Many party gorkoms and raykoms gained positive experience in leadership of the primary wings of the party. The network of primary and shop party organizations and party groups was considerably expanded and their numerical strength grew. Most of them are working actively and with initiative and truly fulfilling the role of political nucleus in the labor collectives.

At the same time some of the party organizations are still working in an unsatisfactory way, displaying inertia, failing to insure a high labor attitude, organization, and order in the collectives, and tolerating systematic failures to fulfill state tasks. This is explained by the Communists' passivity and the low level of criticism and self-criticism. The right to monitor the activity of the administration and the work of the apparatus is being poorly exercised. The party gorkoms and raykoms are offering inadequate help to these organizations. Here, it is a question primarily of some of the party organizations in Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Shvaulyay, and Yurbarkskiy, and a number of other rayons.

The party is focusing Communists on approaching with a high measure of exactingness the evaluation of style and methods in the activity of elected party organs.

The multifaceted and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and of its Politburo headed by General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a model of the truly Leninist style of work. In a businesslike and creative atmosphere and a climate of collegiality and Leninist principledness they determine in a farsighted and realistic way the ways and most effective methods and means for solving radical tasks in the sociopolitical life of the party and country, and urgent international problems. This creates a fine creative mood, and encourages Communists and all Soviet people to active struggle to reach new frontiers in the building of communism.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and many of the party city and rayon committees pay constant attention to questions of improving the style, forms, and methods of party leadership. These questions have been discussed at plenums and meetings of the Central Committee Bureau and party gorkoms and raykoms and in the primary party organizations. Increasing confirmation is found for the comprehensive approach in resolving the tasks of economic and social development and ideological and intraparty work. The principle of collectivism in party leadership is being more

strictly observed and the role and personal responsibility of the members of elected organs are being enhanced and their activeness and sense of organization has grown. In its activity the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has relied consistently on the party gorkoms and raykoms -- the main organs of political leadership at the local level. The level of work has risen noticeably in many party committees. Their activity has become more businesslike and specific and they use the creative approach to problem-solving, and are focused on achieving a final result.

New and more effective methods of party leadership are being introduced into the practical work of the Vilnius Party Gorkom on an immediate basis. Leadership in economic and cultural building is being exercised with a knowledge of the matter and using political means by the Kaunas and Shyauliyay party gorkoms. There is much that is instructive in the activity of the Alitus Party Gorkom in leadership in the economy and in enhancing the responsibility of cadres for their assignments. Positive experience in leadership in the intensification of agricultural production and solving social questions in the countryside has been gained by the Pasvalskiy, Panevezhskiy, Jonavskiy, Ionishskiy, Kaunasskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Shyauliyayskiy, and some other rural party raykoms.

However, not all party committees have restructured the style of their work in line with present-day requirements. The accountability report from the Utenskiy party raykom at a recent Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was typical on this plane. While there were isolated positive elements, its work in general was sharply criticized. The raykom had failed to make deep analysis of development of the economy. Because of a lack of true collegiality and reliance of the party aktiv, lagging at being permitted in fulfilling the 5-year tasks for a number of indicators in industry, construction, and agriculture, together with errors in work with cadres. The Utenskiy party raykom lays serious work to radically improve the style and methods of its activity.

The level of work in the Akmyanskiy, Ukmergskiy, Tauragskiy, and Pakruoyskiy Party Raykoms gives cause for serious censure. They are still sometimes getting bogged down in current matters, are not exacting toward cadres, and do not always offer a principled assessment in cases of irresponsibility and mismanagement. As previously, much time and effort is being wasted in compiling numerous plans, inquiries, measures, and reports.

It must be self-critically recognized that even the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has fought inadequately to reduce the number of documents sent to the party gorkoms and raykoms, and certain categories of workers are still spending their time calling for various kinds of meetings.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat, and Comrade N. Dybenko personally, must in the future improve the style of work, and raise the level of leadership of the party committees and give them more practical assistance.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees and primary party organizations did much during the accountability period to develop the creative initiative of the masses and create the conditions needed for a free critical analysis of the results achieved and the decisive elimination of shortcomings. However, it is no secret that among some of our leading cadres and in some labor collectives, complacency and smugness have still not been overcome, along with intolerance of shortcomings, and the desire to advance rapidly and achieve more has been lost. Some leaders are inclined to regard criticism as an attempt to undermine their authority and throw doubt on the collective. This is quite impermissible. It is essential to decisively bar the road against any attempts to embellish a situation and against eyewash and

carelessness in work. Unfortunately, this requirement has still not become an indispensable norm for some economic leaders and party organizations.

Thus, in 1984 the former director of the Varenskiy Myarkis Down and Feather Articles Factory, V. Vendas, purchased more than R400,000 worth of output he had failed to produce from the supply organizations and from another factory and in this way presented an account showing that he had fulfilled the plan, and through these machinations received R26,000 for the enterprise incentive fund. The primary party organization at the factory failed to respond to these facts in any way. It was only later that the Varenskiy Party Raykom expelled V. Vendas from the party.

Ignoring criticism is the only way to explain the behavior of the former leaders of the republic State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Chairman Comrade A. Zorskas) and the specialized repair enterprises subordinate to it, and a number of party raykoms that essentially failed to react to the numerous complaints about substandard repairs to agricultural equipment and the poor organization of material-technical backup for kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

It would be possible to cite more of these miserable facts. They testify to serious shortcomings in the work of the republic party organs in bringing about good order, strengthening discipline and improving responsibility and organization in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. Henceforth we must wage this struggle with unremitting acuity and persistence and enhance the role played in it by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and also by the party commissions in the party gorkoms and raykoms; and strengthen their composition.

Of late much has been done and is being done to improve intraparty information and create a well-ordered system of information from above to below and vice-versa. But the information must always be specific and fully reflect the true state of affairs. Only given this condition can it really serve as a means of strengthening links between the party and the masses, and for indoctrination and control; and as an instrument of party leadership.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees have been working purposefully to raise the level of leadership in state and public organizations. The work of the soviets of workers' deputies, trade unions, Komsomol, and organs of people's control has been noticeably activated. However, many areas of their work demand significant improvement. A whole series of soviets of workers' deputies and their ispolkoms, particularly in Druskininkai City and Shilalskiy, Shakyayskiy, and Lazerdiyskiy Rayons, are making poor use of their powers in insuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the rayons, and are insufficiently energetic in strengthening discipline, socialist legality and law and order. The ispolkoms of the Arasayskiy, Raseynski, Trakayskiy, and some other rayon soviets of workers deputies are not paying proper attention to questions of housing and everyday services or the correct use and timely maintenance of the housing inventory.

The soviets of workers deputies should be engaged more meaningfully with questions of implementing the Food Program and the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere, and problems of culture, education, and sports.

Comrades R. Songayle and V. Sakalauskas must raise exactingness and focus the attention of the local soviets and their ispolkoms on solving the most important tasks of economic and social development and they must provide help at the local level.



The affirmation in the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of a creative and businesslike style of leadership and management should be promoted by unconditional fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on improving leadership in the activity of the local soviets of workers' deputies in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) plenums.

Party committees must pay more attention to reshaping the forms and methods of trade union work. Some trade union organizations are displaying passivity in the struggle to strengthen state and labor discipline and in solving problems of a socioeconomic nature. Exactness is low in the sector trade union committees in motor transport and highways, construction, and industrial construction materials toward managers in the matter of labor safety and safety equipment. There is a need for improvement in implementing the Law on Labor Collectives, the organization of socialist competition, and insuring the principle of social justice in practice.

The republic trade union council and the sector trade union committees must more deeply investigate the lives of their lower wings and give them real assistance in developing organizational and indoctrination work.

The Komsomol is making a substantial contribution to the republic's achievements. However, we must also see the shortcomings in its work and in the indoctrination of youth. Among young people we often still encounter instances of parasitism, hooliganism, and ideological immaturity. The reasons for this are to be found in the insufficiently persistent implementation of the demands contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On Further Improving Party Leadership in the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth."

The Central Committee and Comrade P. Ignotas personally, and the other Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee secretaries must be more active in improving the style and methods used in the activity of the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and its primary organizations, concentrate indoctrination work with youth directly in the labor and student collectives, and improve the content of cultural leisure for young people.

It is the task of the party committees to impart a planned and systematic character into Komsomol leadership. We must insure precise coordination and unity of action in the party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations in the matter of the communist indoctrination of youth.

In light of the political course being pursued by the party, the role of the organs of people's control is growing. Their task is to further enhance the effectiveness of checks on the status of state and labor discipline, the regime of thrift, and the fulfillment of plan tasks and contractual obligations. It is essential to be bolder in revealing and decisively cutting short any manifestations of mismanagement, departmentalism, abuses, distorted write-ups, and eyewash. The party committees and primary party organizations must develop and support in every possible way the initiative of the organs of people's control and create favorable conditions for them to carry out the functions devolving on them.

In the daily activity of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat, questions of the implementation of Leninist cadre policy occupy a priority place. Urgent problems of work with cadres are thoroughly analyzed at plenums of the Central Committee and the party committees and in the primary party organizations. All this has promoted a further strengthening of all elements of leadership and management by politically mature, competent, and able organizers and indoctrinators of the masses.

While noting the positive changes, we must also see a number of unresolved problems. In the Akmyanskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shirvintskiy, and certain other party raykoms, work with cadres is still not forward-looking or planned and is conducted without proper consideration of the growing demands.

The party committees must be constantly concerned with consistent observance of the principle of national equality in cadre work, and advance to leading posts the representatives of all nationalities who possess the necessary business, political and moral qualities.

Of late a trend has been seen toward an aging of cadres in individual professional groups. Consequently we must combine better a solicitous attitude toward experienced cadres and the influx of fresh forces into the elected party and soviet organs and the sphere of economic management. It is essential to be bolder in entrusting leading posts to young people, and to decisively replace those workers who have held their posts for years but there have been no noticeable positive shifts on the sectors assigned to them.

Many shortcomings and errors are engendered most often by obsolete work methods with cadres in some party committees. Among these it is possible to name the Kapsukskiy Party Gorkom (First Secretary Comrade V. Sinitskas), whose style lacks principled demandingness and the party-minded assessment of incorrect actions by leading workers. A conciliatory attitude toward instances of work that lacks initiative and unworthy behavior by leaders is sometimes shown by the Lazdiyskiy (Comrade K. Stentselis), Prenayskiy (Comrade I. Mintauchkis), and certain other party raykoms. The proper collective approach in cadre selection is not insured everywhere. A serious rebuke is in order against the Kupishskiy party raykom (Comrade S. Tamoshyunas), where collectivity is observed more in form than in substance.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has still not succeeded in totally eliminating formalism in work with the reserve of leading cadres. This is leading to a situation in which unworthy people are advanced to leading posts, who subsequently sometimes have to be replaced.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has shown strict demandingness toward those who work badly and fail to justify the trust placed in them; and it continues to do so. The first secretary of the Akmyanskiy party raykom, R. Baltrushis, the chairman of the Shilutskiy Rayispolkom, Ju. Dunauskas, the second secretary of the Skuodasskiy Party Raykom, I. Zalepud, and a number of other party, Soviet, and economic leaders have been removed from their posts and awarded strict party punishments for improper behavior, abuse of their official position or other violations of the law and the Leninist norms of party life.

It is emphasized in the draft for the new edition of the CPSU program that trust in cadres must be combined with exactingness toward them and their increased personal responsibility to the party organizations and labor collectives for their work results and the observance of party and state discipline. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee will firmly and undeviatingly observe this Leninist principle.

These, then, are the main results from the work done by the party organization and the workers of Soviet Lithuania during the past 5-year period. The positive changes in the republic's economic and spiritual life are obvious and must bring us joy. At the same time we must not rest complacently with what has been achieved or indulge in smugness and self-satisfaction. The more so because the existing opportunities for

further improving the party, state and economic activity both of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and of the party and soviet organs at the local level are by no means being fully used. We must with all decisiveness bring into play the reserves for developing the economy, introduce the achievements of science and technology broadly and actively, insure a radical switch of the national economy onto the path of intensification, and improve work efficiency and quality in all sectors of production and management.

The republic's workers, Communists, and nonparty people are fully resolved to participate actively in the communist subbotnik on 15 February and to fulfill with honor their precongress socialist pledges and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

On behalf of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress and the Communists and all workers in the republic, permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the party organization and workers of Soviet Lithuania will spare neither effort nor energy for the practical implementation of the decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress, and will make their worthy contribution to the great cause of the building of communism.

## GRISHKYAVICHUS CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA190100 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Speech by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Discussion of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee report is at an end. It showed primarily that the congress delegates, expressing the will of their party organizations, unanimously approve the drafts of the CPSU Central Committee documents for the 27th party congress, the Leninist domestic and foreign policy, and the entire multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This unanimity is a convincing indicator of the fact that as the republic party organization approaches the 27th CPSU Congress it is united, cohesive, and boundlessly devoted to the behests of the great Lenin.

In their speeches the delegates analyzed discursively and interpreted in depth the work that has been done. It is gratifying that the main attention here was paid to unsolved problems and shortcomings, the specific causes and culprits were named, and thoughtful proposals aimed at surmounting them as quickly as possible were submitted. I believe I may say that there was a useful, high-minded, and exacting discussion which should serve as good inspiration for our further work and the successful accomplishment of the great and complex tasks which confront the republic party organization.

A sense of profound consciousness of duty and responsibility to the party and people and genuine party-minded concern for the state of affairs in their collectives imbued the speeches of the delegate representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry: L. Lukichevaya, radio assembly worker of the Shyaulay Television Plant imeni 40-Letiya Sovetskoy Litvy; V. Gurskite, weaver at the Alitus Cotton Works imeni 60-Letiya Kompartii Litvy; Ch. Lysko, engineer-instructor of the Kaunas Shop of the Vilnius Locomotive Depot; and R. Baronaytene, milker at Vilkavishskiy Rayon's "Pyargale" Kolkhoz. The issues and shortcomings they raised, which they justifiably criticized, pertain not only to the collectives which they represent. The criticism they expressed should have extensive repercussions, and the correct conclusions need to be drawn from it by all concerned.

Problems of increasing the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production, improving product quality, and perfecting party and state leadership of the economy



were purposefully analyzed by Comrades V. Mikuchauskas, R. Rimaitis, S. Bartkus, L. Galvyalene, Ya. Fedorovich, S. Gedraitis, A. Vildzhyunas and L. Radenas. Their speeches showed graphically once again that we possess truly great potential and possibilities for realization of the course charted by the party toward an acceleration of socioeconomic development. The main thing is to activate this potential and these possibilities as quickly as possible and to the full extent. And for this it is necessary to remove by the most decisive measures the existing shortcomings in the organization of production and labor and the introduction of scientific-technical progress, and to instill everywhere strict plan, technological, and labor discipline and a practice of economies and thrift.

Comrade delegates I. Ignatas, S. Lisauskas, and V. Sharapayev rightly spoke about the great unutilized potential of the soviets, the state authorities and the trade union and Komsomol organizations in tackling tasks of economic and sociocultural building and, people's -- particularly the youth's -- education. They spoke of the need for those organizations to increase their public-political and labor assertiveness and to consolidate in all walks of our life the principles of socialist justice, organization and discipline, and socialist legality and law and order. We still have many shortcomings in this sphere, and intensive work to remove them lies ahead.

Comrade delegates K. Bogdanas, A. Laurinchykas and others spoke convincingly about the existing shortcomings and unutilized possibilities in the communist education of the working people, the development of culture, the recovery in the moral-psychological climate, and the establishment of a sober way of life. Both on the above-mentioned and on other issues connected with people's ideological and moral education our mass information and propaganda media, the creative unions, cultural establishments, and scientific and educational institutions can and must act far more assertively and aggressively. No Communist and no leader, whatever his position, can remain aloof from problems of spiritual life, ideological-political work, moral education, or cultural development.

We listened with great attention to the speech of Lieutenant General V. Samoylenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate. Besides their main task, defense of the fatherland, the Army and Navy formations and units are making an inestimable contribution to the military-patriotic education of our young people and rendering tangible assistance in the accomplishment of national economic tasks. This is why the republic party organization has paid and will continue to pay unflagging attention to strengthening ties to the military units. We wish our fighters, who vigilantly guard the gains of socialism, further success in their noble martial cause.

Comrades, in numerous labor reports, telegrams, and letters to the congress from all corners of Soviet Lithuania the Communists and nonparty people join their voices to that of our congress delegates in support of the CPSU's Leninist, wise domestic and foreign policy, and report labor gifts in honor of the 27th CPSU and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party congresses. They express the unbending resolve to implement our party's policy by selfless labor and new accomplishments.

Permit me, on behalf of our congress, to express cordial gratitude to all the collective and comrades who have reported their successes to us.

Comrades! The proposals and critical observations addressed to the Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat and the republic government we consider fair and correct, and we express sincere gratitude for them. They will all be most

attentively considered and examined in the course of the practical work of the newly elected Central Committee. The due measures will be adopted for their full resolution by the government and ministries and departments of the republic, the party committees, and all whom they concern. I would like to express to you, comrade delegates, the wish that you will convey to your collectives the constructive spirit and atmosphere of stringency, exactingness, organization, and efficiency which have characterized the work of our congress and try to make them the daily norm of life and activity. This is a most important condition for continued successful work and the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

Permit me in conclusion to express the confidence that the party organization and working people of the republic will do everything for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of its decisions.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA180816 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 pp 2-4

[Report by V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, at the 25 January morning session of the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress: "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000"; published "in abbreviated form"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: Our party is advancing confidently toward the 27th CPSU Congress in monolithic unity with the people and with a clear-cut program for action at the present, exceptionally crucial stage in the building of communism.

Soviet people have received with great interest and profound satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and those documents of enormous political moment -- the drafts for the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. These most important party documents contain a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of domestic and international life, offer important theoretical generalizations, and define the program aims, key questions, and general line of the party and its economic strategy, and the forms and methods for work in the masses over the long term.

The interested and businesslike discussion of these documents in the labor collectives, at party meetings and conferences, and in the press has been yet another major step forward along the path of the consistent development of socialist democracy and of real participation by the people in drawing up and implementing CPSU and Soviet government policy, and it has merged into a graphic demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the party and people. Some 1,238,000 people in the republic have already taken part in the discussion of the draft for the Basic Guidelines. While warmly approving it, they have offered numerous serious proposals and comments. They are imbued with concern for the successful resolution of the tasks set by the party. Party, Soviet, and economic organs must try to ensure that not one single serious proposal remains neglected or unstudied. The republic Council of Ministers will carefully review the proposals that require a government decision and will take the appropriate steps.

Like all Soviet people, the Communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania, correctly link the positive changes that have taken place in the life of our society with the CPSU and the fruitful work of its Central Committee and Politburo and unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. The Lithuanian people also approve of the constructive steps taken in the struggle against the arms

race and for the cause of peace and international security, together with the principled major new foreign policy actions set forth in the statement of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; and they are fully resolved to implement with honor the grandiose plans for the building of communism.

# 1. Economic Development and Improvement in the National Well-Being During the 11th 5-Year Plan

The CPSU and Soviet Government have set out to solve the multifaceted tasks, having at their disposal a powerful economic, scientific, and technical and cultural potential.

Pursuing the course set by the 26th CPSU Congress, during the 11th 5-Year Plan our country achieved major successes in all sectors of economic and sociocultural building. A major advance has been made in improving the well-being of the Soviet people and in developing all sectors of the economy. Together with the other fraternal peoples of our country, the workers of our Republic have fought actively to implement the plans outlined by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee presented by first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Comrade P. Grishkyavichus contained a comprehensive analysis of the results of fulfillment of the 5-year plan; provided an in-depth characterization of the multifaceted organizational and political work done by the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress; deeply revealed the key problems in all sectors of the national economy and ways of solving them; and pointed out shortcomings in a principled way and from party positions and defined tasks for party, soviet, and economic organs and for all workers.

Thanks to the selfless work of the republic's workers, the indissoluble friendship and monolithic unity of all the peoples of our great motherland, and the constant concern and help of the party and government in developing the national economy of Soviet Lithuania, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's economic, scientific, and technical potential grew noticeably. New frontiers were also reached in social development. The main results in the development of the Republic's national economy for 1981-1985 are characterized by the following figures:

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Absolute Volume 1985	Percentage Growth Compared with 1980
National income	billion rubles	7.2	25.4
Labor productivity growth	percent		22
Commodity production in industry:			
total	billion rubles	11.2	24.8
including:			
production of the means of production	billion rubles	6.6	24.3
production of consumer goods	billion rubles	4.6	25.2
Labor productivity growth in industry	percent		19.8
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output for five-year plan: total	billion rubles	2.8	6.3*
including:			
public sector	billion rubles	1.9	12*



Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	billion tons	28.6	12.9
Capital investments for five-year plan, all sources	billion rubles	10.2	15*
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	billion rubles	5	15.2
Sale of consumer services	million rubles	164	33.1
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	rubles	190	14
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	rubles	181	35
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	rubles	583	24
Real per capita income	percent		10

\* 1976-1980

It can be seen from this table that over the 5-year period national income rose more than 25 percent, which considerably exceeds the 5-year plan target. Some 89 percent of the increase in national income was achieved through growth in labor productivity. A reduction was achieved in the material intensiveness of social production. Five-year plan tasks for industrial output growth rates were fulfilled ahead of schedule and labor productivity, the output of important articles and the commissioning of fixed capital all improved. The 5-year plan tasks were fulfilled for purchases of all kinds of agricultural output (except cattle and poultry). Plan targets for the construction of important projects were in general reached. The material and cultural living standard of the republic's population was significantly increased.

It is pleasing to note that for their achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful completion of state plans for economic and social development in 1985 and over the 11th 5-Year Plan for the republic as a whole, the cities of Vilnius, Shyaulay, Ionishkskiy, Klaypedskiy, Mazheykskiy, Plugenskiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons, and also 43 labor collectives were named as winners and awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic was awarded a banner for permanent custody. We are extremely grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for giving our labor such a high assessment. Permit me to warmly and sincerely congratulate you and all workers in the republic on this labor victory and to wish you new successes in resolving the tasks that have been set by the party.

However, during the last 5-year plan there was a slowdown in the development of the republic's national economy in some sectors of material production and the decreased return on investment in the main sectors was not overcome. Purposeful work to intensify production and accelerate scientific and technical progress was not ensured everywhere. Cases of mismanagement, waste, violations of state, planning, and labor discipline were permitted. Individual 5-year plan targets were not met. And the main reason for this situation is first and foremost a low level of management in those sectors and inadequate organizational work on the part of ministries and administrations and the managers of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The Ministry of Light Industry failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for output, growth, and improvement in labor productivity and the production of woolen and silk fabrics,

underwear, and footwear. The tasks were fulfilled only by the sum of annual plans. Within the sector a decrease in the return on investment was permitted and production was not intensified. The minister of light industry, Comrade I. Ramanauskas, and the ministry apparatus have not been active enough or purposeful enough in eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the associations and enterprises subordinate to them or in ensuring the completion of set tasks. The Ministry's style of work must assert in every possible way implacability toward any shortcomings, omissions, initiative, and a businesslike approach. The Ministry must raise the level of lively organizational work, decisively eradicating any kind of problem, the unsubstantiated search for justifications, and other outworn forms and methods of work. The deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, comrade Yu. Rusenko, and the apparatus of the Council of Ministers Industry Department also bear responsibility for the situation that has been created.

Significant lags in fulfilling the 5-year plan for production growth rates were permitted by the Neris Production Association (comrade V. Shumakaris), the Elfa Production Association (comrade V. Blinkyavichus), the Vayras Bicycle and Motor Plant (comrade Yu. Bronushas), and the Kaunas Synthetic Fibers Plant imeni 50-letiyе Oktyabr (comrade A. Spudulis); while the Zapremrybflot West Ship Repair Association (comrade B. Trofimov), the Mazheykyay Oil Refinery (comrade B. Vaynor), the Vilnius Machine Tool Plant imeni 40-letiyе Oktyabr (comrade A. Yanitskas), the Klaypeda Sirius Dry Elements Plant (comrade L. Norkus), and the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant (comrade A. Sutkus) failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for volume of production even in terms of the sums of the annual plans.

Trade should also play a much more decisive role in providing consumer goods. However, the Ministry of Trade (comrade P. Mitskunas) and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz (comrade V. Ramanauskas) have not displayed the proper exactness toward industry with respect to the production of essential and good-quality articles and have failed to show persistence in solving the problems of covering the plan for retail trade turnover with the necessary commodity resources. As a result of their failure to do so, this plan was fulfilled only in terms of the sum of annual plans, without additional targets. These leaders and also the secretaries of the corresponding party organizations must draw serious conclusions, and, in light of the new party demands, significantly improve work in the apparatuses of the ministry, administrations, production collectives, and henceforth achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them. Neither do we make any concessions to managers who continue to permit violations of state discipline. We shall deal decisively with mismanagement and slackness.

In the accountability report of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee other omissions were assessed in the work of a number of industrial sectors, agriculture, capital construction, transportation, and the services sphere. It must be acknowledged with all frankness that the Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, the Gosplan, the leadership of the republic Council of Ministers, and certain members of the government have not always dealt decisively and purposefully to ensure the fulfillment of all tasks in the 5-year plan and eliminate shortcomings and omissions in the national economy. During the last 5-year plan it would, of course, have been possible to do more and better if the level of managerial activity, organization, and discipline had been higher. The republic Council of Ministers will, everywhere and in every possible way, intensify work in this direction and be more exacting.

11. Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000

The detailed concept for increasing the rates of the country's socioeconomic development, as deeply and comprehensively worked out by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and later by the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, requires profound shifts primarily in a decisive sphere of human activity -- the economy.

The Draft Basic Guidelines contain provisions for improving the territorial structure of the national economy, the disposition of production forces, and the comprehensive economic and social development of the economies of all the union republics and economic regions in the country within the framework of a single national economic complex.

The main tasks for the development of Soviet Lithuania's economy set forth in this draft make it possible to ensure further all-around development and increased efficiency in the national economy, and noticeably to increase its contribution in resolving national tasks.

For the period 1986-1990, provision is made for the following main indicators for the development of the republic's economy:

Indicator	Growth Rate 1986-1990 (percentages)
National income	19-21
Labor productivity growth	18
Volume of industrial output	13-16
including:	
production of the means of production	14-16
production of consumer goods	15-17
Labor productivity in industry	13-15
Average annual volume of gross agricultural output:	
total:	14-16
including: public sector	17-19
Increased production through improved labor productivity:	
national income	92
industrial output	91
agricultural output	100
construction-and-installation work	100
Freight turnover, all kinds of transportation	8-10
Capital investments, all sources	14
including:	
state capital investments for reconstruction and retooling	45-50
Retail trade turnover, state and cooperative	16-18
Paid services: total	23
including everyday services	36
Average monthly wage for workers and employees	11-13
Average monthly pay for kolkhoz farmers	16-18
Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds	20-22
Per capita real income	15-16

It can be seen from the table that during the 12th 5-Year Plan national income will grow 19-21 percent; during the period through the year 2000 it will increase by a factor of 1.9 to 2. Industrial output will grow 13-16 percent with a growth factor of 1.6 to 1.7 through the year 2000. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output will rise 14-16 percent with a corresponding factor of 1.3 to 1.4 through the year 2000.

Within a short time it is essential to take a major step forward in the field of production intensification and reorient each enterprise, each organization, and each sector on the complete and priority utilization of the qualitative factors of economic growth and every possible kind of improvement in production efficiency. This kind of shift is also important and urgent because during the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in the numerical strength of the able-bodied population in the republic will be 1.5 times less than during the 11th 5-Year Plan and during the period through the year 2000 it will be 2.9 times less than during the preceding 15-year period.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan labor productivity growth for the republic as a whole is planned at 18 percent while during the period through the year 2000 the growth factor will be 1.9 to 2. It is planned to ensure 92 percent of the increase in national income through this during the 12th 5-Year Plan. In the next 5-year period it will be necessary to ensure the development of material production without any increase in the numerical strength of the workers, while during the 14th 5-Year Plan it will be ensured with some decline in the numbers of workers in material production. Only given these conditions will it be possible to ensure a normal balance between manpower requirements and the available work force and to direct sufficient manpower into sectors in the non-production sphere as required by the tasks set for accelerating the development of the entire services sphere.

One task of paramount importance is to achieve maximum labor productivity growth rates and insure a stabilization of return on investment during the 12th 5-Year Plan, and later increase it. This is especially urgent for the Ministries of Light Industry, Grain Products, and Industrial Construction Materials, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Neris and Vilnuselektrosvar production associations, the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant and some other associations and enterprises of all-union subordination. The comprehensive republic programs for the intensification of industrial and construction production are now designed to play a major role in this.

One fundamental question in party economic strategy is the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The republic national economy has been set the task, on the basis of extensive use of the achievements of science and technology, of reducing the proportion of manual labor in the sphere of material production from its present 52 percent to 45 percent by 1990, and to 20-25 percent by the year 2000. It is necessary to renew the active part of fixed production capital during the 12th 5-Year Plan by more than one-third, and to ensure that at least 75 percent of labor productivity growth is achieved through use of the achievements of science and technology. In the near future it is essential to achieve a radical shift for better output quality and services offered and during the current 5-year plan to bring the proportion of industrial output of top quality to at least 65-70 percent of certificated output, and also in general to complete the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems.

In order to complete these stepped-up tasks it is essential first and foremost to ensure further improvement in the use of the scientific and technical potential that has been created in the republic. The Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's must focus their efforts on conducting basic research and they must raise the ideological-theoretical level and practical significance of scientific research.



The Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Health, and the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must take steps to improve supplies of equipment for scientific research and develop test production and experimental bases, and also ensure their effective utilization.

Further qualitative restructuring is required in sector science, which is obliged to significantly increase its contribution to the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress and significantly reducing lead times for the development and introduction of new kinds of competitive articles and progressive technologies in production, and to the cause of improving production and labor organization. In this matter, more complete use should be made of the scientific potential of the VUZ's.

It is essential to deepen and perfect the integration of science and production. Work experience at the Elektronika Complex shows that one important organizational avenue in this field is the creation of a network of interdepartmental scientific-production associations that organize their own activity in accordance with specific comprehensive programs. This experience must be widely disseminated in order to resolve scientific and technical problems in all sectors of the national economy. It is essential to seek out new forms for cooperation between science and production and use them effectively in practice and to make more extensive use of the experience gained in this field in our country and within the CEMA countries.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress should also be promoted by the newly created Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Council for Scientific and Technical Progress.

One urgent task is the training of highly skilled scientific workers for new and promising avenues of science while also improving the skills of engineering and technical personnel so as to deepen their knowledge of electronics, robot technologies, production automation, and other fields.

Switching the national economy onto the rails of intensification demands serious changes in investment policy. First, it is essential to move decisively to the allocation of capital investments primarily for reconstruction and retooling existing enterprises. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportion of state capital investments for these purposes will approach 50 percent in material production.

Second, in investment policy there must be a turn toward the saving of resources. It is essential to achieve a situation in which the increase in demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and materials is 75-80 percent satisfied through savings. One increasingly growing source for satisfying these demands should be the inclusion of secondary resources and waste and by-products in circulation. It is also essential to ensure a reduction in energy intensiveness in the national income during the 5-year period of at least a factor of 1.4, and in metal intensiveness of a factor of almost 2. The Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must involve themselves seriously in this matter. Workers in science must also make a substantial contribution to solving the basic problems of saving resources. This should be helped by the development and implementation as soon as possible of the republic "Materialoyemkost" comprehensive program.

It is also essential to intensify control in every possible way over the efficient and economical use of material, fuel and energy resources in all elements of the national economy. Here, a major role must be played first and foremost by the republic People's Control Committee, Gossnab, the State Committee for Petroleum Products and the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations.

Finally, it is necessary to provide capital investments primarily for measures to improve the quality and raise the technical level of output, striving to satisfy consumer demands predominantly through the production of higher quality articles.

The party, soviet, economic organs, and the public organizations must focus their organizational and political indoctrination work on mobilizing the efforts of the labor collectives to resolving precisely these tasks.

### III. Key Questions in Developing the Sectors of Material Production

In the Basic Guidelines, the directions and ways to develop all sectors of material production are defined in detail, and serious structural changes are outlined for the economy. In our republic, it is planned to develop instrument building, machine building, and the electronics and electrotechnical industries at accelerated rates. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the volume of production of the means of production is to be increased 14-16 percent, while output from the machinebuilding and metalworking industries should rise 34-37 percent.

The Sigma and Elfa production associations, the Production Association imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, Vilniuselektrosvar, construction and finishing machines [as published], the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50-Letiye SSR, the Kapsukas Automatic Food Appliances Production Association imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and a number of other associations and enterprises, and the scientific research establishments and design-and-planning organizations must ensure a radical improvement in the level, quality, and competitiveness of machinebuilding products and a switch to the production of new generations of machines, equipment, and instruments that in terms of productivity and reliability would exceed by a factor of 1.5 to 2 the same kinds of products now being produced.

During the 5-year period it is planned to increase the production of computers by a factor of 1.8, and the production of electronic measuring instruments and means of mechanization and automation for engineering work by a factor of 1.5.

At the machine tool enterprises it is necessary to increase the output of machining centers and electronically controlled coordination-and-measuring machines, while the production of NC machine tools should be almost tripled.

The Neris Association must ensure, within the times set the production of updated units for processing grass meal, new equipment for flowline fodder production and fodder storage facilities for their use. It is essential to achieve a significant improvement in the technical level and quality of the products produced by the association and to reduce its fuel and materials intensiveness.

Power engineering must be developed at accelerated rates. With the commissioning of capacities at the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and the Kayshyadoris hydropower storage power station, during the 12th 5-Year Plan the generation of electric power will almost double. Centralized heat-supply systems will be preferentially developed. Commissioning of the new Minsk-Vilnius main gas pipeline and development of the existing network of gas pipelines will make it possible to increase natural gas consumption. One very important task for the Lithuanian Main Administration for Energy Services and Organizations and the State Committee for Gas Supply is to improve the reliability of energy and gas supplies for the entire national economy, particularly agricultural enterprises.

Provision has been made for important measures to increase the output of chemical products. Major complexes are to be constructed for the production of sulfuric acid, synthetic ammonia, and ammophos. The qualitative characteristics of mineral fertilizers are to be significantly improved; and new capacities for intensive petroleum processing are to be commissioned.

The Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry and other ministries and administrations, and the consumers of timber materials face the task of ensuring their more rational utilization and improving comprehensiveness in timber processing. Comrade K. Minetas must take decisive steps to set up lines for the production of wood-and-chip board at the Kazly-Ruda Combine as quickly as possible. In order to do this it will be necessary to become seriously involved in the problems that can be solved through the combine's own resources, improve business ties with the equipment designers and manufacturers, and provide this line with skilled personnel and specialists. He must also accelerate the resolution of the collective's social problems.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must immediately and more persistently solve the problems of providing construction with materials in short supply. It cannot be considered normal that production growth within the ministry system is being achieved mainly through the commissioning of new capacities. Meanwhile, at a number of existing enterprises scientific and technical progress is not being introduced, the range of output is not being extended, the production of finishing construction materials is not being increased, and quality is not being improved. In this field we are lagging behind similar enterprises in neighboring Belorussia, when these problems are being resolved in a much better manner. Minister S. Yasyunas should pay special attention to this and also take effective steps to satisfy fully construction's requirements for keramzit, inert construction materials, linoleum, and good-quality facing brick. Work in this direction must be intensified in every possible way, and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers comrade A. Kazanavichus and the Capital Construction Department must be more exacting.

One indispensable condition for socioeconomic progress is the further strengthening and increased efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. Achieving steady growth in agricultural production, reliable supplies of foodstuffs for the population, and combining the efforts of all sectors in this complex in order to obtain high final results in accordance with the Food Program all constitute an all-party and national task.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan there is to be a significant increase in the output of farming and livestock farming products, characterized by the following figures.

Type of Product	Unit of Measurement	Average Annual Output for 1986-1990
Grain	thousands of tons	3,530
Sugar beet	thousands of tons	830
Potatoes	thousands of tons	2,356
Vegetables	thousands of tons	365
Meat (slaughtered weight)	thousands of tons	3,072
Eggs	millions	1,138

Priority significance is attached to increasing the production of grain, whose harvests in 1990 must reach at least 4 million tons, an increase of 40 percent compared with 1985. By the last year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual yield from grain

and legumes must be increased to 32-35 quintals per hectare. It is essential to improve farming standards generally, along with the efficient use of each hectare of land, first and foremost land that has been improved, introduce intensive technologies for cultivating agricultural crops, and reduce grain losses.

It is essential to make radical improvements in potato production and achieve a significant increase in the yield and quality of this crop. In the final year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the harvest must reach 2.5 million tons, a 32-percent increase compared with 1985. In the last 5-year plan many rayons and farms failed to overcome the adverse trends in this field and had unjustifiably low harvests. Here, a considerable proportion of the potatoes offered for consumer sale was not up to state standards and this led to considerable losses and also resulted in many quite justified complaints from purchasers. This is, in particular, the result of inadequate exactness and poor control on the part of first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, comrade Yu. Bernatavichyus, and the Council of Ministers Agro-Industrial Complex Administration apparatus for the timely implementation everywhere of all the measures outlined by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers to correct the state of affairs in this field.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the rayon agro-industrial associations, together with the agricultural scientific research establishments, must without delay correct the state of affairs in potato growing and ensure deliveries to the trade network of only potatoes fit to eat that taste good.

In recent years positive trends have been seen in supplying the urban populations with fruit and vegetables. At the same time it is essential to improve considerably the supplies of vegetables for the populations in rayons centers. Without allowing supplies for the cities to deteriorate, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the rayispolkoms and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to increase supplies of vegetables to rayon centers. The industrial enterprises must be decisively involved in the production of vegetables. The managers of the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station, the Mazheykyay oil refinery, the Ionava Azot Production Association, and others must radically change their attitudes toward this important matter. The Ministries of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, Local Industry, and Construction Materials Industry are obliged to engage more seriously in the construction of winter hothouses. At the same time, in light of the tasks set by the party, special attention must also be paid to other kinds of subsidiary agricultural undertakings at enterprises and organizations, and also collective horticulture and truck farming, and a clear-cut program of action for the long term must be drawn up. Organizational work should be led primarily by the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers in charge of the corresponding sectors of the national economy, along with the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Gosplan.

Despite fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale of flax fiber and flax seeds, there are still many unutilized reserves in flax growing, especially in terms of improving product quality. The state of affairs in this sector must be corrected on the basis of the introduction everywhere of intensive and advanced technologies for the cultivation and processing of this valuable crop.

Henceforth, one of the priority tasks in livestock farming will still be ensuring further intensification in this sector; the development and deepening of intrafarm and interfarm specialization; and the introduction of intensive methods and progressive



flowline technologies for the production of meat, milk, and other products. In the future, private subsidiary farming by individuals will represent an important aid in supplementing food resources.

The republic faces the task of increasing meat production (slaughtered weight) from 600,000 to 620,000 tons and milk from 3.2 million to 3.3 million tons by 1990, which represent increases of 20 percent and 8.5 percent respectively, compared with 1985. It is also essential to raise breeding work to a qualitatively new level so that the republic's requirements for pedigree cattle can be fully satisfied and deliveries to other union republics increased. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Alitusskiy and Kapsukskiy gorkoms, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, and the rayon agro-industrial associations must take effective steps to ensure the timely fulfillment of tasks in this field.

Another urgent task is radical improvement in fodder production, significant increases in the yields from all fodder crops, and ensuring increased productiveness on meadows and pastures. By 1990 it is necessary to bring the total production of all kinds of fodders to 11 million tons of fodder units, a 13-percent increase compared with 1985, and this must be considered a minimum target. At the same time, it is particularly important to significantly improve fodder quality.

Accordingly, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex must become involved in a serious way in the development of the processing sectors and improvements in the use of existing capacities. The early days in the functioning of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex have shown that attention to this important matter has decreased.

In connection with the steps taken to deal with drunkenness and alcoholism the production of alcoholic beverages has been cut back. The line toward reduction will be pursued in the future also.

The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz must hasten the implementation of measures outlined to diversify the products produced at liquor, vodka, wine, and spirits industry enterprises, and during the 5-year plan significantly increase the output of juices, nonalcoholic beverages, canned fruit, and quick-frozen fruits and berries. Measures must be drawn up immediately to ensure the purchase and rational use of the entire fruit harvest, primarily by significantly expanding sale of fresh fruit to the population.

Serious tasks face the fishing industry. Consumption of fish and fish products in the republic is below the rational norm. The Lithuanian fishing industry must achieve a radical improvement in supplies of fish for the population. References by the leadership of the Lithuanian to the notorious "objective" reasons testify to the unprincipled attitude toward this matter. I would like to remind you, comrade E. Urbonavichyus, that what is planned must be unconditionally fulfilled!

The State Committee for the Fishing Industry must take effective steps to improve the productiveness of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs; increase production of fish-catching material [ryboposadochnyy material]; and reduce losses of young fish. Use of the warm water at the Litovskiy GRES imeni V.I. Lenin, the Ignalinskiy nuclear power station and other power stations must be extended without delay. The committee and you, Comrade I. Baravikas, must show much more initiative and persistence in ensuring the more complete use of the considerable existing reserves in fish breeding in inland reservoirs and in developing capacities for breeding fish at enterprises and organizations

in the republic, and in supplying them with fingerlings and underyearlings. The question of whether the workers are supplied with fish and fish products is a matter for your consciences, comrades E. Urbonavichyus and I. Baravikas. Much must be done to strengthen the material base for all sectors of the agro-industrial complex and retool them. During the current 5-year plan it is intended to allocate about R5.5 billion of capital investments for this purpose. Some 450,000 hectares of swamp land will be drained and the volumes of work done to lime acid soils and provide chemicals for agriculture will grow.

Last year the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers confirmed an extensive program for the further social restructuring of the countryside. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the local party and Soviet organs must conduct much organizational work to insure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks in this field by all rayons and farms.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosudarstvenny Agropromyshlennyy Komitet] was set up in order to implement as quickly as possible the tasks set by the party for the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. It must focus its attention on solving the basic problems associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex, achieve better use of the production potential that has been created, and increase production intensification. Now it is especially important to complete without delay the restructuring of management in all elements of the agro-industrial complex in the rayons, and everywhere implement specific measures to substantially improve the style and methods of economic management.

One very important task for all sectors of the national economy without exception is to increase their contribution in resolving the varied tasks connected with further improving the well-being of the population and consistently implementing the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the services spheres during the period 1986-2000.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the total volume of output in light industry must be increased by at least 14 percent. It is essential to develop the leather and footwear industry and the production of individual kinds of linen and cotton fabrics and sewn and knitted articles at preferential rates. More attention must be paid to extending the output of goods for children and young people and apparel for leisure, sport, and tourism. The greatest possible consideration must be given to consumer demand for light industry articles and their quality must be radically improved.

Production of cultural and everyday and domestic goods must be increased almost 31 percent. All nonspecialized enterprises will be involved in the manufacture of these goods and their production must increase by a factor of 1.5 and the output of more complex articles enjoying greater consumer demand must be ensured.

It is intended considerably to increase the production of television sets, particularly color sets, vacuum cleaners, and other articles. A start will be made on the mass production of large-capacity two-door refrigerators. At the same time, it is very important to improve the technical level and quality of these articles, especially television sets, tape recorders, and other complex domestic appliances.

During the 5-year plan the Ministry of Local Industry must increase the output of consumer goods by at least 32 percent. It is necessary to ensure a further increase in the production of children's toys, enameled steel, porcelain, pottery, majolica dishes,

cane woven articles, ethnic furniture, tools, and other items for household use and other cultural and everyday domestic articles so as to provide them in volumes large enough to fully satisfy growing consumer demand. More use should be made of people working at home for this purpose, and also production waste and local raw materials. It is planned to increase the production of furniture and domestic chemical products.

It is intended to extend the range of local construction materials and significantly improve consumer supplies of such commodities. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Gosplan, the Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz and other ministries and administrations must deal with these matters persistently and without delay.

In light of the tasks set by the party there should be a significant improvement in the work of all sectors in the services sphere. The Ministry of Trade, the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz, the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and other ministries and administrations must ensure that consumer demand for specific kinds of goods in this range is met, having due consideration for rapidly changing market conditions; and also that the needs for all kinds of foodstuffs are more fully satisfied. During the 5-year plan the volume of retail trade turnover should increase 16-18 percent.

To this end it is necessary first of all to considerably improve the commercial activities of the trade organizations and enhance their role and influence on industry in saturating the market with goods in the required range and of the required quality. The work both of trade and of industry must be evaluated from these standpoints.

It is essential to continue the course toward the creation of major warehouses and refrigeration facilities in wholesale trade, along with capacities for the storage of potatoes and vegetables and fruit; and toward expanding the network of up-to-date department stores and self-service and specialized stores, and also the trade network for the sale of primary essential articles. It is necessary to accelerate development rates for public catering. The Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the industrial ministries and administrations must achieve a significant increase in the production and supply of small prepacked items and packaged items to the trade organizations.

The Ministry of Consumer Services and other ministries and administrations providing personal services are obliged to focus their activities on satisfying more fully consumer demand for various kinds of services and on reducing labor expenditure on domestic chores and making them easier. In the near future it is necessary to achieve full satisfaction of consumer demand for transportation and other everyday services essential for collective horticulture and truck farming. The volume of sales for consumer services should increase 36 percent during the 5-year plan, including 41 percent in rural localities, while the volume of housing and municipal services must increase 22-24 percent. The volumes of user-fee services offered to the population by cultural, leisure, sports, tourist, and public health establishments will grow noticeably. Enterprises and organizations of all ministries and administrations should be involved in providing consumer services regardless of specialization and the nature of their main activity. Ministries and administrations and local party and Soviet organs must carry out the necessary organizational work to focus the efforts of the labor collectives on increasing the user-fee services offered to the public and ensuring fulfillment of the tasks set in this field.

It is essential to improve in every possible way the activity of all elements in the services sphere, decisively eradicate negative phenomena and omissions in work and cases of an inattentive attitude toward consumer requests, significantly enhance the responsibility of leading cadres for the state of affairs in these sectors, and improve the quality and standards in providing consumer services.

Under the conditions of the intensive development of the national economy the role of all kinds of transportation is growing. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways failed to meet the 5-year targets for freight turnover, is being slow in introducing progressive equipment into production, and is failing to implement decisive measures to ensure the rational use and saving of material resources, particularly fuel. Within the ministry these extremely important questions have been neglected and they sometimes try to avoid their immediate resolution and lay this on the shoulders of other organizations. Comrade I. Chernikov must immediately restructure the style of his work and the work of other leaders in the Ministry in light of the new requirements.

It is also essential to improve in every possible way the operation of railroad transportation (comrades V. Kastanauskas and D. Blyaskin).

Over the 5-year period it will be necessary to increase freight turnover in all kinds of transportation 8-10 percent, while the increase in passenger turnover must rise 7.5 percent. Railroad and maritime transportation will be developed more intensively than other forms.

The ministries and administrations and the transport organizations must be more active in eliminating the irrational movement of transport facilities, reduce the time taken to deliver freight, ensure that freight is properly stored, increase container freight movement and packaged freight by a factor of about 1.5, and significantly raise the level of comprehensive mechanization in freight operations and maintenance work. Special attention must be paid to ensuring regularity in the movement of trains, buses, and aircraft, and to improving the standard of services offered to the public.

The ministries and administrations, local party and Soviet organs, and associations, enterprises, and organizations must carry out a great deal of work to improve efficiency in the use of all kinds of transport facilities. It is essential decisively to cut short any write-ups to the volumes of freight carried, and to ensure the careful storage and economical use of fuel and lubricants.

During the current 5-year plan it is intended to do much to further strengthen the material-technical base for transportation and develop the republic's road network.

During this period it is necessary to ensure the more complete satisfaction of national economic and consumer demands for communications services. The capacities of the telephone exchanges will increase 39 percent, while in rural localities this figure will be 34 percent. The Ministry of Communications (Comrade K. Onaytis) must significantly improve the quality and reliability of television, radio and telephone communications, particularly in the countryside.

The republic's growing economic potential and the resolution of the main task of the 5-year plan will require the implementation of a broad program of capital construction. About R11 billion of capital investment must be assimilated, which is 14 percent more than during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Gosplan, Gosstroy, client ministries and administrations and the construction organizations must take specific steps to improve the state of affairs in capital construction in light of the demands of the CPSU Central



Committee Party Control Committee resolution adopted on the basis of materials presented during a Republic check. At all levels it is necessary to improve the planning of capital construction and ensure a decrease in the number of projects being constructed at the same time, a considerable reduction in the periods required for construction and reconstruction, and reductions in the inventory of uninstalled equipment. Serious miscalculations in determining the time periods for the construction and reconstruction of projects and deliveries of imported equipment for them were permitted by the Lithuanian Fishing Industry and the fruit and vegetable department of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex. Such intolerable cases must not be repeated.

The construction ministries and administrations, and also clients, must achieve a significant shift in ensuring the commissioning of project throughout the course of the year, particularly housing, schools, preschool establishments, and hospitals. Comrade B. Sheshplauskis must bring about a decisive end to nonfulfillment of plans for contract work in the construction of municipal, transport, communications, scientific, cultural, and other projects, and also in a number of other national economic sectors.

Much must be done to ensure the further industrialization of construction and to transform it consistently into a single construction conveyor belt. This will be promoted by implementation of the measures outlined last year by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Council of Ministers to develop industrialization and raise labor productivity in construction.

The construction ministries and administrations must take immediate steps to radically improve the quality of construction and installation work, improve the organization of construction production, and build up the capacities of the construction organizations.

Gosstroy (comrade R. Sakalauskas) must decisively eliminate the serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the committee's work and focus the efforts of planners primarily on the timely and good-quality preparation of planning-and-estimate documentation and the search for progressive decisions; and on this basis achieve reductions of 4-5 percent in estimate costs for construction.

#### IV. Social Development and Improving the People's Living Standard

Party social policy is a powerful means for accelerating the country's development, raising the labor and public activeness of the masses, shaping the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life. Constant concern for solving social questions of labor, everyday life and culture and satisfying people's interests and needs is regarded by the party as a law for the activity of all state and economic organs and public organizations.

In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for an extensive system of measures to consistently improve the national well-being; create more favorable conditions for the development of the individual and for highly productive labor; and strengthening the health and improving the leisure of Soviet people; and developing education, science, and culture. Important measures in this field will also be implemented in our Republic. During the 12th 5-Year Plan the average monthly wages for workers and employees will increase 11-13 percent, while pay for kolkhoz farmers will grow 16-18 percent. Much work must be done to improve labor norming, ensuring that it is linked closely with measures to improve the forms of labor and wages organization and the certification of work places. The State Committee for Labor (comrade B. Gaygalas) must

ensure strict control over the work done by ministries and administrations and associations, enterprises and organizations in this field.

The task has been set for the immediate future of providing preschool establishments for all who have need of them, both in the cities and the countryside. A start will be made on the construction of pioneer camps for our young children at a large complex on the Baltic littoral, in Montsishkes, and the Republic Palace of Pioneers and School-children and the Vilnius Sports Residential School will be commissioned; the material base for other residential schools and children's homes will be strengthened.

Work will continue on providing amenities in residential areas, the construction of housing in accordance with new plans with improved layouts for apartments will continue, and the process of resettling the inhabitants of farmsteads [khutory] in settlements with good facilities and amenities will also continue, as will the all-around expansion of housing construction in the countryside. By 1990 the living space available to the urban population will be about 16.4 square meters per inhabitant, while in rural localities this figure will be 22.8 square meters. The gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations that have housing must give the most serious attention to ensure that it is well maintained and improvements in its use and repair and also to eliminate the emergency housing inventory as quickly as possible.

In order to further improve the provision of potable water for the population the capacities of municipal water intakes will be increased approximately 18 percent, while installations for the biological treatment of sewage will be increased by a factor of 2.8. Another five cities in the Republic will be provided with natural gas and the provision of gas for kolkhozes and sovkhozes will continue.

Much must be done to improve environmental protection and ensure the rational utilization of natural resources, particularly in the matter of protecting the lower reaches of the Nyamunas River, the Kurshenay Bay, and other bodies of water in the Baltic basin. At the end of last year the republic was sharply criticized for its tardiness in solving this problem. Those most to blame are the Gosplan; the Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and administrations; and a number of associations and enterprises of all-union subordination; also the former and present Gosplan chairmen, Comrades A. Drobnis and B. Zaykauskas; the deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade Yu. Sheris, personally; and also the corresponding apparatus of the Council of Ministers; they have been remiss in persistently and purposefully resolving these questions. In the near future the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers will review these questions and outline specific measures for the comprehensive resolution of this problem during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time it is necessary to accelerate the resolution of questions concerned with protecting the atmosphere by introducing progressive, low-waste technological processes and new gas-scrubbing installations.

One task of priority importance is strengthen people's health and increase the duration of their active lives. Improving the quality of medical services and improving the work of all elements in the therapeutic establishments must be at the center of attention in public health organs and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. Here, it is essential to intensify the preventive aspect of work and take a significant step forward in providing universal dispensary facilities for the public. The further lowering of the infant mortality rate, providing care for mothers and babies, and eliminating the major shortcomings in dentistry and narcological [narkologicheskii] services demand special concern. Exactingness toward the sanitation services must be raised.

The party line of improving the quality of teaching and training for specialists will be consistently pursued. The Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, local party and soviet organs, and all teaching collectives must direct greater effort toward ensuring implementation of measures concerning the reform of the general education and vocational schools. Here, the main task is to create everywhere the proper conditions for completing the switch to education for children in schools from the age of 6 years and to ensure a sufficient number of work places for each secondary school graduate to be placed in one of the mass professions. The base enterprises must help in this important matter.

The system of vocational and technical education will be developed on an accelerated basis. By the end of the 5-year plan the enrollment of graduates with an incomplete general education into this system will have risen to about 40 percent of the total number. At the same time, it is necessary to take effective steps to extend training for skilled workers in integrated [skvoznoy] and construction occupations; and for drivers [voditeli], of whom a constant shortage is felt in the republic.

The task will be set of enhancing the role of socialist culture and the arts and the mass information media in shaping people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in satisfying their spiritual requirements more fully. To this end, it is intended substantially to strengthen the corresponding material base, and to commission at least 140 rayon and rural houses of culture, and also a number of other projects. At the same time, we must be more concerned with the maintaining existing premises at cultural and educational establishments and sports facilities in proper order and -- most important -- ensure that they are used more fully. We have particular complaints against the Ignalinskiy rayispolkom (chairman Comrade G. Ektis) and the Kelmeskiy (Comrade V. Yanushka), Shakyayskiy (Comrade G. Zaremba), Vilkavishskiy (Comrade A. Zhemaytaytis) and Vilniuskiy (Comrade B. Yechyus) rayispolkoms, which, despite repeated instructions, have failed to bring proper order to this matter. Deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers Comrade A. Chesnavichus must be much more principled and exacting in resolving these questions.

#### V. Persistently To Raise the Level of Control and Management

The country's accelerated socioeconomic development requires further improvement in the management system and managerial methods. In the draft of the Basic Guidelines provision is made for implementing important measures to comprehensively improve management and ensure the better utilization of the advantages and opportunities of the socialist planned system. During the 11th 5-Year Plan new management methods were worked out by means of conducting large-scale economic experiments. This year, about half of the industrial enterprises, producing more than three-fourths of output, are already operating under the new conditions and after 1987 all industrial associations and enterprises will be switched to these conditions. It is also intended to transfer other sectors of the economy to the new management conditions during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The leaders of ministries, administrations, associations and organizations must make full use of the economic levers and incentives introduced into life in order on this basis to achieve a considerable improvement in work efficiency and quality. The Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission must analyze more deeply the results of management under the new conditions and generalize the experience gained.

The draft of the Basic Guidelines contains provisions for enhancing the role and work efficiency of the main production wing -- the scientific-production and production

associations and enterprises. Along with the associations that are operating well, such as the Sigma, Vilnius Fuel Apparatus imeni 50-Letiye SSSR, and Kauno balday production associations, in terms of its technical and economic indicators, production at a number of associations in the furniture and wood processing and food industries and forestry is lagging behind the indicators for individual enterprises. This is associated mainly with an inadequate level of production concentration and centralization of the management function, the technology for preparing for production, specialization in auxiliary production, and detailed and technological specialization for enterprises within the production associations.

The ministries and administrations and the Gosplan must pay more attention to improving efficiency in the work of associations and setting up new, primarily scientific-production, associations and developing them within full-blown production-and-economic complexes.

It is also necessary to strengthen the main wing of management planning in every possible way. Gosplan must intensify long-term predictions and ensure that they are linked with long-term and current plans. In order to improve substantiation for plans and accelerate their compilation and development and evaluate different scenarios for development, it is essential to extend the use of automated systems for planning calculations. In general, the entire planning system must be targeted more on accelerating scientific and technical progress and production intensification in every possible way; a strict balance between requirements and resources, and ensuring the soundness and stability of plans and their rhythmic fulfillment both across the 5-year plan and on an annual basis, so that henceforth there will be no recurrences of the kind of situation that occurred in December of last year when; while fulfilling the annual plan, 89 enterprises failed to cope with fulfillment of the monthly plan for the sale of output, and 114 enterprises failed to cope with the plan for improving labor productivity. For December as a whole, these plans were also not fulfilled for the republic. Such cases are impermissible.

It is essential to improve the system of material-technical supply. Gossnab must significantly increase supplies of output under the terms of long-term economic ties and decisively strengthen delivery discipline and also improve in every possible way the work of the committee and the organizations subordinate to it in the matter of supplying the national economy with essential material-technical means. It must also enhance their role in ensuring the utilization of allocated funds. The Gossnab chairman, comrade Ya. Kiryushchenko, is obliged to significantly increase exactingness toward workers in the committee's apparatus and in the subordinate supply-and-marketing organizations, and make them more active and persistent in resolving the tasks facing them.

Successful resolution of the tasks set by the party requires greater effectiveness in socialist competition and focusing it on achieving high final work results, making full use of the human factor; and not simply improving but sharply restructuring the style of work in many ministries and administrations, the local Soviet ispolkoms and public organizations and persistently asserting the businesslike approach, creativity, and initiative in their activity. This also applies fully to the apparatus of the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan. It is essential to rid ourselves more quickly and more energetically of speechifying and the creation of paperwork, and of the officer-armchair style of work and eloquent speeches that are not underpinned by any specific organizational and political work; and to effect a change in the minds and attitudes of cadres from top to bottom, particularly in the economic sense. Less words, assurances, and promises. More concrete actions, practical results, responsibility, sense



of principle, smoothly organized work, attention to people, and personal modesty -- this is what the party demands from us.

Implementing the grandiose plans of the CPSU to accelerate the country's economic and social development requires from the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the laboring intelligentsia greater efforts and stepped-up, highly productive labor. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: "Now we especially need specific actions from each Soviet person, from each labor collective, from each party organization. The time has come for even more active deeds, and today this is paramount."

Under the leadership of the republic party organization the workers of Soviet Lithuania will apply all their efforts and creative energy to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor victories, successfully fulfill the majestic plans for the building of communism, and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our great socialist motherland.

## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Speech under rubric "19th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania": "Report by the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Lithuania: Speech by Commission Deputy Chairman Yu. K. Paugis (printed in abridged form)"]

[Text] Our congress is completing a campaign to hear reports and hold elections, a campaign that has been distinguished by the increased participation of Communist Party members, increased efficiency and demandingness, and intolerance of laxity and shortcomings. All of this inspires confidence that the struggle that has been begun by the party for the establishment of proper order, for the reinforcement of labor and state discipline, the reinforcement of economy measures, and the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism will be a successful one.

In submitting its report to this congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania (LiCP) for approval, the Auditing Commission deems it necessary to report that in its practical work it was guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the 18th LiCP Congress, the CPSU Rules, and the CPSU Instruction Manual governing the operation of the Auditing Commission. The commission's main attention was concentrated on monitoring the execution of the party budget and the state of the prompt payment of party dues by Communist Party members, the accounting and reporting on them, the thrifty and purposeful expenditure of the party's monetary means, and the analysis of the workers' letters, complaints, and statements arriving at LiCP and the editorial offices of newspapers, and on the rendering of assistance to the auditing commissions of the urban and rayon party organizations.

Two-thirds of the income of the republic's party organization is made up of membership dues. As a result of the purposeful work of the LiCP Central Committee, the party committees, and the primary party organizations, the state of affairs with the payment of dues to the republic's party organizations improved noticeably during the report period.

However, in the work of organizing the payment of dues, and the accounting and reporting on them, there have been serious shortcomings. We have not seen the end of the pernicious practice whereby certain Communist Party members, when

paying their dues, do not take into consideration various types of bonuses, payment for work performed while filling a second job, honorariums, grants in aid as a result of temporary disability, or pensions. These violations do not always receive the well-principled evaluation by party organizations that is required by the Party Rules.

A considerable total of underpayment of dues was established in 1985 at the Plungeskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Kretingskiy, and Kayshyadorskiy Rayon party organization and the Druskininkay city party organization.

The underpayments of party dues indicate first of all the low discipline in the midst of a certain part of the Communist Party members, and the lack of proper monitoring of their fulfillment of the requirements stated in the Rules. Frequently this occurs simply because of the fact that the Communist Party members have an insufficient knowledge of the established procedure for the payment of dues. As a result, the party organizations should pay special attention to the carrying out of regular individual work with each party member and candidate member concerning the inadmissibility of such occurrences.

There have been instances when individual party members have been tardy in paying their dues. In certain party organizations members who have had an indebtedness of three or more months in the paying of dues are allowed to pay them without any preliminary discussion at a party meeting. Sometimes the secretaries of primary party organizations pay the dues themselves for the undisciplined party members and fail to mention those members in their reports as being in arrears. In this regard the situation has been unfavorable in the Prenayskiy and Mazheykskiy Rayon party organizations and Panevezhis city organization, where a considerable number of members have been late in paying their dues.

Certain primary party organizations have been failing to observe the time limits for depositing dues in savings banks, and have been submitting their reports late to the party committees.

During the report period, four instances were established when dues were misappropriated by the secretaries or deputy secretaries of primary party organizations. Those individuals have been removed from the party ranks and the misappropriated money has been repaid.

The auditing commissions of Leninskiy and Sovetskiy Rayon party organizations in Vilnius, and the Ionavskiy, Plungeskiy, and Ukmergskiy Rayon party organizations have been paying insufficient attention to improving the quality of the monitoring and inspection work, to instructing the party activists, and to rendering methodological and practical assistance to the secretaries of primary and shop party organizations with regard to questions of the payment of dues, and the accounting and reporting on them. Inspections of the correction of the payment of dues there were frequently carried out superficially, those inspections failed to encompass all the members, and failed to reveal any shortcomings or crude violations of the requirements

stated in the Instruction Guide issued by the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Party Dues of CPSU Members and Candidate Members."

The Organizational Party Work Department, Administration of Affairs of the LiCP Central Committee, the city and rayon party committees, and the auditing commissions of the city and rayon party organizations in the future must establish the proper supervision to assure the strict observance of the procedure for the acceptance of dues and the accounting and reporting on them, and must devote constant attention to that work sector.

A second source of the party budget is the collection of deductions from the profit of the Publishing House of the LiCP Communist Party. Those deductions make up one-third of the income of the republic's party organizations.

During the report period the LiCP Central Committee took steps to improve the work of the publishing house. The management has been reinforced.

At the same time, in the work of the Publishing House of LiCP Central Committee there have been a number of shortcomings. The quality of the output being printed is not at the proper level. In 1985, 26 workers were absent for 93 days. The personnel turnover rate is 13.6 percent. One continues to sense a shortage of highly skilled workers, and there are still instances of equipment idle time because of organizational reasons.

The management and social organizations at the publishing house must apply all their efforts to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to complete the construction of a newspaper complex, remodel the production areas and the editorial office of the magazines, to achieve the promptest assimilation of the photo typesetting and other printing equipment, and must carry out measures to achieve the economic expenditure of energy resources and to reduce the above-norm reserves of working capital for which norms are established.

The LiCP Central Committee constantly shows a large amount of concern for the needs of the party agencies and party institutions.

During the five-year plan we have seen the construction of administrative buildings for the LiCP Central Committee, the Druskininkay city party committee, and facilities for the archives of the Institute of Party History, and the carrying out of the remodeling and expansion of the Skuodasskiy Rayon party committee building. Construction is under way for a new republic House of Political Enlightenment and a motor pool for LiCP Central Committee.

Considerable funds are being expended from the party budget to train and retrain party cadres.

It must be noted at the Administration of Affairs of LiCP Central Committee, the party's city and rayon committees, and the party organizations, for the most part, have been correctly managing their affairs and have been expending funds economically and efficiently. At the same time, certain party committees have overexpended their appropriations for individual items on the estimate.



The Administration of Affairs of LiCP Central Committee, the city and rayon party committees, and party institutions must take the necessary steps to assure the more economical and more efficient use of fuel-and-energy and other material resources with a consideration of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, and must use the allocated funds in strict conformity with the approved estimates of expenditures, while observing financial and budgetary discipline.

The LiCP Central Committee assures that the party's city and rayon committees direct constant attention to increasing the vigilance of the CPSU members and candidate members for the integrity of party documents. It must be noted that a considerable number of party documents are lost because of the fact that they are kept carelessly. There have been instances when party documents have been lost because of the use of alcoholic beverages. Party members who have lost their party documents under such circumstances must be evicted from the party.

The inspections that are held annually by the Auditing Commission make it possible to conclude that, guided by the fundamental principles of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Buro, Secretariat, and departments of the LiCP Central Committee have done a considerable amount of organizing work and have raised the level of the work with letters.

In 1983, at a plenum of the LiCP Central Committee, the participants listened to a report on the rate of fulfillment of the decree of the 16th (1980) plenum of that questions, and after the 18th Congress, at sessions of the Buro and Secretariat, there was a consideration of 125 questions that were linked with the results of checking individual letters, the resolution of social and everyday problems that were raised by the workers, and the final data concerning the work with letters in the republic as a whole. There has been an increase in the coordinating role of the general and other departments of the Central Committee in increasing the activity rate of the Soviet, social, and economic agencies, and the mass information media, in intensifying the monitoring of the observance of the party requirements when considering the letters sent in by workers in the outlying areas. During the report period workers at the Central Committee carried out 80 inspections of the work with letters at the party's city and rayon committees, 587 in primary party organizations, and 128 in Soviet agencies, and, on the average, there was a doubling of the inspection of the work performed by each ministry and department. In all the party's city and rayon committees, the questions of this work were discussed at plenums, and conferences on scientific practice were conducted in many cities and rayons.

The LiCP Central Committee, its departments, and the party's committees have begun to show more concern for improving the forms of communicating with the masses, and for completely studying the causes of the workers' justified complaints. Forms that have proved their worth are the single political days, open-letter days, meetings between administrators and workers at the place where they work, village assemblies, and reports to the workers about the work with letters.

The constant attention to the questions raised by the workers in their letters

and to the publicity about party and political work has had a noticeable effect upon raising the level of the workers' social participation. During the report period the LiCP Central Committee received 3,714 more letters than during the preceding period. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the share of repeat letters has decreased from 11 to 9 percent.

As has been shown by analysis, in the written communications sent to the LiCP Central Committee many letter-writers deal with problems of housing and everyday life, and questions pertaining to the operation of the municipal economy. It must be noted that the work of improving the workers' housing and everyday living conditions was the object of the republic's party, Soviet, and economic agencies. During the report period the LiCP Central Committee repeatedly considered questions of the construction and distribution of housing space, the elimination of housing that is in an emergency state, and the improvement of municipal services, and that contributed to a certain improvement in the resolution of the workers' social and everyday demands.

However, checks of individual letters showed that we have not yet seen an end to incidents of the incorrect accounting and distribution of housing space, or malfeasance in such instances. Incidents such as this occurred, in particular, in the system of the former Litmezhkolkhostroy, at the lead enterprise of the Litbumprom Production Association, at the Vilnyusstroy Construction Trust, and in a number of other organizations.

The basic reason for the majority of letters dealing with questions of the municipal management is the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plans for capital repair or the demolition of housing that is in an emergency state, and in individual letters the writers gave a thorough report concerning red-tape methods during the carrying out of current repair on apartment buildings, the elimination of interruptions in water supply, heating, and the eliminating of the consequences of emergency situations involving the plumbing and water-supply system. There is need for considerable improvement in the work of the municipal services in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Vilnyussiy, Kedaynskiy, Trakayskiy, and other rayons.

The second largest group of letters consists of complaints and critical warnings concerning the unworthy conduct of workers, their malfeasance, and the violation of CPSU Rules. A large number of warnings and complaints are received by the residents of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, and Kapsukas, and Telshyayskiy, Raseynski, Yurbarkski, and certain other rayons. During the report period, during the checking of more than 3500 letters of this kind, partial or complete confirmation was made of the incidents that had been discussed in every other such letter. As a result of their having committed various violations of Soviet legislation and the norms of Communist morality, or the CPSU Rules, more than 1200 officials were brought to party, disciplinary, and administrative responsibility after checks on the complaints, and some of those officials were relieved and brought to criminal responsibility.

As has been attested to by a study of the situation, there are shortcomings in the work with letters in certain departments of the LiCP Central Committee. For example, the Central Committee workers continue to resend a large number

of letters for checking to other organizations, without monitoring the results of the checks, and only approximately 30 percent of the letters are answered personally by workers in the apparatus. This has been leading to the appearance of repeat letters, and has forced the workers to get in touch with higher administrative levels. The insufficient demandingness on the part of the departments and the party committees to the administrators of the appropriate organizations for resolving the questions raised by the workers is also attested to by the fact that more than 13,000 letters were received by the Central Committee from citizens who have previously asked the administrators of local agencies to answer those questions. But, apparently, they had been unable to receive any convincing explanations there, so they encountered the intention not to resolve their questions. Thus, in January 1985 alone, during the checking of 5000 letters of this kind, every fourth letter was resolved in favor of the person writing it. Moreover, the administrators who were forced to make those decisions were not those administrators who had originally declined to do so or who had not looked deeply into the heart of the matter, dealing with the situations superficially and bureaucratically. Violations such as this occur especially often when resolving labor disputes, when reacting to warnings about incidents of mismanagement, squandering, drunkenness, and malfeasance. Thus, in the past letters used to arrive frequently from Kolkhoz imeni Chernyshevskiy, Kapsukskiy Rayon. After a check that was carried out by the Central Committee, a large number of incidents of mismanagement and malfeasance were discovered, resulting in the removal of kolkhoz chairman A. Kazhemekas, accountant A. Senkuvane, chief economist A. Totoraytene, and energy specialist K. Totoraytis from the positions that they occupied. Criminal charges were brought against A. Kazhemekas and K. Totoraytis. The frequent criticism, warnings sent in by the workers served as the reason for making decisions to remove a number of workers in other branches from the positions that they occupied, or to punish them. As a result of malfeasance, the director of the Association of Public-Nutrition Enterprises, of the Shilutskiy Rayon, Minister of Consumer Cooperatives, R. Norvilas, and a number of other administrators of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and removed from the positions that they occupied.

The questions raised in the citizens' letters also attest to the fact that certain rayon party committees, particularly the Akmyanskiy, Vilnyanskiy, Zarasayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Radvilishnyskiy, Pakruoyskiy, and a number of other rayon committees, still exert an insufficient influence upon the parties and the work with letters in Soviet, economic, and social organizations. Indeed, it is still a low level of demandingness toward individual administrators of these collectives for work with people and for the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collectives, and the time-tested, varied forms of communicating with the masses are not being employed actively or consistently everywhere.

The CPSU Central Committee has raised for the party workers, administrators, and all the Communist Party members a fundamentally important principle: in order to make demands on others, the party administrators and Communist Party members are obliged first of all to serve as personal examples themselves of genuine Communist morality, to prove by their deeds their devotion to the party's ideas, to be honest to the party everywhere and in all circumstances.

serve as a model of modesty, to rid themselves of anything that is capable to even the slightest degree of compromising them, to refuse to act as the protector of anyone, including their friends and relatives, and to put up decisive opposition to people's taking a consumer attitude toward life.

Comrades! In concluding this report of the LiCP Auditing Commission, I must say that the commission has not always used all the capabilities for achieving high effectiveness in its work. The economic activity of the party institutions has not been sufficiently monitored, and complete assistance has not been rendered in the activity of the auditing commissions of the city and rayon party organizations.

Seven hundred Communist Party members have been elected as members of the auditing commissions of city and rayon party organizations. Of them, 370 were elected for the first time. The newly elected LiCP Auditing Commission and the party's city and rayon committees must take steps to create the conditions for the successful work of the auditing commissions in the outlying areas. We must carry out our job in such a way that the work of the auditing commissions contributes to the further organizational reinforcement of the party ranks, to the development of the active participation and initiative of the Communist Party members, and to the increasing of their responsibility for the job that has been entrusted to them.



## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Speech: "Report by Chairman of the Credentials Commission, V.A. Berezov"]

[Text] Comrades! Our party's strategic course, which was completely developed by the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and which is aimed at the decisive acceleration of our country's social and economic development, has assigned a precise working rhythm and has defined qualitatively new approaches to the resolution of the tasks that are confronting our society.

The major measures that have been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the accelerated transition of the economy to the intensive path of development on the basis of the maximum introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, for the improvement of the economic mechanism and administration, for the further introduction of proper order, the reinforcement of discipline and organizational spirit, the raising of the level of responsibility borne by the cadres, and the improvement of the moral climate clearly confirm the watershed nature of the present stage in the life and activity of the party and of all Soviet citizens.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR government are striving energetically and decisively to achieve a major turning point toward improvement on the international scene as well.

The exceptionally lively, self-interested, and businesslike discussion of the draft versions of the very important political documents which will be accepted by the 27th CPSU Congress -- the new edition of the Party Program, the changes to the Rules, the Basic Directions for the Country's Development in the 12th Five-Year Plan and Until the Year 2000 -- as well as the mighty wave of political meetings and demonstrations in support of the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, and the broadly extended socialist competition for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, all constitute a tremendous mobilizing factor and brilliant indicator of the readiness of the Communist Party members and all the workers to devote all their efforts to the carrying out of the course that has been worked out by the party.

Our congress completes the campaign to hear reports and hold elections in the Communist Party of Lithuania. One can remark with complete conviction and

satisfaction that this campaign, more than any previous one, has been distinguished by a high rate of participation by the Communist Party members, their realistic approach to the evaluation of what has been achieved, and by the sharp and demanding criticism of the existing shortcomings in the work of the party organizations. The party meetings to hear reports and hold elections, and the city and rayon party conferences, were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The problems that were in the center of attention were those of assuring the further intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the improvement of the quality of output, and the carrying out of the Food Program and the Energy Program, the questions of the further increase in the human factor, the raising of the standard of living, and the improvement of people's working and everyday living conditions. The reports and elections showed that the party committees and the primary party organizations engaged actively in the reorganization of the forms and methods of party work, and in the improvement of its style. At meetings and conferences, our republic's Communist Party members unanimously supported the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, and expressed their firm resolve to work actively and persistently to implement it.

This convincingly attests to the fact that LiCP has arrived at its 19th Congress even stronger organizationally, ideologically more mature, more closely consolidated around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. During the past five years our party has increased by more than 26,000 persons and currently unites in its ranks 197,274 CPSU members and candidate members. In people's striving to link their fate with Lenin's party one sees the most graphic manifestation of the party's very high authority and its indissoluble ties with the masses.

The party organizations have become even stronger. There has been an increase in their combativeness, and there has been an increase of more than 1600, or 20.5 percent, in the number of low-level party links -- shop party organizations and party groups.

More than 48,000 Communist Party members have been elected as members of administrative party agencies. This is 5000 more than on the eve of the previous congress. There has also been an improvement in the qualitative makeup of the elected party activists. Those activists now include more workers and kolkhoz members, representatives of the leading occupations, women, and youth, and the educational level of the activists has risen. There has been an increase in the number of Communist Party members who have been elected to manage social organizations.

The amendments to the Party Rules which are being proposed by the CPSU Central Committee require us to continue to work even more persistently to increase the authority, the name, and the importance of the party member, and his role as a political fighter and the organizer of the masses.

Our republic's Communists have elected as delegates to our party forum 947 of their best representatives. For valid reasons, two delegates are absent at this congress. As a result of the verification of the delegates' powers, the

Credentials Commission has established that all the delegates were elected in complete conformity with the CPSU Rules by closed (secret) vote, in accordance with the presentative standard established by LiCP Central Committee -- one delegate for every 210 party members.

The CPSU is constantly concerned about assuring the active participation of broad masses of party members in the work of the party agencies, and the involvement of newer and newer groups of party members in the preparation of the party's most important decisions and in the decision-making process. Therefore, 605 delegates, or 63.9 percent, have been elected to LiCP congress for the first time.

The Credentials Commission has recognized the powers of all the delegates to be valid.

The largest delegations from the party organizations in our republic's cities are those from: Vilnius, 197 delegates; Kaunas, 111 delegates; Klaypeda, 68 delegates; Shyauliyay, 37; and Panavezhis, 29 delegates. The Alitus and Kapsukas city party organizations are represented, respectively by 20 and 21 delegates; and the Ionava and Kedaynyay rural party organizations, by 17 delegates each.

The delegates to the congress represent the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the national intellectual class, all segments of the republic's population, and all spheres of activity. This serves as a brilliant confirmation of the conclusion that is recorded in the draft version of the new edition of the CPSU Program, to the effect that the Communist Party, while remaining, on the basis of its class essence and ideology, the party of the working class, has become the party of the entire nation.

At the 19th LiCP Congress, 324 delegates represent Communists who work in industry, construction, and at enterprises of transport and communication. Of them, 78.4 percent are representatives of the glorious working class. Many of them work in the branches that determine scientific-technical progress -- machine-building, chemistry, and power engineering -- thus personifying industrial Soviet Lithuania. They all have made an important contribution to the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the republic's plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan. All the worker delegates have completed their personal five-year assignments ahead of schedule and are marching in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for the intensification of production and the acceleration of the social and economic development of society.

An object of special concern for the republic's party organization is the agrarian sector of the economy, which currently employs almost one-fourth of the membership of the LiCP. One hundred and seventy-three workers in agriculture were elected to the congress, including 116 kolkhoz members and 45 workers at sovkhoses and state farms. For the most part they are representatives of the leading agricultural occupations -- vegetable husbandrymen, animal husbandrymen, and mechanizers -- those who make the basic contribution to increasing the production of the output on the fields and at the animal farms.

USSR orders and medals have been awarded to 80.5 percent of the delegates to the congress. Two delegates are Lenin Prize winners, and 65 are State Prize and Republic Prize winners.

At the present stage in the changeover of the economy to the intensive path of development, a special role belongs to economic managers. Among the delegates to the congress, there are 100 managers of industrial enterprises, construction and transportation organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. All of them are distinguished by a large amount of organizing talent, a strong amalgamation of knowledge and practical experience, a sense of what is new, and the ability to consolidate and mobilize people.

The number of specialists in the national economy, and workers at scientific-research and planning-and-designing organizations is greater than at the preceding congress. They include six academicians, 16 doctors of sciences, and 35 candidates of sciences.

The delegates who represent at the congress the Communist Party members working in public education and public health are true experts in their field and active participants in society.

The delegates to our congress include writers and poets, artists and performers who are known to the entire country and who have been awarded high honorary titles, which fact convincingly attests to the true flourishing of our culture, which is national in form and socialist in content.

A decisive factor in all our successes and achievements is the constantly growing managerial role of the party. This makes special requirements on the party cadres. The absolute majority of them are working skillfully and energetically to implement in practice the party policy, to carry out active organizing and indoctrinational work among Communist Party members and all the workers, and enjoy well-deserved trust and authority among them. Evidence of this is provided by the election of 115 party workers as delegates to the 19th LiCP Congress. They include 64 secretaries of party city and rayon committees, and 27 relieved secretaries of primary party organizations. In addition, approximately 200 delegates to the congress are party group organizers, secretaries of shop and primary party organizations, and members of party committees and party buros, and the party's city and rayon committees.

The new edition of the CPSU Program defines the paths for the further improvement of socialist democracy. An important role in this matter is assigned to the Soviets of People's Deputies, to the trade union, and to the Komsomol. They are represented at our congress by 106 delegates.

The delegates to the congress include 17 deputies to the country's highest agency of authority, 181 deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet, and 334 deputies to local Soviets.

The peaceful life and labor of our nation are reliably protected by the fighting men in the Soviet Armed Forces. The republic's party organization



has always paid, and continues to pay, constant attention to the reinforcement of the ties that the party and Komsomol organizations and the labor and educational collectives have with military units, ships, and border posts. A confirmation of the inseparable bond between the army and the nation is the election of a large detachment of Communist servicemen as delegates to the 19th LiCP Congress. Army Communists today, as they did during the years of difficult wartime tribulations, cement the ranks of the army and navy, serving as a personal example of valor and military training, and work constantly to improve the skills and political training of the personnel. Their military labor has been recognized by high combat awards, including those for the impeccable fulfillment of their military international duty.

Recognition of their large contribution to the republic's achievements, and a consequence of the steadily growing labor and social participation, is the broad representative at our congress of women, 278 of whom have been elected as delegates. This constitutes 29.4 percent. We see in the auditorium today the best female workers in industry and industry, the best teachers and doctors, workers in science and culture, and managers of economic, party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations. Today there is practically no sphere of activity in which our glorious women are not displaying their exceptional capabilities and talents, their industriousness and everyday labor heroism.

Eloquent testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the inviolable brotherly friendship among the peoples of our country is the multinational makeup of the delegates to the 19th LiCP Congress. The participants in its work include representatives of 12 nationalities, including 682 Lithuanians, 163 Russians, 41 Poles, and 61 representatives of other nationalities.

The makeup of the delegates graphically confirms the succession and unity of the party's generations. Delegates 30 years of age or less constitute 4.9 percent; from 31 to 40 years, 28.7 percent; 41 to 50 years, 35.3 percent; 51 to 60 years, 27.9 percent; and older than 60 years, 3.2 percent.

The persons elected as delegates to the congress include 12 Communist Party members who linked their fate with the Bolshevik Party during the stern years of the underground struggle against the bourgeois dictatorship and on the fronts of combat engagements for the Soviet authority. Seven hundred and ten delegates have party longevity of from 15 to 40 years, and 225 delegates entered the CPSU during the past ten years.

The delegates include 37 veterans of the Great Patriotic War and participants in the partisan movement.

It is gratifying to note that 97 percent of the delegates have higher, incomplete higher, or secondary education.

The makeup of the delegates to our congress convincingly attests to the noticeable positive changes that have occurred in the republic's party organization after the 18th LiCP Congress. A large amount of work has been done to improve the party management of economic and cultural construction, to

improve ideological and indoctrinational activity, to increase the guiding role of the Communist Party and its authority in society, and to reinforce the ties with the masses.

The 19th LiCP Congress will define qualitatively new, inspiring goals for the development of our republic in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

There is no doubt that the delegates to our congress, like the rest of the Communist Party members, and all the workers in Soviet Lithuania, as they march forward to the 27th CPSU Congress, will multiply their efforts to assure the worthy meeting of that congress. Nor is there any doubt that they will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to carry out the party's course that is aimed at the acceleration of socioeconomic development, sparing no efforts for the successful implementation of the historic decisions that will be made by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM041011 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee elected by the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January 1986 in Vilnius. It discussed organizational issues.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus was elected first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade N.K. Dybenko was elected second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades V.S. Astrauskas, A.-M.K. Brazauskas, and L.K. Shepetis were elected secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.-M.K. Brazauskas, N.K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchauskas, Yu.Yu. Petkyavichyus, V.V. Sakalauskas, R.-B.I. Songayla, A.A. Ferensas. L.K. Shepetis, and P.P. Shileykis were elected members of the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades V.A. Berezov and P.V. Ignotas were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of the following comrades as Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs:

V.A. Berezov--Party Organizational Work Department;

Yu.Yu. Kuolelis--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

S.Yu. Imbrasas--Science and Education Institutions Department;

S.V. Renchis--Culture Department;

L.K. Maksimovas--Industry Department;

I.I. Izvekov--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

A.A. Dauksha--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

P.I. Gabrenas--Transport and Communications Department;

V.Yu. Simishkis--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

N.V. Raguotis--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

V.P. Yankauskas--Economic Department;

S.P. Apanavichyus--Administrative Organs Department;

M.I. Sadovskiy--Foreign Relations Department;

L.A. Bartoshevichyus--General Department.

Comrade I.V. Lukauskas was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade B.M. Alyukonis was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The appointments of editors of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's press organs were confirmed.

Comrade A.M. Virshulis was confirmed as chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; Comrade A.K. Laurinchyukas as editor of the newspaper TIESA; Comrade V.K. Yemelyanov as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA; Comrade S.V. Yakutis as editor of the newspaper CZERWONY SZTANDAR; Comrade Yu.Yu. Karosas as editor of the newspaper VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS.



## MOLDAVIAN SSR

### GROSSU REPORT

WA061530 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 pp 2-6

[Report by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at 16th Moldavian CP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies!

The 189,000-strong detachment of Moldavian communists has delegated its representatives to the 16th republic Communist Party congress in order to sum up the past 5-year period and determine the tasks for the future.

Our congress has gotten down to work. It is being held at a splendid time. The entire Soviet people are approaching with tremendous political and labor uplift the 27th CPSU Congress, which will reveal new vistas of an improvement of socialism and the Soviet society's progressive advance along the path of creation and progress.

The past years have been packed with large-scale events in the life of the party and the people. The working masses of our country and all progressive mankind solemnly commemorated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the world's first socialist state -- the USSR -- the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Lenin Communist Party, the 40th anniversary of the glorious victory of the motherland of October in the Great Patriotic War and other historic dates.

A special place among the most important events of the period between the congresses is occupied by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, which proclaimed a policy of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the achievement on this basis of a new qualitative state of our society.

Having put forward topical tasks for the accomplishment of changes of historic scale dictated by practice, the party drew up and submitted for discussion by the communists and all Soviet people drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines of the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000 and also of the CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes.

Approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, these party documents have a precise political thrust and contain a clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the leading trends of the country's domestic and international development. They deal with our program goals, the central questions of the party's general line, its economic strategy and the forms and methods of work in the masses at the current stage.

Like all Soviet people, the communists and working people of Moldavia perceived the party documents submitted for general discussion with profound interest and approval, regarding them as striking evidence of the power of theoretical thought of the party and its Leninist Central Committee and their ability to penetrate the most deep-lying processes of the Soviet society's development.

A high scientific and ideological-political level, continuity and realism and a creative approach to the formulation and solution of urgent problems distinguish the draft new version of the CPSU Program -- a program of the plan-oriented and comprehensive improvement of socialism and the Soviet society's continued advance toward communism based on an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The third CPSU Program has not changed in its fundamental propositions, its main theoretical and political propositions have been preserved. At the same time, however, the formulations which have not stood the test of time have been critically reinterpreted. This, as Lenin observed, is "an entirely legitimate and necessary thing in any living party."

The draft new version of the program determines the aims and tasks of the CPSU and the working people in all spheres of social life. In the economic sphere the party outlines a transition to an economy of the highest organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed productive forces, mature socialist production relations and a well-oiled economic mechanism.

The party regards social policy as a powerful means of acceleration of the country's economic development and the raising of the living and social-political awareness of the masses and as an important factor of the political stability of society, the molding of the new man and the establishment of the socialist way of life.

In the political sphere the party outlines a further improvement of Soviet democracy and the increasingly full realization of the people's socialist self-government based on the daily, active and effective participation of the working people, collective and organizations in the solution of questions of state and social life.

In the ideological sphere the draft new version of the program provides for constant concern for the shaping of a scientific world outlook in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, education by truthful words and actual deeds and for the working people's constantly expanding participation in the solution of economic and social questions. "Only through a well-conceived economic strategy, strong social policy and successful ideological-educational work in their inseparable unity," declares the CPSU, "can we stimulate the human factor, without which none of the advanced tasks can be accomplished."

The draft new version of the CPSU Program demonstrates to the whole world the breadth of the Lenin party's approach to international affairs. It essentially represents in general terms the Soviet concept of the establishment of peace, social progress and the peoples' national liberation. "The CPSU program from the 1960," the draft records, "can, however, present the threat to peace created by the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, a world war is not a fatal inevitability. War can be prevented and mutual cooperation and cooperation. This is the historic mission of socialism and all our people's progressive, peace-loving forces."

The Soviet Union's course toward the preservation of peace was reaffirmed once at the meeting of Soviet P.S. leadership, present secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

with the U.S. President in Geneva and in his recent statement on the decisive new policies being pursued by our country currently in defense of peace and a recuperation of the entire international atmosphere.

All the foreign policy initiatives implemented recently by the CPSU Central Committee are perceived by the USSR's working people with ardent approval and gratitude. They see in them an expression of the flesh and spirit of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy aimed at the establishment of peace, freedom and humanism in the world and at ensuring a further improvement in the life of the Soviet people.

The scope, depth, and complexity of the tasks being tackled both in domestic and in international policy make new high demands on the standard of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work. Considering this, the Central Committee submitted for the party's examination the draft of the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes. Their fundamental import consists of a further broadening of intraparty democracy, development of the initiative and assertiveness of the communists and all party organizations and their increased responsibility for the solution of common's concerns.

The proposed changes are intended to serve to enhance the authority, title, and significance of party member. They will contribute to the organizational consolidation of the CPSU and the enhancement of its leading role.

Adhering to Lenin's traditions, the party is concerning itself with heightened attention with the unity of its political line and economic strategy and the inseparable connection of progressive ideas with actual deeds. And it may be said with complete justification today that the propositions of the CPSU Program have been materialized and translated into the language of specific targets in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000. This document, which evaluates the experience of past years and reveals the ways of effecting an abrupt change toward the intensification of production based on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress in every possible way, notes that our country has in a historically short time risen from appallingly backwardness to the pinnacles of social progress and scored outstanding successes in all walks of life. Soviet society has entered the stage of developed socialism.

A higher new step forward in an upsurge in Soviet people's well-being and the development of all sectors of the country's economy has been taken in the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. National income has risen 17 percent compared with 1980. Ninety percent of the increase in national income was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. Over 1,000 new modern industrial enterprises were commissioned. The increase in the industrial product constituted 20 percent. The food supply program is being fulfilled, and nuclear power engineering is developing at an accelerated pace. The Soviet Union, which had earlier held first place in the world in oil production, reached this position in gas production also in the last 10-year plan.

The party's agrarian policy was implemented unswervingly, and the State Food Program was realized satisfactorily. The production and purchases of the main types of agricultural products increased. The average annual gross agricultural product increased 6 percent.

The people's material and cultural living standard rose on the basis of the uplift of the economy and the increased efficiency. Real income per capita increased 11 percent.

The public's need for many goods and services was satisfied more fully. Consumption of the most valuable products for our diet increased. The housing problem is being solved consistently. Medical services and public recreation conditions improved. Significant environmental conservation measures were implemented.

If the same pace, and the party speaks of this as plainly as can be, the rate of development of the country's national economy slowed and the intensification of production, the reorganization of its structure and methods of operation and management are justified inadequately. New technology and techniques were assimilated in production at an inadequate rate. There are difficulties in providing the population with individual food commodities. However, as a whole, the results of the past 15-year period testify that our country has since the 26th CPSU Congress advanced in all directions of economic and social development.

We are now entering a new important historical period on the path of the improvement of socialism and the building of communism. The highest purpose of the party's economic strategy for the 11th 5-year Plan and the forthcoming 15-year period was and remains an unwavering upsurge of the people's material and cultural life standards.

To reach this aim it will be necessary to raise the production forces and production objectives to a qualitatively new level, fundamentally reorganize scientific-technical research and create powerful production capability. It is envisioned almost doubling national income by the year 2000. Social labor productivity is to increase by a factor of 2.5-3.0. The volume of resources channeled into satisfaction of people's requirements will double.

There is no doubt that the frontiers charted by the party will be reached. The strategic targets of socialism will be revealed even more fully and our Soviet Motherland will be even richer and mightier as a result.

14. Key Directions of the Moldavian Communist Party's Activity to Realize the Plans and Objectives of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Main Results of the 5-Year Plan

Throughout the main and decisive sector of the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party's Central Committee and the entire republican party organization in the period under review was practical realization of the latter formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic and social development.

Guided by the decisions of the party congress and the Central Committee plenums, the Moldavian Central Committee began on the Moldavian CP Central Committee reports and other documentary documents and fulfilling the decisions of the 15th Moldavian Communist Party Congress, the Central Committee and the republican party organization consolidated and actively implemented measures that contributed to the increased efficiency of the country's productive-potential, the accelerated intensification of social production, an increase in the quantitative and an improvement in the quality of production and the solution of social problems.

There was a continuation in the past years of the consistent accomplishment of the 15th CPSU Congress tasks in the sphere of industry — the improvement of the structure and the functioning of the productive forces, an increase in the relative efficiency of the nation's industry in total industrial construction and the further development of nonferrous industry and other sectors connected with providing the people with food products and consumer goods — and work was performed on the creation of





of the republic Ministry of Rural Construction, the Bendery "Moldavskabel" Plant, the Balkhoz imeni Michurin in Shidlovskiy, and the "Malaeshtskiy" Sovkhoz of Orlovskiy rayon and a number of other enterprises and farms.

The party and government valued highly the labor valor of the foremost collectives and production innovators. For the courage and staunchness displayed by the working people in the Great Patriotic War and for the successes scored in economic and cultural building the cities of Kishinev and Chisnol were awarded the Order of the Patriotic War First Class. The Order of Friendship of the Peoples was conferred on Kishinev for victory in all-union socialist competition in the 11th 5-Year Plan CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, ASUCD and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners were conferred on 13 cities and rayons and 112 labor collectives, and 6,600 production pace-setters were awarded USSR orders and medals.

The few adduced summary indicators of the 11th 5-Year Plan testify that as a result of the work done in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Moldavian Communist Party congresses and the increased consciousness and assertiveness of the communists and all working people and thanks to the tremendous fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the Moldavian MSSR's development our republic reached new frontiers in economic and social development and a rise in the people's material and cultural living standard.

At the same time it has to be said today with all due self-criticism that the Central Committee and the rayons and raykoms and the republican party and government authorities failed to secure realization of the growth plan in full. The republic failed to fulfill the plans for industrial growth rate, the production and sale of the state of many types of agricultural product, the commissioning of fixed assets, the transportation of freight and passengers by general-use motor transport, for retail commodity turnover and for consumer services.

There are, of course, objective reasons for this slow, but it is not these that should be dealt with today but the shortcomings that were allowed to occur in the functioning of the sectors, enterprises and farms, in managerial activity and in party and government work, which had a negative influence on the results of the economy's economic and social development.

One main reason for the slowing of the rate of development of a number of spheres of the republic's economy was the fact that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the rayons and raykoms paid insufficient attention to an all-around analysis of the processes occurring in the economy and a comprehensive solution of the questions of the increased efficiency of social production, did not always have close contacts with ministries, state committees, and departments, organizations and institutions and at times held the personnel insufficiently responsible for a failure to observe performance discipline and the standards of party orders. The party committees did not fully reorganize themselves in their practical activity in the light of the directions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1959 decision. The other Central Committee decree on the Moldavian CP Central Committee report and other recent party documents and failed to arrive for the fullest possible realization of the guidelines of party leadership of all areas of economic and cultural building.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its departments did not fully reinforce the rayons and raykoms insufficient help in practically increasing and improving their work style with regard for the tasks mentioned above. The party and government

disappear from the field of vision of the management of part rayon enterprises. It is the case, for example, in the activities of the rayon enterprise "Krasnoye Znamya" (the secretary). This rayon is lacking in stringency and exactness in work by the personnel. The forms of supervision which it employs have proved ineffective, and the decisions which are adopted are not underpinned by a constant struggle for their fulfillment. Consequently, the plans of the 11th 5-year period for the intensification of capital investments were disrupted, and there was a shortfall in the output of the state of over 15,000 tons of grain, 8,500 tons of meat, 1,000 tons of milk and many other products.

There were serious shortcomings in the work of ministries and departments of the republic. A truly party, professional level is scarcely reflected in their activity; extremely slowly, and a formalistic-bureaucratic approach to the solution of economic questions has not been fully eradicated. The leading trends of state or, more precisely, administration are manifestly underestimating the possibilities of scientific and technical progress in an intensification of production and permitting, via fluctuations in structural and investment policy and planning and management. In the past 5-year plan capital investments were often channeled predominantly into new construction, while operating enterprises were not retooled for a long time. Over 7 percent of new introduced production capacity was not installed within the prescribed time. Full use was not made of available forces, and possibilities for strengthening discipline and order on the job, improving production organization and continuing to progress in forms of the stimulation of labor.

These and other shortcomings in management and party leadership of the economy were subjected to high-minded criticism at central committee plenums, party activist meetings, central committee secretariat and bureau sessions and meetings with the leaders of cities and raions and ministries and departments. The central committee endeavored to learn lessons from the oversights and shortcomings, reacted keenly to instances of personnel indiscipline and commercial laxity, strengthened sectors with more enterprising, creative workers, took measures, and outlined and implemented measures to overcome the lagging. \*

It is essential that the newly elected central committee, the rorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries, city committees and departments and enterprise and organization leaders thoroughly analyze the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan, uncover and commission potential for further acceleration of the intensification of the national economy and its increased efficiency and ensure the proper conditions for the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan quotas.

## II. Problems and tasks of the republic's further economic and social development

Comrade Delegates! We have been living and working for 3 weeks now according to the calendar of the new 12th 5-Year Plan, which is destined to be a crucial stage in the realization of the party's long-term economic strategy.

In accordance with the main task, guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000, it is planned in our republic to secure a growth of the aggregate social product of 23 percent of national income of 27 percent, of social labor productivity of 25 percent, of industrial output of 22-25 percent, and of the average annual gross agricultural product of 16 percent. It is anticipated that by the year 2000 the aggregate social product and national income will have increased by a factor of 1.7.

A wide-ranging program of a rise in the people's living standard also is planned. A further growth of the wage of workers and employees, the pay of kolkhoz members, housing and municipal construction, and the development of transport, communications, education, health care, trade and consumer service is envisaged.

Generally speaking, the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our republic, as of the country as a whole, in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the coming 15 years will be geared to the accomplishment of our Lenin party's program goal: ensuring the materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life of Soviet people under conditions of peace and revealing more fully and strikingly the advantages of the socialist system.

#### 1. Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress -- Command of the Times

High frontiers in the republic's development may be reached only by way of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the main lever for an increase in social production efficiency.

Powerful scientific-technical potential has been created here making it possible to solve major national economic problems. Approximately 40,000 measures pertaining to new technology, which produced a savings totaling R320 million, were applied in industry alone in the period under review. Some 75 percent of the increase in the commodity product was obtained, the timber consumption norm was reduced almost 20 percent and 130,000 cubic meters of lumber were saved in the furniture and wood-processing industry thanks to the technical renewal of production in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The proportion of furniture bearing the official Symbol of Quality now constitutes 73.7 percent of its total, whereas by the end of the last 5-year plan it was at the level of 57 percent.

At the same time it has to be mentioned that the plans for the development of science and technology in the national economy throughout the 5-year plan were not fulfilled. The resources allocated for the introduction of new equipment are frequently scattered on inefficient measures and do not produce the due results. It has virtually become a rule for the assimilation of the rated parameters of newly introduced production capacity to take years. In this time the capital becomes obsolescent, and the enterprises fail to supply a considerable quantity of products. There are many such enterprises in the processing sectors of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom) and in the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and they exist among enterprises under union jurisdiction too.

It is the 8th year now that the Kishinev Food Equipment Plant has been moving toward the rated parameters of production capacity, and there is no way that it will reach them. The normative times of their assimilation at the Kishinev Civil Aviation Plant and the Faleshty Machine-Building Plant have been disrupted also. Some 76 percent of capacity is being used at the Soroki Production Equipment Plant. A survey conducted by the Moldavian SSR Central Statistical Administration, which covered 95 industrial enterprises, showed that as a consequence of the tardy assimilation of rated capacity there was a shortfall in the republic's acquisition of industrial products totaling R143 million in 1984 alone.

The Moldavian SSR Gosplan and ministries and departments should adopt decisive measures to improve the use of the production potential that has been created. It is essential to realize this major reserve in full.



The Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, the sectorial scientific research and planning-design organizations and scientists of VUZ's of the republic are making an as yet inadequate contribution to an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and their activity is being coordinated insufficiently. The demands on the level and quality of the work that is being performed are low in a number of scientific and planning-design establishments.

The Gosplan and ministries and departments are implementing without due assertiveness measures to strengthen the influence of the economic mechanism on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and are not paying the necessary attention to the introduction of cost accounting, the certification and streamlining of jobs and the provision of equipment with documents. Less than 10 percent of the workers work in brigades operating under the new conditions at enterprises of the republic Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of Forestry and the Moldglavenergo.

These and other shortcomings were examined discursively at meetings last July of party-economic activists of the republic and the cities and rayons, at board and activist meetings of ministries and departments and in the primary party organizations and labor collectives. It is important that the proposals expressed in the process of discussion be realized more rapidly.

It is planned implementing in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the republic a set of measures for the development and practical application of the achievements of modern science and technology. The solution of approximately 50 republic intersectorial scientific-technical Problems and the realization of 10 goal-oriented national economic programs are planned altogether.

It is planned to channel over R351 million or 26 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan on research and development and the strengthening of the material-technical and testing-experimental base of scientific establishments. The commissioning of a biology complex of the Academy of Sciences and a scientific-production complex of the "Kodru" Scientific-Production Association is planned. The construction of a republic robotics and engineering testing-experimental enterprise and other facilities will begin.

It is planned to realize approximately 700 basic scientific-technical measures at enterprises and on farms savings from their introduction will constitute R410 million, and the savings of materials and fuel-energy resources will amount to more than R42 million. It is planned to reduce by a factor of three the use of heavy physical labor and eliminating women's heavy physical work entirely.

For the accomplishment of these big tasks it is essential primarily to increase party influence on work to accelerate scientific-technical progress, strengthen the party stratum in the sectors where the success of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology is decided, and ensure the mental reorganization of the personnel from top to bottom and the cultivation therein of the desire and ability to think and work in the new way and find the shortest paths of an improvement in work.

The newly elected Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, Central Committee departments, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations must stimulate modern approaches to socioeconomic, scientific-technical and ideological-educational problems in every way possible, deepen the understanding of the situation and strive persistently to actively mobilize the potential of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the republic Gosplan and ministries and departments and the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences must concentrate attention on a further improvement of the control of scientific-technical progress, improve the coordination and interaction of academy, sectorial and VUZ science and direct the efforts of the scientific and production collectives primarily at the development of large-scale economic and scientific-technical problems pertaining to the most important areas making it possible to increase social production efficiency appreciably and speed up its intensification.

A cardinal increase in labor productivity is a paramount task. For 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan it grew at a comparatively high rate in the republic's national economy. However, last year there was a slump, and as a result this indicator increased in industry only 18.1 percent compared with the planned growth of 20.9 percent. Furthermore, only one-third of its increase was secured thanks to the introduction of new equipment. Many enterprises of the republic's construction materials industry and canning and meat and dairy industry and enterprises of Rybnitskiy, Kalarashskiy, Kaushanskiy, Novoanenskiy and certain other rayons failed to cope with the plans for increased labor productivity. The norming of labor and pay are organized unsatisfactorily and instances of overexpenditure of the wage fund are permitted in a number of places. Given a decline in the labor productivity growth rate, the average wage in industry increased 3 percent last year per the results of work.

These are serious warning signals testifying to unfinished business on the part of party, soviet and economic authorities in increasing labor productivity. It is essential to make better use of the possibilities of scientific-technical progress in the solution of this question and to secure in the 12th 5-Year Plan even no less than two-thirds of its increase thanks to introduction of the achievements of science and technology. Together with this it is necessary to make fuller use of the inexhaustible potential of an increase in labor efficiency contained in the human factor, strengthen discipline and order on the job and find new ways of developing the working people's creative initiative.

M.S. Gorbachev said in the report at the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee that "the most objective and summary indicator of scientific-technical progress and the level of the organization of production and the standard and discipline of labor is product quality." Much was done in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan to raise its technical-economic and aesthetic level. The proportion of products of the top quality category in total output subject to certification constituted 54 percent in 1985, whereas in 1980 it had constituted 27 percent. Nonetheless, the quality of many types of product still fails to correspond to the demands made of them. The losses from defective work are still great, and economic fines are growing. More than half the republic's industrial enterprises are not producing products of the top quality category at all.

Numerous instances of the manufacture of substandard products were tolerated at enterprises producing consumer goods. At Kishinev's "Zorila" Association the proportion of footwear about which complaints were received in the total manufacture thereof constituted 2.2 percent in 1985, and 1.1 percent at the Bendery Footwear Factory imeni Benderskogo Vosstaniya.

The low quality and technical and aesthetic level of many products is one of the weakest spots of our economy. At times even machine tools, instruments, apparatus and other products on which the Symbol of Quality has been bestowed do not withstand comparison with the best world models. Take, for example, the Kishinev "Elektromashina" Plant's "Aurika" washing machine. From the time its modern version was put

into production right through the end of last year it had not undergone any appreciable technical alterations, whereas a new generation of washing machines considerably superior to the quality parameters of the Kishinev plant's machine has appeared on the foreign market. And it was perfectly natural that it was not recertified last year in the top quality category. This is cause for serious concern. It has to be assumed that in embarking in the current year on the series production of semi-automatic washing machines with improved technical-economic specifications the plant collective will go further. It will speed up the assimilation and manufacture of a fundamentally new generation thereof and strive to ensure that they be on a par with and even higher than foreign counterparts.

The reason for the low quality of many industrial products is to be found in the slow technical modernization of production, the absence of constant concern for an improvement in the products, violations of current standards and other normative requirements and in the fact that sometimes the equipment which is being created is at the design stage even inferior to the best models in terms of reliability, service life and economy.

It is necessary to rectify this situation more rapidly and quickly raise considerably the technical level, dependability, and longevity of machinery and equipment, the quality of the product and services, and the quality of all work. Everyone must constantly remember that the satisfaction of product quantity requirements cannot be achieved without a radical improvement in the quality of the products.

It is necessary in the new 5-year plan to increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category by a factor of 1.9-2. This is a taut target, but it must be regarded as the minimum. It is now important in every labor collective to ascertain all the possibilities of a growth of quality and to begin practical operation as soon as possible. It is simultaneously essential to step up educational work considerably, inculcate in each worker and specialist a sense of professional pride in his work and the enterprise trademark and hold those who permit the manufacture of low-grade products strictly accountable. Particular attention should be paid to the fuller use of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor as a dependable lever of an increase in collective and personal responsibility for the soundness of the manufactured product.

New potential for a fundamental increase in product quality is being sought everywhere in the republic at this time. It is essential with regard for the proposals which are received to provide at all enterprises, on the farms and in organizations and establishments for the elaboration and implementation of practical measures to strengthen work in this direction in order in 1986 to considerably overfulfill the plan quotas for an increase in the production of products of the top quality category.

A most important economic task in the 12th 5-Year Plan is a lowering of the material, metal, and energy consumption of social production. Calculations show that a mere 1-percent reduction in material and production outlays is the equivalent of an increase in the republic's national income of R100 million. Manifestly insufficient work is as yet being performed in this area. In the period 1981-1984 the material-intensiveness of social production in the republic as a whole declined only 0.8 percent, while in construction and agriculture it increased 0.7 and 1.4 percent respectively.

It is necessary in the current 5-year plan to reduce the material-intensiveness of the national income 5.5 percent and energy consumption 10.5 percent. The increase in the national economy's fuel, raw material and intermediate product need has to be satisfied 75-80 percent thanks to economies therein. This will require together with

the extensive introduction of resource-saving technology an appreciable improvement in the use of secondary resources.

Many enterprises have already begin to tackle this task. The collective of the "Moldavgidromash" Association, for example, plans to achieve in the 12th 5-Year Plan an average annual increase in the production of pumps of 9 percent essentially without an increase in metal consumption. The collective of the "Plodselkhoz mash" Association has undertaken to reduce the metal- and energy-intensiveness of the manufactured machines 12-15 percent in this period. The initiative of these enterprises merits the utmost support, and their experience extensive dissemination.

For an acceleration of scientific-technical progress it is necessary to raise the role of goal-oriented comprehensive programs, direct scientists' efforts toward the development of the priority areas of fundamental science, extend the front of scientific research of a technical thrust, ensure science's emphatic turn toward the needs of social production, and continue work on the integration of science, technology and production.

## 2. Further Development of the Base Sectors of Industry and Power Engineering

Machine building has a key part in the accomplishment of the scientific-technical revolution and the reequipping of the national economy. "This," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the meeting in the Central Committee, "is the arterial direction of our development, and it must be adhered to firmly now in the future."

In recent years the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of major measures pertaining to the most important areas of the development of the engineering complex. They have been aimed at a considerable upsurge of this sector and the implementation of a transition to the mass production of new-generation equipment capable of producing a manifold increase in labor productivity.

Abiding by the party's policy of the priority development of the base sectors of industry, the republic party organization paid close attention to them in the period under review. As a result the volume of the machine-building product increased by a factor of 1.6 in the 5-year period, and the manufacture of products of the top quality category increased by a factor of 1.5. There was a pronounced broadening of the selection. The production of rolled metal and casting equipment with manipulators, grape-harvesting combines, large-capacity refrigerator trucks, large-capacity freezers, and color television receivers was assimilated.

A great deal of work on accelerating the development of machine building and raising the quality of the machines to the level of the best domestic and foreign models is being performed by the Tiraspol city party organization. Constant concern is being displayed here to ensure that all the potential of the labor collectives be geared to an intensification of production. Steadily high production results are being achieved by the Tiraspol Casting Machinery Plant imeni S.M. Kirov -- now the head enterprise of the Moldavian "Tochlitmash" Production Association. The party organization of this enterprise and its leadership are skillfully and consistently solving questions of the replacement of fixed production capital, the assimilation and manufacture of new complex products and the social development of the collective. Some 42 models of new casting equipment were created and assimilated and the proportion of transfer machinery and complexes in the total manufactured product grew by a factor of 2.6 in the 5-year plan.



this is not an isolated example. Many of the republic's engineering enterprises are operating efficiently. These include the "Vibroprigor," "Mikroprovod," "Signal," "Moldavkabel" and "Moldavizolit" plants and the imeni V.I. Lenin, "Plodselkhozmasht" and other production associations. They all fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas ahead of schedule.

However, in the light of the tasks pertaining to an acceleration of scientific-technical progress the results of the work of many engineering enterprises merit serious criticism. A number of them has not reached the rate of production increase planned for the end of the 5-year plan. Among these are the Strasheny "Komplektkholodnash" Plant, the Kishinev Refrigerator and Television plants, the Tiraspol "Elektroapparat" Production Association and others. Nor does the technical-economic level of production at individual engineering enterprises correspond to the modern requirements of scientific-technical progress. They are manufacturing obsolete products, the material-intensiveness of the products is declining only slowly and the proportion of manual labor remains high.

The Kishinev Tractor Plant worked below its potential in the past 5-year plan. While paying tribute to what has been done in recent years in the development of this enterprise, it has to be said that the plant's leading cadres (Comrade V.G. Chirkov, director) and engineering-technical personnel have eased up on work on enhancing the quality and reliability of the manufactured product, as a result of which the USSR State Committee for Standards has stripped tractor T-70S of the Symbol of Quality.

The omissions and breakdowns in the work of certain engineering enterprises testify that the party committees, primarily the Kishinev, Beltsy, and Bender gorkoms, have an inadequate knowledge of their needs, are influencing a rise in the aggressiveness of the primary party organizations insufficiently and are not displaying due exactingness toward plant and association leaders for ensuring the successful accomplishment of the tasks connected with work under the new conditions of management.

Nor is the Central Committee Industry Department (Comrade I.I. Gutsu) always analyzing the work of engineering enterprises with a high measure of stringency.

It is essential that the Central Committee and gorkoms and raykoms raise the efficiency of the work of the republic's entire machine-building complex. The high pace of its development is maintained in the 12th 5-year Plan. The production of the engineering sectors will increase 56 percent. It is planned to assimilate the manufacture of personal computers, new-generation analog computers, video equipment, automatic manipulators, and new types of production equipment for food industry sectors. The volume of agricultural machine building will almost triple and that of the manufacture of large-capacity refrigerated trucks sevenfold. Large capital investments will be channeled into machine building for realization of the outlined plans.

It is essential that the party, soviet, and economic authorities and the administrations of the machine-building enterprises strive for the full assimilation of capital investments, a considerable reduction in the time taken to develop and assimilate new equipment and a rise in its dependability and service life.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan must interact more actively with the union ministries in an improvement in the use of this sector's production potential, develop interdepartmental cooperation and enlist enterprises of union jurisdiction in the solution of problems of the region's socioeconomic development.

The pace of technical progress and the growth of social production efficiency are predetermined to a considerable extent by the development of power engineering. In the last 5-year period the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, fulfilling the decisions of the 15th congress, adopted a number of measures for the formation of the republic's energy complex, the strengthening of its material-technical base, the development of the electrification of agriculture, and an improvement in district heating. The fixed production capital of the power system increased 20 percent, and heat supply 28.5 percent.

However, the rate of development of the sector, the state of the power facilities and the level of their operation are not meeting the growing requirements. Generating capacity has not increased in recent years. More than one-third of the existing fixed capital in the power system is in a physically worn condition. The gap between the increased amounts of power consumption and the development of power supply facilities is closing only slowly.

Despite this state of affairs, large capital investments allocated for the development of the power system and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the sector remained not fully assimilated. For 10 years the Moldglavenergo has been involved in the automation of distribution systems, but no practical results are in sight.

The above-mentioned and other shortcomings are to a decisive extent the result of an underestimation of work with the personnel and the relaxed attention of the board and the party organization of the machinery of the Moldglavenergo to this question. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau strictly pointed out to the Moldglavenergo leadership and Comrade B.P. Karpov the serious miscalculations which had been made on this issue and demanded of him an emphatic change in the style and methods of his activity.

It should also be noted that many party committees, among them the Kagulskiy, Kotovskiy, Rezinskiy, and Ryshkanskiy, are not exercising due supervision of the work of the rayons' power engineering enterprises, rarely receive leaders' reports, are not implementing the necessary measures to bring due order to bear in power engineering, and are failing to make a high-minded evaluation of instances of a violation of state discipline.

It is planned in the 12th 5-Year Plan to begin the construction of the Moldavian Nuclear Power Station -- a most important facility for the republic. Large-scale measures to improve Kishinev's power and heat supply are planned. The material-technical base of rural electrification is to be further developed. It is essential that the Moldglavenergo ensure the unconditional realization of these critical tasks and fully assimilate the allocated capital investments.

A great deal of work also has to be done on supplying gas to the republic's cities and rayons and converting basic industrial processes and works to gas.

The comprehensive development of the sector and the rational consumption of fuel-energy resources and heat and power must be a subject of the particular concern of all the republic's party, soviet, and economic authorities.

### 3. Urgent Tasks of the Development of the Republic's APK

In the period under review, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee implemented major economic, organizational, and political measures aimed at ensuring the successful

functioning of the APK and realization of the Food Program. The main emphasis was put on obtaining higher returns from the production and scientific potential which had been created, the utmost intensification of social production and its continued concentration and specialization, the increased productiveness of the fields and livestock units, and the fulfillment of the plans and official quotas.

Particular attention was paid to an improvement of the production structure, the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems, the assimilation of crop rotations, the extensive application of industrial techniques, the transition of agricultural production to an industrial footing, an increase in the efficiency of chemicalization and reclamation, and the zoning of new agricultural crop varieties and hybrids.

A great deal of organizing and mass-political work on mobilizing the working mass for the accelerated development of agriculture was performed by the Iarakiivskiy Rayon party organization (Comrade V.I. Glebov, first secretary of the raykom). The efforts of the personnel were aimed primarily at the intensification of social production and the increased efficiency of the use of the material-technical base which had been created in the rayon and new techniques. Consequently, the rayon's workers achieved an increase under the difficult climatic conditions of the south in the gross farming and animal husbandry product of 21 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Marked improvements in the development of agriculture were achieved by the labor collectives of Floreshtskiy Rayon (Comrade N.A. Kutkovetskiy, first secretary of the raykom). The farms of this rayon, as is known, had been seriously criticized at the preceding Moldavian Communist Party congress. The raykom and the primary party organizations drew the correct conclusions from this criticism, improved the assignment of communists, strengthened the lagging areas with personnel and were able to raise people to highly productive labor and thus ensure that the rayon move into foremost positions in the republic.

The Yedinetskiy, Komratskiy, Kagulskiy, Slobodzevskiy, Orgeyevskiy, and Rybnitskiy raykoms also performed purposeful and fruitful work on implementation of the measures outlined by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee for an upsurge of the agrarian sectors of the economy and realization of the Food Program.

Thanks to the work done by the party, soviet and economic authorities and the selfless labor of the rural workers, the gross agricultural product and the sale to the state of the majority of types of agricultural products increased in the last 5-year plan, despite objective difficulties, compared with the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Production efficiency rose and the economy of the farms strengthened. The average annual amount of profit increased by a factor of 1.8.

The growth of accumulations ensured an acceleration of the pace of social transformations in the countryside. In the 11th-5-Year Plan, the capital investments of the agricultural enterprises in the nonproduction sphere constituted R476 million. This was 16 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, the results achieved in the past 5 years are still far from the tasks advanced in the Food Program. The 11th 5-Year Plan quotas were unfilled in a number of indicators. The purchase plans were not realized in respect of many types of product. A drop in the average annual yield of individual agricultural crops was allowed to occur.

Analyzing the causes of the nonfulfillment of the plans and quotas of the 11th 5-year period in agriculture, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee deems it necessary to emphasize that the republic's party, soviet, and economic authorities did not succeed in completely solving the problem of a fundamental improvement in the use of the material-technical base which has been created in the countryside and the advantages of the concentration and specialization of production and scientific-production integration. Observance of the demands of agrotechnics and zootechnics, progressive industrial techniques and a scientific approach to the organization of agricultural labor and production was not ensured everywhere. Far from everything was done to increase the role and responsibility of farm leaders and specialists and to strengthen state, labor and production discipline.

Such shortcomings are to be observed in many rayons. Glodyanskiy among them. As a result the rayon not only failed to ensure a growth of production, it declined even compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan 18 percent for grain, 25 percent for sugar beet and 13 percent for fruit. These figures speak of the lack of responsibility and incompetence of the rayon's personnel and the fruitlessness of party-political work. D.S. Chebotar, former first secretary of the raykom, studied the development of the economy inadequately, failed to probe the farms' affairs and administered by decree. The Central Committee deemed his continued tenure of this position impossible.

Serious omissions and errors occurred in the party leadership of agriculture in Kotovski Rayon. Raykom secretaries have been changed here, but there are farm leaders who have been working for several years. They should answer to the rayon party organization for the decline in the past 5-year plan in the yield of cereals, vegetables, and grapes and for the gaps in fulfillment of the plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk, grain, sunflower and other products.

A most important task of the development of agriculture in the past period was the further buildup of grain production. However, it has to be observed that there were no improvements in an increase in its production in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The state was sold 576,000 tons of grain less than planned. The grain problem is being tackled poorly on the farms of Ryshkanskiy Rayon. Average annual gross grain production here declined 16 percent compared with the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and the yield fell by 1.3 quintals. Inadequate use was made of the possibilities of the grain field on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Ungenskiy, Leovski, Kantemirski, and a number of other rayons.

The grain problem is, as before, the leading problem in the republic's agrarian sector. Its solution depends directly on observance of the scientifically substantiated structure of the grain field, the optimum crop rotations, and the demands of industrial techniques. In accordance with the Basic Guidelines it is necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan to raise average annual grain production to 3.2 million tons with a growth over what has been achieved of 27 percent. In order to secure such a volume it is necessary to steadily obtain 38-40 quintals of cereals per hectare.

Understanding the entire importance of this task, on the eve of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress, the Yedinetskiye farmers undertook to obtain in the current year an average of 45 quintals of grain per hectare and in the 5-year period 46-48 quintals per hectare and fulfill the plan for the sale of wheat to the state only in the durum and valuable varieties. The republic Communist Party Central Committee approved their initiative and called on all farmers to support this undertaking in every possible way. Such an undertaking is today within the capabilities of many rayons.



The congress delegates know full well the place and role of industrial crops in the republic's economy. They account for almost one-third of the gross plant-growing product.

A most important source of obtaining exceptionally valuable foodstuffs and a big reserve for the replenishment of fodder resources is beet growing. Unfortunately, a totally unjustified trend toward a reduction in the yield and a decline in the gross harvests of beet has been discerned in recent years. This applies particularly to such beet-sowing rayons as Dondyushanskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Brichanskiy, Faleshtskiy, Ungenskiy, and others.

Talk may be heard frequently about unfavorable weather conditions in the past 5-year period for beet production. But the weather was practically identical for all, yet results varied. In Oknitskiy Rayon (Comrade S.F. Fandofan, first secretary of the raykom), the beet yield declined sharply compared with the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan and constituted only 227 quintals on an annual average. The plan for the sale of this valuable raw material to the state was not fulfilled once in the 5 years here. It was a different picture in Lazovski Rayon (Comrade A.G. Zhdanov, first secretary). On average in the 11th 5-Year Plan the kolkhozes obtained more than 300 quintals of beet per hectare and in the last 3 years coped successfully with the plans for its sale to the state.

Two rayons -- two different approaches. In the first much talk about the difficulties and complexities of beet cultivation and not enough specific action to ensure plan fulfillment. In the second high self-discipline of the personnel, the purposeful work of the party organizations and the extensive application of the achievements of science and advanced practice.

Practicable plans for the procurement of sugar beet in a volume of 2.7 million tons annually have been determined for the republic in the current 5-year plan. The task of the raykoms and rayon agrarian-industrial associations and farm leaders and specialists is to achieve a radical breakthrough in beet growing and adopt urgent measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the purchase plans by all rayons and every farm.

In the production of sunflower and tobacco it is necessary to consolidate the positive changes which have been achieved and strive everywhere for a further increase in their yield and ensure by 1990 gross harvests of no less than 257,000 tons of oil seeds and 120,000 tons of dry tobacco leaf.

Some positive changes occurred in the past years in the development of vegetable growing. More than 1.3 million tons of vegetable products are now produced annually in the republic on average thanks to the concentration of commodity vegetable production, farm specialization and the strengthening of the sector's material-technical base.

However, far from full use is yet being made of the potential for their increased production. Many farms are failing to fulfill the set plans for the production of vegetables and their sale quotas. The greatest lagging has been allowed to occur in Kaushanskiy, Kantemirskiy, and Kriulyanskiy rayons. The main reason is the low level of organizing and party-political work among the vegetable growers, violation of the requirements of industrial techniques, and sometimes complete disregard for them and insufficient exactingness toward the personnel. This is particularly characteristic of the farms of Kaushanskiy Rayon, which in the 11th 5-Year Plan fell

131,000 tons of vegetables short in respect of the plan, and their yield here declined 24 percent compared with the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned in the 12th 5-year period to raise the average annual procurement to 1,267,000 tons with a growth of 13 percent. It is essential for realization of this plan to ensure the full industrialization of vegetable growing, augment the level of cultivation of hotbed vegetables, particularly early vegetables, extend the time of the harvesting of the truck garden product, broaden its selection and improve the use of labor resources.

Moldavia is assigned a big part in the country's Food Program in satisfaction of the public's fruit and berry requirements. It has to be attested today that the measures adopted by the republic for the development of fruit growing have been insufficient and have not produced the anticipated results. The 5-year plan for the sale to the state of fruit-berry products was fulfilled only 56 percent. In many rayons, primarily Kalarashskiy, Strashenskiy, and Kutuzovskiy, intensive orchards are being planted and developed slowly, the orchards of the old systems are being cultivated inadequately and the fruit is being harvested behind schedule.

The main directions of the development of horticulture in the republic have been determined, as is known, by a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree. Unfortunately, this decree is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. Among the main reasons, mention should be made of the absence of a sufficient quantity of high-quality planting material of the best variety-rootstock combinations, the inadequate organization of irrigation and chemicalization, the low level of mechanization of operations and the diminished responsibility of the personnel for the fulfillment of this decree.

The 12th 5-Year Plan envisages an increase in the average annual sale to the state of fruit by a factor of more than 1.8 and in the supply thereof to union stocks by a factor of 2.4. This task makes it incumbent upon the republic Gosagroprom to adopt measures immediately to strengthen the material-technical base of horticulture, speed up the construction of irrigation systems and create the necessary production infrastructure.

Big tasks pertaining to the renewal and recuperation of the sector confront the republic's viticulturists. It is a question of a radical reorientation of viticulture toward the production of products which are valuable and useful to man. It should be geared primarily to the production of table varieties of grape for consumption in fresh form, high-quality industrial varieties for juice production, grape beverages, dry wines and champagne. And although this is a complex and painful process, it has long been urgent and essential for a new qualitative upsurge of the sector.

The further development of animal husbandry was under the constant and unflagging supervision of the republic party organization in the period under review. The main emphasis was put on an intensification of production and an increase in the animals' productiveness. Measures to strengthen the material-technical base of animal husbandry, develop fodder production, consume grain purposefully and improve the organization of production and selection-breeding and veterinary work were elaborated and are being implemented.

The productiveness of the livestock and poultry has risen considerably and animal husbandry has become more profitable thanks to the realization of the outlined

measures. The production of products of this sector increased and the plans for the sale to the state of milk, eggs, wool, and astrakhan lambskin were fulfilled in the 11th 5-Year Plan. At the end of the 5-year plan the annual plan for the procurement of all types of animal husbandry product was realized ahead of schedule -- on 23 December.

However, far from everything that had been planned was achieved. Solution of the meat problem is, as before, a bottleneck. Many animal husbandry enterprises are operating below potential. These include the complexes for beef production in Kutuzovskiy, Oknitskiy, and Lazovskiy rayons and for pork production in Orgeyevskiy, Teleneshtskiy, and Rezinskiy rayons. Rated capacity has been assimilated here only 65-85 percent, fodder consumption is higher than the norm and weight gains are considerably lower than at the republic's foremost complexes. In Ryshkanskiy, Slobodzeyevskiy, and certain other rayons a considerable proportion of the young steers are still being raised in primitive conditions at kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmsteads, where the productiveness of the animals is low and the sector is being run at a loss.

It is envisaged by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan having raised the production of livestock and poultry meat to 488,000 tons and having increased its average annual purchased by 24 percent, mainly thanks to the growth of its production at the interfarm industrial complexes. The raising of beef is to increase by a factor of 1.5 and of pork by a factor of 1.4, given the preservation of or a reduction even in the total numbers of livestock.

It is essential for the accomplishment of these tasks to provide for the full concentration of the young steers at industrial complexes, carry out their retooling and expansion more rapidly and create an additional 100,000 livestock stalls. In hog raising it is necessary to step up work on the raising of the young, complete the modernization of the complexes as quickly as possible, and introduce efficient techniques for the reproduction and raising of the young animals everywhere. It is necessary to strive for average daily weight gains in the fattening of cattle of 800 grams and to raise their final weight to 550-600 kg. It is essential to obtain hog weight gains of no less than 550 grams per day.

The struggle to reach these frontiers has already begun. On the eve of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress, the workers of the Floreshtskiy Beef Production Complex called on the republic's stockbreeders to fight to obtain no less than 900 grams of weight gain in raising and fattening and to bring the cattle surrender weight to 800 kg. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee supported the valuable initiative of the Floreshtskiy stockbreeders and made it incumbent upon the party, soviet, and economic authorities to develop socialist competition to achieve such indicators at all the republic's complexes.

A further buildup of the production of poultry meat and eggs constitutes great potential for an increase in dietetic foodstuffs. It is necessary in the current 5-year plan to double poultry meat production mainly thanks to an increase in productiveness and the retooling of the enterprises.

In the period 1983-1985 the republic party organization managed to overcome the lag which had been allowed to occur in the first years of the 5-year plan in dairy stockbreeding and reach the planned indicators both in terms of the production and sale of milk. Last year the productiveness of the herd amounted to 3,418 kg, which was 466 kg more than the 1980 level. This success was the result of the purposeful work of the party and management authorities of many rayons for the development of

the sector, the creation of firm high-grade feed stocks and an improvement in the stockbreeders' work and social conditions.

However, it is not being undertaken everywhere with due energy and responsibility. On some kolkhozes and sovkhoses the livestock units have been neglected and not provided with a sufficiency of fodder, zooveterinary work is poorly organized and the productiveness of the dairy herd is growing only slowly. Last year from 20 to 30 percent of the farms of Sorokskiy, Cherenkevskiy and Dumbravenskiy rayons were producing an average of less than 3,000 kg of milk per cow.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the party committees and economic authorities must strive for the realization in full of the measures outlined in the republic for the development of dairy stockbreeding. It is essential even now to develop competition among the workers of the dairy units for a 15-percent increase in average annual milk production and for obtaining no less than 3,500 kg of milk per cow. It is necessary by the end of the 5-year plan to have raised the productiveness of the herd to 4,000 kg and gross milk production to 1.45 million tons.

These indicators are entirely realistic. More than 190 kolkhoz and sovkhos livestock units have embarked actively on the struggle to obtain 4,000 kg of milk per cow in the present year, while 21 units are going for 5,000 kg even. The Brichanskiye stockbreeders have undertaken to exceed the 4,000 frontier of cow productiveness in the rayon as a whole. The Central Committee has approved their initiative. The raykoms and rayispolkoms and the Gosagroprom should support the patriotic initiatives of the foremost collectives in every possible way and make their experience the property of all Moldavia's stockbreeders.

It is simultaneously necessary to step up work on an acceleration of the intensification of fodder production in accordance with the long-term program for the development of this sector outlined by the republic Communist Party Central Committee. This is the basis of steady animal husbandry on a par with the tasks confronting it.

The problem of the quality of the agricultural products and their preservation merits special attention. Approximately 10 quintals of vegetables, more than 5 quintals of sugar beet, and 1 quintal of oil seeds per hectare are lost annually during the harvesting. Much produce spoils during transportation, storage and processing. The republic is able to supply to the country's industrial centers only 60 percent of the harvested fruit on account of low quality.

Murrain and the slaughter of the lightweight livestock cause animal husbandry losses. These are also indicators of a qualitative nature. Tens of thousands of tons of meat are lost annually owing to the slaughter of lightweight livestock. Losses are particularly great in Dondushanskij, Lazovskij, and Orzelskij rayons. The republic's farms lost many millions of rubles in the past 5-year plan as a whole owing to the sale of substandard livestock and products.

An emphatic turn of the attention of all those working in agriculture to combating losses and low product quality is necessary. All available economic levers and scientific-technical and organizational measures must be geared to this for it is impossible to successfully solve the problem of the intensification of agricultural production and an acceleration of socioeconomic development without solving questions of an increase in the quality of products and their preservation.

It is essential to make better use of the possibilities of the citizens' private subsidiary farms in an increase in the production of farming and animal husbandry



products. The primary party organizations, local soviets and the consumer cooperatives must perform active work on orienting rural inhabitants toward expanding the production of vegetables, fruit, berries, potatoes, and table grapes (in place of industrial varieties) and also animal husbandry products on their attached plots. It is also necessary to make better use to this end of the possibilities of the industrial enterprises, public catering and other urban organizations.

The efficiency of the work of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex will depend to a considerable extent on the state of affairs in processing industry. In the last 5-year plan R605.2 million were channeled into the development of this sector. Its production capital increased 40.3 percent. A large proportion of the resources went on the creation of new and the expansion of operating capacity, but not on the modernization of equipment, although a considerable proportion thereof is obsolete and has long needed replacing. This approach, as is known, was condemned by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, and it is essential that the personnel draw the appropriate conclusions.

The party and soviet authorities have not ensured the precise functioning of the integrated farm structures and the organic combination of the production of agricultural products and their industrial processing. The fact that justified complaints are constantly being leveled at the canning enterprises for the delays in the acceptance of freshly picked fruit and vegetables and the inadequate use of available capacity for the manufacture of products in demand may serve as confirmation of this.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the sugar, oil-extraction, dairy, meat-processing and other enterprises of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Above-norm losses are particularly impermissible in the activity of the processing enterprises. They are great in the republic. At the oil-extraction plants, the losses of vegetable oil amount to 300 tons a year, and 2,500 tons of sugar over and above the norms are lost at the refineries. Tens and hundreds of tons of confectionary, syrup, and cocoa beans became unusable or were pilfered in the 11th 5-Year Plan owing to the irresponsible attitude toward the storage of raw material at the "Bukuriya" Confectionary Factory. Sixteen tons of poultry meat spoiled at the Kishinev Meat-Packing Plant last year.

The remiss management and irresponsibility of officials contributed to extravagance and the squandering of assets in other sectors of agrarian industry also. There were many such instances in the wine-making industry, which was headed for a long time by Comrade N.N. Lukyanov. The Central Committee did not deem his continued tenure of the position of leader of this sector of production possible. The amounts of product embezzlement and spoilage in the former Ministry of Food Industry system (Comrade A.I. Chekoy, minister) are great. And the Council of Ministers was correct in submitting a proposal concerning a strengthening of the leadership of this sector.

As of the current year, the work of many processing enterprises must undergo a complete reorientation. It is necessary to sharply increase the manufacture of children's foodstuffs and the production of grape and fruit juice and beverages in small packets convenient for consumption thanks to the reequipment of the operating vinicultural, canning and nonalcoholic brewing industry enterprises. The production of confectionary, ice cream, fruit-based dairy products and other foodstuffs must be increased.

Speaking of the APK as a whole, it should be emphasized that in the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual production of the gross agricultural product is to be increased

in 1983 prices to R5.2 billion, and to R206,000 per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and the manufacture of food products to R4.3 billion.

To reach these frontiers it is essential that the party, soviet and economic authorities provide for the consolidation of all that is positive that has been achieved by the labor collectives in past years, do away more energetically with that which impedes advancement, raise the assertiveness of the APK workers in the struggle for an acceleration of the rate of development of all its sectors and step up the demands on the leading personnel and specialists for an intensification of production.

The further improvement of the organization of agricultural production and management of sectors of the APK is in need of particular attention. With the creation at the end of last year, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, "Further Improvement of the Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex," of the Moldavian SSR Gosagroprom and its local bodies, broad prospects are opening for an acceleration of production intensification, for introduction at the enterprises, on the farms, and in organizations of the APK of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, for the personnel's display of professionalism, initiative, and creativity, and for the achievement, ultimately, of higher results in realization of the Food Program.

It is essential that the Gosagroprom and its local bodies cardinaly improve leadership of the republic's APK and concentrate the main attention on the rational use of the land, the production and scientific-technical potential which has been created, a considerable increase in the productiveness of farming and animal husbandry and on ensuring fulfillment of the plans for production and procurement by each subdivision.

It is essential that the party committees and the rayispolkoms under the APK management bodies the utmost assistance in tackling the tasks confronting them, primarily in deciding personnel questions, and in an improvement in the style and methods of their work in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree. It is necessary to strive to ensure that from the first steps of their activity the new management bodies assume the plenitude of responsibility for the state of affairs in the APK and the accomplishment of the tasks facing them.

I would like to conclude this section of the report with M.S. Gorbachev's words at the meeting of party-economic activists in Iselinograd: "Enterprising work is needed in the country's agrarian sector. This applies to all personnel -- party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol. It applies to all components of the party and all areas of state and public activity.... It is the enterprising, profoundly considered work of the party organizations and leading personnel that makes it possible to raise the deep-lying reserves of production and ensure high returns from the production-economic and personnel potential which has been created in the countryside. It is on this that emphasis must now be put otherwise it will be difficult to count on the achievement of the rate which we are building into the plan of the country's socioeconomic development for the coming 5-year period."

#### 4. To Develop Consumer Goods Production In Every Possible Way and Improve the Work of the Services Sphere, Transport and Communications

The new version of the CPSU Program advances as a task of paramount importance complete satisfaction of the population's growing demand for high-quality and diverse consumer goods.

A sound foundation was laid for the solution of this problem in the republic in the last 5-year plan. The material-technical base of the sectors producing these goods was strengthened considerably. Thanks to the intensification and improved organization of production and an improvement in techniques, many enterprises have begun to manufacture more better-quality products. Consumer goods were produced in the past 5 years in the order of almost R31 billion in retail prices, which was R644 million in excess of the plan quotas.

Fairly good results were achieved by the Tiraspol Cotton Association, which worked steadily, meeting ahead of schedule the target for commodity output and labor productivity growth and its supply commitments. The Kishinev "Styaua Roshie" Knitwear Production Association and Leather-Haberdashery Factory, the Rybnitsa Knitwear-Linen Factory and other enterprises also ended the 5-year plan with good indicators.

At the same time the board of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade G.M. Zhitnyuk, minister) and the leaders of a number of light industry enterprises allowed a lag behind the 5-year plan quotas for the manufacture of footwear, underwear and knitted outerwear and clothing to occur, failed to achieve high-quality specifications in certain types of product and continue to produce outdated products, sometimes from low-grade materials.

The republic Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade N.D. Kudryavtseva, minister) failed to secure realization of the 5-year plan in full. It should be noted for fairness' sake that much was done in this sector in the past 5 years: commodity output increased 32.1 percent, labor productivity 24.6 percent and the manufacture of cultural-everyday commodities by a factor of 1.7. However, the Ministry of Local Industry was unable to swiftly reorganize production at enterprises which previously produced alcoholic products, is inadequately enlisting local raw material and production waste and is being slow to develop and manufacture fundamentally new products, which led to underfulfillment of the plans.

Many gorkoms and raykoms also are concerning themselves insufficiently with the provision of people with consumer goods and an improvement in the activity of the enterprises which produce them. The Moldavian CP Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department (Comrade M.I. Shatokhina) is failing to display due exactingness toward leading personnel for the reorganization of works for the manufacture of products with high consumer properties.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic has to increase consumer goods manufacture 23 percent. In order to ensure the accelerated development of their production it is essential that the ministries and party and soviet authorities step up attention to the lagging enterprises, actively conduct a search for potential and extra opportunities for a buildup of production, implement a set of measures for the retooling of the enterprises and make better use of labor and material resources.

The contribution of group "A" industry sectors also to the manufacture of consumer goods should be more significant. There is a cool attitude toward this matter here as yet. The task today is thus: each enterprise, irrespective of departmental jurisdiction, must ensure per R1 of the wage fund a corresponding amount of consumer goods.

Trade and consumer services have developed with a considerable lag behind the 5-year plan quotas. Given a 26.6 percent increase in the population's monetary income, the commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade increased only 21 percent (compared with a planned 27 percent).

The Moldavian Communist Party has repeatedly drawn the attention of the leaders of the ministries of trade and consumer service and the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz to the serious shortcomings in their work and the need for increased stringency toward leaders of the organizations and enterprises under their jurisdiction, a fundamental improvement in the selection, assignment and training of personnel, a regulation of enterprises' work hours and a resolute struggle against existing abuses. However, they have not drawn the proper conclusions. Particular laxity and a political lack of understanding of the importance of the advanced tasks were displayed by leading personnel of trade and consumer service in realization of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." Comrade V.M. Yukin, minister of consumer service, and Comrade P.D. Kostin, chairman of the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz Board, were strictly cautioned and Comrade M.I. Cholak was dismissed as minister of trade and demoted. We hope that the leading personnel in the trade and the services sphere will finally understand the entire seriousness of the responsibility entrusted to them and fundamentally improve the state of affairs in their assigned sector.

It should be said that the gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are to blame to a considerable extent for the major shortcomings in trade and consumer service. Many of them have not established proper supervision of the work of enterprises of the trade and services sphere, are calling insufficiently to account the industrial leaders who underestimate the importance of these services and are insufficiently calling the attention of the public and elective party activists to the work of the stores, workshops, studios, and public catering enterprises.

Nor has there been adequate supervision of the activity of the leading personnel of trade and consumer service on the part of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Service Department (Comrade K.A. Melnik).

The state of trade and the work of the service sphere affect the vital interests of each Soviet home. It is a question today not simply of their further development but of satisfaction of the public's requirements at a new, qualitatively higher level, which corresponds to the possibilities of social production.

It is the duty of the party committees and soviet and economic authorities to constantly pay close attention to these sectors of the national economy, make a purposeful study of them, strengthen their material base, increase exactingness toward the leading personnel and step up organizing and educational work in the collectives employed at trade and consumer service enterprises. We must all work purposefully and energetically on realizing the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere. "In everything that concerns man and his labor, material prosperity and recreation," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, "we must be as attentive as possible. This is for us a key question of policy."

Questions of the further development of transport and communications were constantly within the field of vision of the republic Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms in the period under review. Almost R121 million of fixed capital were commissioned in motor transport in the 5 years. On the Moldavian Railroad a number of locomotive depots and stations were modernized and dozens of kilometers of joint-free track were laid. In air transport the construction of runways in Kishinev, Beltay, and Kagul was undertaken. These and other measures made it possible to improve somewhat satisfaction of the national economy's and the public's transportation needs.



In terms of the sum total of the annual quotas the 5-year freight-turnover and passenger-turnover plans were fulfilled, on the whole, by general-use transport. However, the directive indicators of the 11th Five-Year Plan were realized only by the railroad.

There was practically no growth at general-use motor transport enterprises in the technical-operating indicators of the work of the truck fleet, personnel turnover and the replaceability of leading workers are high here, inflated reports and absenteeism have not been eliminated and the level of labor and transport discipline is low. The board of the ministry (Comrade V.M. Fomin, minister) has been unable to create in the labor collectives an atmosphere of high responsibility for the assigned job and to interest people in the maximum use of all opportunities for an increase in motor transportation, its increased efficiency and improved passenger service.

There are many shortcomings in the work of the Moldavian Railroad. It is markedly lagging in its development behind the demands of scientific-technical progress. This applies particularly to track facilities. The leadership of the line is not displaying due consistency in solving questions of technical modernization and a transition to the brigade contract and in an improvement of the transport process. Many problems connected with the development of civil aviation and the river fleet in the republic are also being tackled slowly.

A considerable share of the responsibility for the inadequate work of transport lies with the enterprises which avail themselves of its services. Some industrial leaders are making unsatisfactory use of rolling stock and permitting above-norm idling thereof during loading and unloading. This applies particularly to the leaders of enterprises and organizations of the Gosagroprom, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Grain Products, and the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz. While aware of these facts, the gorkoms and raykoms are adopting a tolerant attitude toward them and are not calling the direct culprits immediately to account for the poor operation of transport facilities.

Big tasks confront transport in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is essential for their accomplishment to ensure the further development of all forms of transport, improve the coordination of their work, eliminate unproductive losses and speed up the introduction therein of progressive technology and techniques. The party organizations must react sharply to each instance of the irrational use of means of transport, rolling stock idling, inflated reports and unsatisfactory passenger service and strengthen the lagging areas with capable leaders.

The republic Ministry of Communications ensured fulfillment of the boundaries outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan in respect of growth of the product and labor productivity. Communications services per capita grew by a factor of 1.4 and the number of city dwellers' telephones increased 45 percent and those of rural inhabitants 35 percent. Currently 97 percent of the population has a possibility of receiving one television channel, 94 percent two channels, and 50 percent of the population three channels. However, the scale of modern production and the population's growing requirements demand a speedier rate of development and improvement of the work of communications.

The Ministry of Communications Board (Comrade V.P. Russu, minister) and the party organization need to adopt exhaustive measures to remove the bottlenecks in the sector and direct organizing activity toward the achievement of high end results under the conditions of the new management principles.

## 5. To Raise Capital Construction to the Level of Current Tasks

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee implemented a number of organizational, technical-economic and social measures in the period under review aimed at the upturn of capital construction. The party committees saw as their task a qualitative reorganization of investment policy, the increased efficiency of the primary party organizations of the construction collectives, the increased responsibility of the personnel of ministries, departments and contract organizations for the observance of plan and performance discipline and the creation for the construction workers of normal conditions for highly productive work.

As a result of the adopted measures and the increased labor assertiveness of the construction workers the directive targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan pertaining to assimilation of the capital investment quota were fulfilled and the fixed production capital of the republic's national economy increased 34.4 percent and was replaced to the extent of almost 35 percent. Approximately R9 billion of capital investments were assimilated in the 5-Year Plan, which was R1 billion more than in the preceding 5 years.

Nine major production facilities were commissioned. These included the Moldavian Foundry in Rybnitsa, the cement plant in Rezina, the "Komplektkholodmash" Plant in Strasheny, the carpet works in Ungeny, a plant for the production of wholemilk substitute in Kalinisk, and others. Over 100 enterprises were enlarged and modernized on a new technical basis. The Soroki-Beltsy water mains complex, approximately 540 km of hard-surface highways, two bridges across the Dnestr and other facilities became operational.

A vast program of housing and social-cultural construction was implemented. Apartment houses with a total area of almost 8 million square meters, given a target per the 5-Year Plan directives of 7.4 million square meters, were built.

However, these positive indicators cannot hide the irrefutable fact that the construction workers failed to cope with the 5-year target for the assimilation of capital investments in terms of the sum total of annual plans. Approximately R400 million were not assimilated.

The Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction worked below their potential. The annual program which had been conveyed to them was realized in the 5-Year Plan at the level of 90 percent. Not one of the 23 trusts and house-building works fulfilled its plans. Comrade ministers N.I. Uzin and V.I. Yarutin failed to draw the due conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report. While urging an improvement in the forms and methods of work in words, they continued to operate in accordance with the old outlines, became used to the laxity and irresponsibility of certain workers and gambled on extensive factors of the development of construction production.

Last year, when the CPSU Central Committee had set the task of making up for omissions and ensuring fulfillment of the quotas determined for the 5-Year Plan, the Ministry of Construction lowered the amount of work it performed by R6 million and labor productivity by 3 percent. As PRAVDA rightly criticized, the ministry failed to fulfill within the scheduled time socialist pledges at all five construction sites of paramount importance.

The organization of industrial house building indicates the low level of construction production. In view of the tardy preparation of "zero" cycles for the assembly of large-panel homes there was practically no installation thereof throughout the first quarter. Some 28,000 square meters of finished efficiency products were not picked up

from the plants. Approximately R5 million of capital investments were not assimilated in housing in a year because of this alone. The construction project leaders are attempting to explain the gaps by objective factors, forgetting that this in no way diminishes the seriousness of the political evaluation of their incompetence.

Together with the existence of major shortcomings in the work of the construction workers themselves it should also be noted that the realization of the directives of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on an improvement in the planning of construction production is proceeding slowly. As before, unbalanced plans are being conveyed to the contract ministries, an erratic commissioning, mainly in the fourth quarter, is being built into the plan and the program of the construction projects incorporates facilities which are not provided fully with documentation. These shortcomings need to be removed more quickly. The republic Gosplan should ensure the planned basis of the rhythmic nature of contract work.

Mention has to be made of the inadequate work of the republic Gosstroy (Comrade S.S. Grafov, chairman) in pursuing a uniform technical policy. Questions of the introduction of progressive methods of the organization of construction, the assimilation and production of new progressive materials and the transition to industrial designs frequently remain beyond its field of vision.

Nor does the work of construction materials industry (Comrade I.I. Demchenko, minister) correspond to the increased requirements. A reorganization from quantitative to qualitative indicators has not yet occurred in the sector. The plant readiness of the manufactured structures and materials remains low.

There are many disruptions in the realization of the plans for the complete supply of ferroconcrete. The sector has today essentially become an impediment in the transfer of construction to a new industrial footing.

Enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade I.S. Bolbat, minister) failed to fulfill the plans for contract activity with regard for the additional quotas. The sector assimilated only 91 percent of capital investments, and the construction-installation quota only 92 percent. Due work is not being performed here on the intensification of production: the use factor of road-building machinery in organizations of the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance is not more than 0.6.

The republic Council of Ministers is tackling the existing problems in capital construction inadequately. It is not exerting due influence on the formation of stable construction worker collectives, the creation of the necessary construction capacity and a rise in the level of industrialization of construction production. Dealing with the affairs of specific construction projects, Comrade N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is responsible for this sector, sometimes loses sight of the major questions of capital construction on which on which the state of affairs in the sector depends.

Despite the entire seriousness of the situation in construction, this sector has not yet become a most important field of activity for many party committees. The Kishinevskiy Gorkom (Comrade V.K. Kirktenko, first secretary) must concern itself with capital construction considerably better. At the city party conference the gorkom's work in this sphere of production was rightly seriously criticized. The construction of large-panel homes and homes in monolithic design is organized inadequately in the city. From year to year the capital's "Grazhdanstroy," "Promstroy," and "Monolitstroy" trusts and House-Building Works 1 and 2 are failing to cope with the work program and the commissioning of facilities.

Nor is due party influence on an improvement in the state of affairs in construction being exerted in Bender. There has been a chronic failure in recent years to fulfill the plans for construction work and the commissioning of facilities. The city party organization has allowed the fulfillment of pledges to drift and has failed to mobilize the construction workers for shock work.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Service Department (Comrade Ye.I. Vlasov) does not always decisively and scrupulously implement the party's directive instructions in the sphere of capital construction.

It is planned increasing the volume of capital investments 20 percent in the new 5-Year Plan. The installation of a number of new major enterprises, including a complex of plants for the manufacture of portable computers in Kishinev, will begin and the construction of works at such enterprises as the foundry in Rybnitsa, the "Moldselmash" in Beltsy, the cardboard factory and "Plodselkhoz mash" and television plants in Kishinev, the cement plant in Rezina and the sugar refinery in Brichany will continue.

Capital investments in housing construction will increase by a factor of almost 1.5. Particularly large appropriations have to be assimilated in Kishinev, where, in accordance with a USSR Council of Ministers decree, R533 million are allocated for the said purposes, which is 1.7 times more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Paramount significance is attached in this connection to the further development of house-building industry -- the most efficient method of accelerating the construction of accommodation.

All this makes it incumbent upon the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, the republic Council of Ministers, the local soviet ispolkoms and the ministries and departments to work more persistently on an improvement in capital construction and its planning, financing, and material-technical and personnel support. It is essential to put at the center of the work realization of the comprehensive program approved by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government of an increase in the industrialization and efficiency of construction production for the 12th 5-Year Plan, increased concern for the organization of the construction workers' work and social life and their training, the increased responsibility of the personnel for the results of construction and the fulfillment of the state plans and quotas.

A large amount of hydroeconomic construction is being performed in the republic. The irrigable land area increased by 88,000 hectares in the last 5-year plan. However, the plans for the construction of reclamative and hydroeconomic facilities were not fulfilled, and 32,000 hectares of land requiring irrigation were not commissioned. Last year alone the republic failed to acquire almost 19,000 hectares of land requiring irrigation owing to serious omissions in the organization of hydroeconomic construction.

Major shortcomings in the leadership of hydroeconomic construction are being permitted by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Board and Comrade Minister A.S. Kishlar personally. The discreteness in the activity of the leading staff and machinery of this ministry which was noted earlier has not been completely overcome. The ministry has not achieved an increase in the performance discipline of the workers heading the "Yugvodstroy" and "Severovodstroy" associations and their subdivisions and has permitted distortions in the planning, supply and design of irrigation systems. Serious blunders were made, in particular, in the design and installation of the pumping station, drainage channels and the locks for desalinating Lake Yalpug. Work on replacement of the mineralized waters of this natural reservoir by Danube water is being performed slowly at present also.



Nor has the republic Council of Ministers (Comrade Ye.P. Kalenik, first deputy chairman) adopted the proper measures for the hydraulic engineers' realization of the state plan. The Council of Ministers' assistance was particularly inadequate in providing the reclamative construction projects with labor resources and in strengthening their material-technical base.

It should be said that the chronic lagging of hydroeconomic construction is also the result of the insufficient attention of the raykoms, rayispolkoms, and rayon agricultural authorities to this question. In many places things have gone no further than general appeals and promises, to which the disruption of the plans testifies. For example, in Kotovskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Rybnitskiy, and Sorokskiy rayons capital investments in the past 5-year period were assimilated only 62-79 percent.

It will be necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan to assimilate in land reclamation 1.6 times more capital investments than were actually assimilated in the past 5-year plan. The scale of the impending work and the current situation in the sector demand a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in hydroeconomic construction. It is essential to improve planning and the organization of management in the system, strengthen organization and discipline in the construction organizations, improve the provision of the construction sites with labor resources, equipment and construction materials, and organize really shock work at all hydroeconomic facilities.

#### 6. To Strengthen Leadership of Socio-Cultural Building

A characteristic singularity of the past 5-year plan was the implementation by the party and the Soviet Government of measures for the further establishment of the principle of social justice, the equalization of the conditions of the material provisions of different categories of working people and groups of the population, and for increasing supervision of the more correct allocation and sale of accommodation, various commodities, and other material benefits. Pay was increased for a number of categories of workers, compensation payments at the end of the term of service and additions to the wage for uninterrupted service were introduced, the minimum retirement pension and maternity benefits were increased, and additional privileges were extended to participants in the Great Patriotic War.

It is well known that the basis of the people's well-being is production. In accelerating its development we are thereby accelerating social progress also.

However, we cannot belittle the role of the sectors and services responsible for the solution of social problems, primarily housing. In the 12th 5-Year Plan available housing is to increase 12 percent, and by the year 2000 practically every family will have separate accommodation: an apartment or individual house.

It is important in solving the housing problem to ensure the just allocation of accommodation fully in accordance with legislation. This has to be raised once again since instances of a flagrant violation of the procedure in effect here have not yet disappeared. Last year the Central Committee Bureau was forced to punish and dismiss Comrade N.N. Sakaryan, chairman of the Rybnitskiy Gorispolkom, and Comrade S.I. Bulgar, chairman of the Kutuzovskiy Rayispolkom, for having ignored its decisions on this issue and having violated housing and land legislation. Strict party penalties were also incurred by the Kriulyanskiy and Slobodzeyskiy Rayispolkom chairmen.

It has to be said that such could not have occurred if the party committees had constantly kept their sights on the housing problem and if the republic Supreme Soviet

Presidium and Council of Ministers had exercised supervision more strictly and purposefully of the activity of the local soviet ispolkoms and the state authorities concerning observance of housing laws.

No less topical today is such a task as ensuring the preservation of the available housing and its correct maintenance, the preparation of apartment houses and heating equipment for operation in wintertime, the repair of buildings, and the upkeep of municipal services. The party committees, soviet ispolkoms and republic Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service must approach the realization of this task with a great sense of responsibility.

The low envelopment (at the 65-percent level) of children of preschool age by public upbringing is still an acute social problem in the republic. In addition, there is no proper order in many of the existing preschool establishments. Instances of the inadequate provision of the children with food and of their falling ill owing to the carelessness of the service personnel and the absence of proper supervision of the work of the kindergarten are being allowed to occur. It is essential that the soviet ispolkoms and ministry and department leaders adopt effective measures to improve the work of the children's preschool establishments and strive to ensure by 1990 full satisfaction of the population's need therefore.

There has been increased attention in recent years to the development of health care. It has been possible to strengthen its material base somewhat. The 5-year plan directives pertaining to the assimilation of capital investments in this sphere were fulfilled. The provision of clinics and hospitals with personnel improved somewhat. However, the Ministry of Health Board and Comrade Minister K.A. Draganyuk personally failed to ensure fundamental changes in the work of health care establishments. There are, as before, many shortcomings and omissions in medicinal supplies, the implementation of preventive measures, protection of the health of mother and child, and state inspection of observance of industrial enterprises and economic organizations of sanitary-hygiene and anti-epidemic rules and regulations.

Simultaneously with the development of the material base of health care it is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan to improve the work of the health care authorities and establishments -- from the ministry through the public health center -- enhance the quality of medical service and ensure the gradual transition to the dispensary system for the whole population. The party committees and the local soviets must constantly keep their sights on the work of the health care establishments and assist them.

Important positive changes occurred in the period under review in the public education system. The first steps were taken in school reform. The content of education and extracurricular training is being updated and a policy geared to the students' becoming computer-literate is being pursued.

However, the Ministry of Education Board, Comrade Minister D.G. Zidu personally and the party, soviet and economic authorities are as yet doing far from everything for the fuller disclosure of available potential for the realization of school reform, a rise in the level of the teaching-educational process, a strengthening of the schools' material-technical base and the creation of special shops and areas for teaching the adolescents occupations.

The party committees, soviet and economic authorities, public organizations and teacher-training collectives must intensify work on the practical realization of school reform, secure a further improvement of job training and the students' occupational tuition and mold in them high consciousness, strong labor skills and devotion to the motherland. It

is also necessary to continue work on enhancing the role and responsibility of the teacher for the quality of the teaching-educational process and to seek to ensure that all, absolutely all teachers be worthy of their high calling.

The exceptionally big part played in the life of Soviet society by the higher and secondary specialized school is common knowledge. Questions of its development, a rise in the level of specialists' training, and a stimulation of the activity of the primary party organizations have occupied an important place in the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. A practical result of the constant attention to these questions has been the strengthening of the material-technical base of the educational institutions and the pronounced increase in the graduation of specialists of different fields for the national economy.

However, in the light of the tasks confronting the republic the work of the VUZ's and secondary specialized educational institutions cannot be deemed sufficient. Many VUZ and tekhnikum graduates are poorly prepared for practical activity, lack knowledge in the sphere of the latest achievements of science and technology, and are not imbued with an understanding of their duty and the increased responsibility of the specialist under the conditions of the acceleration of production intensification. Some 388 VUZ and tekhnikum graduates failed to appear for their assignments in 1985. In the past 3 years, some 123 specialists out of the 650 sent for an assigned position were not retained in the system of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services.

These and other shortcomings in the training of specialists have been pointed out to the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade V.A. Kerdivarenko, minister) repeatedly, but it is being slow to remove them, and the Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department is reconciled to this state of affairs.

It is essential that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee strive more persistently for an increase in the higher and high school's contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and demand of the party committees, the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the leaders of educational institutions the adoption of exhaustive measures for a radical improvement in the quality of personnel training, an improvement of the organization of the teaching-educational process and the enhanced role of Marxist-Leninist education in the formation of future specialists.

Big tasks confront the vocational-technical education system. It currently unites in the republic 113 educational institutions, in which 62,000 young men and women are being taught. However, the existing network of schools is still not satisfying the national economy's increased worker personnel requirements. There is a particular shortage of the latter at enterprises and in organizations of the ministries of construction, motor transport, and light industry.

The republic State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrade G.I. Kushnir, chairman) is being slow to remove the shortcomings revealed by the republic Communist Party Central Committee in the activity of the system, is tackling inadequately questions of an improvement in the training of future workers of the mass occupations and is insufficiently active in combating formalism and stereotyping in their tuition and education.

While preparing the personnel for industry, the educational institutions of the system are furnished with equipment and machinery only to the extent of 50 percent of their

needs. Only half of the vocational-technical schools of an agricultural profile are furnished with combines. Owing to an absence of the necessary work and social conditions, more than 30 percent of vocational-technical school graduates quit the organizations and enterprises to which they have been sent in the course of a year, while in Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon the figure is 50 percent.

It is essential that the leaders of the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, ministries and departments, and the local soviets ensure the creation of the conditions for an improvement in every possible way in the work of the vocational-technical schools and their enhanced authority. More attention to this should be paid by the party committees also. They must probe more deeply the activity of the primary party organizations and the engineering-teacher-training collectives of the schools and help them cope successfully with the tasks entrusted to them.

The attention to cultural-educational and sports-mass work increased somewhat in the period under review, particularly since the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures for an Improvement in the Use of Club Establishments and Sports Installations." Meetings of republic, city, and rayon party activists, which examined these questions, seriously criticized the party organizations' inadequate use of the clubs, libraries, and sports facilities for training the working people, strengthening their health and organizing leisure time.

However, following the meetings, there has been no qualitative reorganization in club and sports work. Many comrades in the republic perceived the decree as a routine campaign. As before, more than 160 clubs and culture centers are being used for purposes other than intended and have been occupied by various offices and establishments. There are particularly many such instances in Bessarabskiy, Dubasarskiy, and Falechitskiy rayons. Some 285 clubs are in need of major repairs, and over 100 of them are in a damaged condition. In Dondyshanskiy, Kagulski, and Kalininskiy rayons many club premises are unheated. Essentially nothing is being done locally for an improvement in the work and social conditions of the culture and sports workers.

The Ministry of Culture (Comrade A. S. Konstantinov, minister) and the Sports Committee (Comrade D. I. Muntyanu, chairman) are failing to display due persistence in the solution of these questions and are making inadequate contact with the local soviets, trade union organizations, and economic authorities.

It is essential that the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the rayons and workers fundamentally change the attitude of the state authorities and enterprise, organization, kolhoz and sovkhos leaders toward cultural-educational and sports work and demand that they engage seriously in strengthening the material base of this sphere of culture, the training of personnel, and an improvement in the work of the cultural-sports complexes.

Party leadership of the creative unions and establishments strengthened in the period under review. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat discussed the work of the Moldavian State Philharmonic, the Moldavian Academy Theater named A. S. Pushkin, the State Committee for Cinematography and the NISIRU and KODRY literary arts journals, and adopted measures to strengthen the leading personnel of the creative establishments.

While paying tribute to the services of the artistic intelligentsia in the communist education of the republic's working people and their spiritual growth, attention needs to be called to such shortcomings in its activity as the appearance of weak artistic works, shows and concert programs, and the insufficient illustration therein of the qualitative changes which are occurring in our society.



Practice insistently demands an improvement in the style and an enrichment of the content of the activity of the creative unions and establishments, and increased responsibility of the masters of culture for the ideological thrust and artistic force of impact of their works, and an intensification of work with the creative youth. While treating the artist and artistic quest respectfully and solicitously, the party at the same time has always struggled and will continue to struggle "against manifestations of lack of ideological content and world-outlook omnivorousness, aesthetic dullness and hack work," the draft new version of the CPSU Program emphasizes.

The role of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Culture Department must also be manifested more forcefully in realization of the tasks confronting the creative organizations and establishments.

### III. To Unswervingly Raise the Level of Organizing and Political Work

#### 1. To Persistently Master the Lenin Party Style

Comrade Delegates!

Operating under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and perceiving daily its concrete assistance, the Moldavian Communist Party acquired in the period under review new experience in organizing and political work among the masses, and was conditioned ideologically and strengthened organizationally. It grew by 25,500 members and candidates of the CPSU and now numbers 189,400 persons. Some 74.6 percent of the republic's communists work in the material production sphere.

The recent pregress report and election meetings and city and rayon party conferences were a strict test of the militancy of the party organizations and a school of political conditioning for party members. Here the overwhelming majority of communists, determining the paths and their contribution to realization of the program for an acceleration of the country's economic and social development outlined by the party, summed up without false idealization and empty logomachy what had been done, soberly evaluated the state of affairs and accumulated experience and scrupulously revealed shortcomings.

In the course of the reports and elections the Communists expressed many critical observations and important proposals for an improvement in economic, organizing and ideological-political work. No critical observation must remain unattended, every practical proposal must be practically implemented. Specific directives in this field were given at last December's Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the question "The Results of the Reports and Elections in the Party Organizations and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization."

The activity of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat were aimed in the past years at a rise in the level of leadership of all areas of the republic's economic and social building. The topical problems of economic and social development, an improvement of intraparty and organizational-propaganda work, and an improvement in the selection, assignment, and training of personnel advanced by the CPSU Central Committee and practical life were examined thoroughly and tackled collectively.

Particular attention was paid to questions of an improvement in the style of work and a rise in the militancy of all components of the republic party organization in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report, which precisely determined an action program for us, and in the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

It may be mentioned today that professionalism, exactingness, creative quest, and the endeavor and ability to escape from business routine and concentrate on the truly main, fundamental issues are to an increasingly great extent becoming definite features in the day-to-day practice of many party committees. At the same time, however, whereas the activity of the Kishinev and Bendery Gorkoms and Kagulskiy, Slobodzeykiy, Floreshtskiy, Tarakliyskiy, Drokiyevskiy, and Lazovskiy Raykoms, granted all their shortcomings, is distinguished by a constant search for more efficient forms and methods of organizing and political-educational work, this cannot, unfortunately, be said about the Novoanenskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, Chernenkovskiy, and a whole number of other party committees. They have still not risen to the level of modern requirements, do not always sensitively catch on to the trends in social life, rely insufficiently on the elective activists and primary party organizations, and are being slow to expunge from party practice manifestations of petty tutelage and substitution for the soviet and economic authorities.

Directing their efforts toward the removal of the said and other shortcomings in the style of the activity of the gorkoms and raykoms, the Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and departments need to resolutely pursue a policy aimed at overcoming the old approaches in leadership, call party committees more strictly to account for omissions and blunders and a lack of professionalism and initiative and help them more actively and purposefully in tackling economic-political tasks.

In the period under review the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee displayed concern for a further extension of the system of local party components and their organizational-political strengthening and structural improvement. Currently the republic Communist Party has 5,147 primary and 5,094 shop organizations and 7,628 party groups. The majority of them are skillfully performing the role of political nucleus of the labor collectives and correctly finding the main points of application.

The primary party organization of the Kishinev imeni 60-Letiya SSR Plant has really headed the struggle for an acceleration of technical progress at this enterprise. An unflagging search for potential for an increase in production efficiency is under way here. And it was not fortuitous that the plant completed fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, on 1 December, and charted high frontiers, in accordance with the example of the AvtoVAZ collective, for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The party organizations of the Kishinev "Volna" Production Association imeni K.U. Chernenko, the Baltsy "Moldselmash" Production Association, Kotovskiy Rayon's "Boziyeny" Sovkhoz-Plant, Dubossarskiy Rayon's "Kolkhoszhivprom" Association, Ryshkanskiy Rayon's Kolkhos imeni S.M. Kirov and many others are organizing their work skillfully, in the spirit of modern requirements.

However, both in the activity of the primary party organizations themselves and in their leadership there are serious shortcomings. Many of them are operating in the old way, are failing to display initiative and are giving more effort and time to the elaboration and adoption of decisions than their fulfillment. Some party bureaus and party committees talk incessantly about a reorganization in work and new approaches, but are

not displaying efficiency and boldness in practice, do not dare check a business executive who has gone too far and are not striving for the strict fulfillment by all communists of the rules of party life and ethics. Nor can the fact that there are primary party organizations which are making inadequate use of the right of supervision of the activity of the administration and the work of the staff and which rarely initiate the curtailment of such an evil as inflated reports and window-dressing fail to cause concern.

Party workers and the Central Committee and gorkom and raykom staffs must involve themselves with the primary party organizations to a greater extent and more purposefully, visit them more often, probe the life of the labor collectives in greater depth and strive to ensure that each party component be truly militant.

A central question of party leadership was and remains that of the selection, assignment, and training of personnel. The directives of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the discussion at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum of the republic party organization's tasks for a further improvement of the style of work focused our attention on a thorough analysis and in-depth study of the political, professional, and moral qualities of leading personnel. A number of unpromising workers were released, some comrades were transferred to other work, some who had worked conscientiously through to retirement age left for their well-deserved rest. Capable new workers, including many women and young specialists, were promoted to responsible positions. Lenin's demands concerning the correct combination of experienced and young workers and an in-depth study of the personnel prior to its promotion were invariably observed here. The active movement of leading personnel did not go unnoticed in the republic party organization and by the republic's working people and was broadly approved.

Sound cadre potential has been created in the republic. Among the workers on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee schedule, 98.7 percent have higher or incomplete higher education. More than half the gorkom and raykom secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen have, together with higher, specialized higher party-political education. Women constitute 23 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries, whereas they constituted only 10.6 percent by the 15th congress.

The composition of primary party organization secretaries has improved the number of workers, national economy specialists and women among them has increased. Currently more than 77 percent of this category of activists have higher and incomplete higher education.

However, the unsolved questions and the existing shortcomings in personnel work cannot be forgotten behind the positive achievements and trends. Oversights and, sometimes, mistakes in the selection and assignment of personnel, inadequate supervision of the activity of individual leaders, and insufficient exactingness toward them led to some people imagining that they could do anything. As a result there were numerous instances of abuse of office for selfish ends, inflated reports and window-dressing, embezzlement, bribe-taking, and economic excess.

The Central Committee adopted emphatic measures to eradicate this evil. The instances of the degeneration of individual leaders which it uncovered with the active assistance of the communists were widely publicized. Information on the examination of the questions connected with the incorrect behavior of the personnel was carried in the press. For flagrant violation of the CPSU Rules and moral degeneracy many leaders were dismissed. Some were expelled from the party. They included Vyshku, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Postolaki, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz, Gribinenko and Gedrovich, deputy chairmen of the Novoanenskiy Rayispolkom, Raylyan, Proka, Burlaka and Dontsu, chairmen of kolkhozes, and others.

In many cases favorable ground for the laxity and degeneracy of the workers had been created by serious flaws in the activity of certain raykoms and their secretaries. The principles of party leadership were most flagrantly violated by former first secretaries of the Nisporenskiy, Strashenskiy, and Novoanenskiy raykoms, O.I. Konnikov, V.P. Korniyenko, and I.P. Bulat. They, like almost all the other secretaries of these party committees, were strictly punished and dismissed.

It is essential that all party committees draw long-term conclusions from these instances. A serious lesson also has to be learned by the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, whose duty is an in-depth study and strict verification based on actual deeds of the candidates for promotion, the correct assignment of the personnel, and supervision of their work.

Taking as the reference point the demand of the draft CPSU Rules concerning the communist's dual responsibility -- to the party and to the state -- we must today emphatically eradicate relapses into the past and cut short in the personnel's behavior all manifestations of irresponsibility, laxity, graft, and petty bourgeois mentality. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee will continue to adhere unswervingly to this firm Leninist line.

The role of criticism and self-criticism is particularly great in training the personnel and in strengthening their discipline. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee pays constant attention to their increased pointedness and efficacy. The communists are now expressing themselves more boldly and candidly on painful issues. However, as the report and election meeting showed, criticism is frequently leveled merely from above and extremely timidly from below and is often expressed in the form of requests and wishes.

The Central Committee drew the attention of the Vulkaneshtskiy, Oknitskiy, Chimishliyskiy and Novoanenskiy raykoms and of a number of ministries and departments to existing shortcomings and, at times, serious gaps in their work which were largely brought about by an uncritical attitude toward the results of their activity and a reluctance to observe negative phenomena.

It is essential to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way and mold everywhere an atmosphere that creates in people confidence that their voice will always be heeded and that a useful, socially meaningful initiative will be supported. Shortcomings in management should be uncovered with the weapon of criticism and an uncompromising struggle conducted against all negative manifestations.

A subject of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's constant attention in the period under review was an improvement in supervision and verification of performance. The arsenal of forms and methods employed for this was enriched. The reports of gorkom and raykom first secretaries, leaders, and other officials on the state of affairs in the collectives and sectors they head and the fulfillment of the party authorities' decisions are received regularly at Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions. The briefing of Central Committee members has been organized on a permanent basis. Workers of the Central Committee machinery have begun to travel more often to the localities, where, together with the activists, they familiarize themselves in detail with the progress of realization of adopted decisions.

However, the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report is only being fulfilled slowly in respect of increased supervision. For a number of party committees and many primary party organizations supervision of



performance remains a bottleneck. Much effort is as yet being given to the elaboration of resolutions and measures which are in themselves no bad thing, but are inadequately fulfilled. The practice of adopting repeat decisions on the same issues is tenacious. And the verification of performance itself is frequently conducted in accordance with some outward indications, without in-depth penetration to the heart of the matter.

It is essential to enhance the role of the Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau and the gorkoms and rayioms in increasing supervision of fulfillment of party and government directives and raising the responsibility of all components of the republic party organization for the realization of internal decisions. It is necessary to step up the activity of the party commissions in combating breaches of party and state discipline and communist morality.

Following the 15th congress, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee received approximately 42,000 letters. One out of every three was checked out by staff workers and members of the Central Committee. The majority of the correspondence was distinguished by a sharp critical character, and it revealed shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, and economic personnel and in the activity of enterprises and organizations of the service sphere and health care and educational establishments. Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions discussed more than 100 questions ensuing from an analysis of the working people's proposals and critical observations. There has been a decline in the number of letters to the CPSU Central Committee and other union authorities, which indicates increased attention to an investigation of them locally.

Nonetheless, there are still frequent instances of a callous, bureaucratic attitude toward substantiated requests and submissions. This forces the citizens to appeal to higher organizations and establishments. We must continue to persistently improve all work with letters. A correct reaction to the working people's letters and submissions and their requests and observations should be regarded as a most important criterion of an evaluation of the personnel's political and moral merits.

## 2. To Improve Party Leadership of the Soviets and Trade Union, Komsomol, and Other Public Organizations

In tackling economic and social tasks and people's education the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations rely constantly on the soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and other mass organizations of the working people and direct and coordinate their activity.

The multifaceted work of the soviets, which unite approximately 40,000 people's elected representatives, a populous aktiv, has been enriched considerably in recent years. There has been an enhancement of their role, initiative, and assertiveness, to which the CPSU Central Committee decree, "A Further Enhancement of the Role of the Soviets in Economic Building," has contributed to a considerable extent.

At the same time certain soviets and their ispolkoms are approaching the realization of the plans of the economic and social development of the cities and rayons timidly and without due efficiency, tackling problems of local significance inadequately, engaging insufficiently in an improvement of the work of enterprises and organizations of the services sphere, and are not conducting a resolute struggle against bureaucratism. Unfortunately, individual deputies have not justified the trust shown in them. The former chairmen of the Glodyanskiy, Kutuzovskiy and Rybnitskiy and deputy chairmen of the Tiraspol'skiy, Kantemir'skiy, Leevskiy, and Floresht'skiy gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms

have been dismissed. Several deputies have been deprived of their authority and have had criminal proceedings instituted against them.

It is essential that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms raise the level of party leadership of the soviet authorities and strive to ensure that the soviets constantly perfect the content and style of their activity, rely in day-to-day work on the broad working masses, strengthen their ties to them, constantly exercise the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and supervision and realize more fully their constitutional rights and authority.

The work of the republic people's control authorities on verification of fulfillment of party and government directives and the strengthening of state discipline strengthened and improved markedly in the period between the congresses. Nonetheless, the party committees did not make full use of the possibilities of these representative and empowered authorities and did not strive to ensure that there be universality in their activity the organic unity of the verification, prevention and rectification of shortcomings. The Dondyushanskiy, Nisporenskiy, Slobodzeytskiy and Floreshtski raykoms found an opportunity only once in the 5 years to discuss at bureau sessions questions of the work of the people's control authorities, while the Lazovski and Novoanenskiy raykoms did not address these questions at all.

The party and soviet authorities must display more concern to perfect the activity of the people's control authorities, enhance their prestige and increase their influence on the state of affairs in the national economy and the consumer service sphere.

The role of the unions in accomplishing the tasks of economic building and educating the working people increased in the period under review. They began to involve themselves more actively and purposefully in questions of an improvement in the organization of production and labor, the development of socialist competition and the dissemination of progressive experience and the solution of problems connected with an improvement in the working people's social life and recreation. At the same time it should be noted that some republic trade union committees are still working in the old way and moving along a beaten track, so to speak, and failing to display due exactingness toward the economic authorities and association, enterprise, and organization leaders for the accelerated introduction in production of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and the solution of problems of accommodation, children's pre-school establishments, and other social issues. Nor are they being helped in the exercise of these and other of their functions by a number of gorkoms and raykoms, which at times underestimate the role and possibilities of the trade unions.

It is essential that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms increase their attention to the work of the unions and render them the utmost support and assistance in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting them. It is necessary to nominate for election to the trade union committees politically mature, authoritative workers with production experience, stimulate the activity of the party groups in the elective trade union authorities and increase the responsibility of the communists working in them.

The party organizations' ideological and organizational ties to the Komsomol continued to strengthen and develop in the past years, and the proportion of Komsomol members in the party replenishment has risen to 70 percent. Following the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Its Enhanced Role in the Communist Education of the Youth," the party

committees began to pay more attention to perfecting work with the youth and strengthening the party nucleus in the republic Komsomol organization and increased exactingness toward the party organizations for leadership of the Komsomol.

The Moldavian Komsomol gave a good account of itself at the priority construction projects of the 5-Year Plan and in crucial areas of the republic's economic and cultural building. At the same time, however, in a number of places the creative initiative of the young people is still insufficiently oriented toward the intensification of production, its increased efficiency and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Labor and social passiveness, individualism, indiscipline and other negative manifestations may be observed in part of the youth.

It is essential that the party authorities and primary party organizations increase work on the communist upbringing of the youth, emphatically overcome formalism and a short-lived campaign style in this matter, cultivate in the young men and women an organic need to assimilate modern knowledge and actively enlist them in key tasks of economic and social development and the running of the state and society. It is necessary to implement effective measures for an appreciable improvement in the physical training of the younger generation, particularly schoolchildren, vocational-technical school trainees and students.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee must perfect the forms and methods of work with the youth, emphatically drive out red tape, excessive organization and tediousness from Komsomol life and strive to ensure that the measures which it implements be of a vital nature, entertaining and truly youth-oriented and serve a most important task in the communist upbringing of the younger generation.

### 3. To Resolutely Strengthen Discipline, Organization and Order in All Walks of Public Life

The working people of Moldavia, like those of the entire country, warmly approve and support the measures adopted on the initiative of the Communist Party to strengthen discipline, organization, and order in all walks of our life. Corresponding to the Soviet people's fundamental interests and goals, the party's actions become the inherent concern of the working people themselves and a means of the cohesion of society's sociopolitical forces. V.I. Lenin repeatedly focused attention on this urgent problem, reiterating constantly that "the communist organization of social labor...will be supported more and more by the free and conscious discipline of the working people themselves...."

Thanks to the increase in organizational, economic and administrative-legal measures, labor discipline has strengthened, there has come to be more order and the moral-psychological atmosphere as a whole has improved in many of the republic's labor collectives recently. Compared with 1980, by the start of 1985 losses of work time per worker in industry had halved, and personnel turnover in construction had declined by a factor of 1.7.

However, an objective evaluation of the actual state of the organization of production and public order testifies that the level of discipline in the republic still does not correspond to the demands of the time. Owing to absenteeism and losses of work time at industrial enterprises, there was a product shortfall of many millions of rubles in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Some party committees and many primary party organizations undertake a strengthening of discipline from case to case. In 1984 some 13 gorkoms and raykoms and 27 gorispolkoms did not once by way of control examine these questions. Almost two-thirds of party committees and gorispolkoms failed to address them in 1985.

The struggle for discipline and order must be built up consistently in terms both of its scale and purposefulness. "This," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, "is an urgent demand of the day which Soviet people understand in the broad sense, including order on the job and in the service sphere, in public and in domestic life, in each labor cell, in each city, and in each village."

An extremely harmful phenomenon impeding our advance is drunkenness. The work being performed in the republic in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree, "Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," has had a salutary impact on a recuperation of the moral climate in the labor collectives and in the homes. At the same time it should be said as clearly as can be that an effective and comprehensive program of struggle against this social evil is not yet being practiced everywhere. In some places this work has been reduced merely to grandiloquent phrases and appeals. In Chadyr-Lungskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Kantemirskiy, Oknitskiy, and certain other rayons liberalism is being permitted in the evaluation of the conduct and punishment of Communists and leaders who abuse alcohol, and an atmosphere of intolerance of violations perpetrated on the grounds of intoxication has not been created.

Slowness and inconsistency in fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the party and the government are being permitted by the leaders of certain ministries and departments. The paths of hard liquor's penetration of public catering enterprises, certain production subdivisions and student hostels have not yet been closed off. A random check showed that 16 of Kishinev's worker, student, and school catering shops sold from June through November 1985 approximately 12,000 bottles of vodka, cognac, champagne, and wine.

The Ministry of Health is failing to display real concern about the fact that its authorities locally are developing work timidly on the timely preventive treatment of persons who abuse liquor and are inadequately performing explanatory work among the population concerning the disastrous influence of alcohol on man's health. The cultural establishments also are being slow to reorganize themselves, and temperance clubs have not been extensively promoted as yet.

The party, soviet and economic authorities, primary party organizations and the trade unions and Komsomol must strive persistently for the implementation of measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and better coordinate their efforts in this matter.

Fulfilling the requirements of the 15th congress, in the period under review the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee actively probed the activity of the law enforcement authorities and increased the demands made on the gorkoms and raykoms for a strengthening of law and order and legality in all walks of our life. But it has to be acknowledged that the work that is being done has proven insufficient and that a fundamental breakthrough in the fight against crime has not been achieved. Crime is not falling in the cities of Beltsy, Kishinev, and Iiraspol and Komratskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Slobodzeykiy and Strashenskiy rayons.

The preservation of socialist property is being catered for inadequately.

The amount of losses from shortages, waste, and embezzlement is great. The preservation of state and public property is in the most unfortunate state at enterprises and on farms of the APK and also state and cooperative trade.



Great concern is caused by the fact that juveniles are proving to be involved in offenses and crimes. Despite the measures that have been adopted, the struggle against parasitism and hooliganism is as yet being conducted unsatisfactorily, yet, after all, one out of every five crimes is committed by persons who do no work.

The gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must step up work considerably on the education of the working people in a spirit of strict compliance with Soviet laws, create in all labor collectives and inhabited localities an atmosphere of intolerance of negative manifestations, and resolutely eradicate everything that is weakening the moral abutments of Soviet society and fettering our progressive advance.

It is essential that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat demand of the leading personnel and communists of the republic MVD, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, and Supreme Court that the unshakability of socialist legality and the inevitability of punishment for crimes be ensured, that due promptitude and persistence be displayed in their prevention, interruption, and detection and that the causes and conditions contributing to their perpetration be ascertained in depth.

#### 4. To Ensure a Further Strengthening of Ideological, Mass-Political Work in the Spirit of the Demands of the Times

In the period under review the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee paid unflagging attention to an improvement in the style of ideological, mass-political work, and its ever-increasing influence on the accomplishment of socioeconomic tasks. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat systematically examined questions of the communist education of the working people. The Central Committee departments' assistance to the gorkoms and raykoms increased. The party committees came to probe more deeply the content of political-educational work and to display more creativity and professionalism therein.

Many party organizations of Kishinev and Beltsy and Floreshtskiy and Dubossarskiy Rayons accumulated positive experience of a comprehensive approach to the accomplishment of production assignments and people's education. The Tiraspol'skiy Gorkom is adroitly solving questions connected with ideological support for an economic experiment. The Iedinstskiy Raykom is paying great attention to organization of the working people's free time.

At the same time it should be said that ideological, mass-political work in the republic party organization has yet to be fully reorganized in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report. In a number of places it lacks, as before, the necessary pointedness and expressiveness, purposefulness and consideration of the actual situation.

Some raykoms (Dondyushanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Leovski, Rezinskiy, and others) are being slow to rid themselves of the current simplistic view of the role and place of ideological-educational work and have not completely overcome the endeavor to evaluate its efficiency merely by the number of measures that are implemented, to the detriment of the qualitative aspect.

Work on the formation in the working people of communist high-mindedness and high political consciousness has constituted the basis of the entire ideological, political-educational activity of the republic party organization. Currently different forms of political and economic tuition extend to more than 1.3 million persons. The world-outlook thrust of the classes has risen. The proportion of communists -- workers and

kolkhoz members -- mastering the principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism increased in the 5 years from 3.6 to 49 percent. The party's word is today being taken to the masses by a thousands-strong detachment of lecturers, rapporteurs, political information workers, and agitators. Their qualitative makeup has improved.

However, many party organizations are resting content merely with the high indicators of people's envelopment by educational measures and are not paying due attention to their content and fruitfulness. Everything outwardly appears to be going well at Strashenskiy Rayon's "Tatareshiy" Sovkhoz-Plant: 13 political and economic training schools are operating, a group of political information workers and an agitation group are at work, and approximately 100 lectures are delivered annually. But all this is unconnected with practice. And it is not fortuitous that labor discipline is a problem here. It is estimated that approximately half the workers on the farm were absent at harvest time in the course of the 5-Year Plan. Many such instances could be adduced, unfortunately.

Inadequate use is being made of the opportunities of economic universal education for shaping in the workers the new type of economic thinking, developing in them socialist enterprise and efficiency and inculcating the sense of master of the country. The majority of the students in communist labor schools lack personal thrift accounts, and only one out of 30 takes part in the efficiency promotion and inventors movement.

It is essential that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee departments and the gorkoms and raykoms strive for the unity of political, economic and production training, perfect lecture and agitation-mass work, arm the party and ideological activists with the skills of organization and enrichment of the content of the ideological-educational process and increase the responsibility of every communist for a rise in the level of his ideological-theoretical training, economic literacy and professional skill.

It is necessary to make considerably stricter demands on leading workers who underestimate the need for active personal participation in political-educational work. Formally, all leaders are involved in it to this extent or the other. However, for some of them political work in the masses has not yet become an organic component of their day-to-day activity.

Social scientists are obliged to make a more appreciable contribution to ideological work. They are called on to switch from general evaluations of this aspect of the spiritual life and socioeconomic development of the republic or the other to the forecasting of social processes and trends, present practical recommendations helping solve problems of stimulating the human factor, render the propaganda activists effective assistance in mastering the methods of educational work and emphatically rebuff modern bourgeois ideology.

Realizing the party's program demands, the republic Communist Party Central Committee paid great attention in the period under review to the education of people in a spirit of love for and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland and in a spirit of internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples. The experience accumulated in this work was significantly enriched in the course of the preparations for and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic and the creation of the Communist Party of Moldavia. The activity of the soviet and economic authorities and public organizations was stepped up in the patriotic education

of the working people and the preparation of the youth for defense of the Soviet fatherland and the gains of socialism. Veterans of past battles and fighters of the country's armed forces participate in this most directly.

It is necessary to continue to purposefully perform such work. The all-around preparation of the youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and its physical conditioning and special training require particular attention.

It is essential that the party and soviet authorities and public organizations step up the military-patriotic education of the younger generation and mold in the young men and women a feeling of responsibility for the fate of socialism and an aspiration by shock labor to strengthen the might and security of the motherland and the cause of peace and social progress. It is necessary to emphatically do away with all manifestations of local preference and national exclusiveness. Considering the republic's border status and the intensification of the ideological sabotage targeted at it from abroad, it is necessary to raise our people's political vigilance and perfect counter-propaganda work.

It is necessary to inform the working people and the entire population of the republic more extensively about the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and implement a set of measures to intensify propaganda and study of the statements of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the major new foreign policy actions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government aimed at an improvement in the international situation. It is essential to firmly link all this work with a rise in the working people's assertiveness in tackling the task of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The moral education of the population is in need of considerable improvement. The struggle for the affirmation of communist morality and social justice should be conducted on a planned and systematic basis both in the labor collectives and at people's place of residence, full use being made for this of the revolutionary and labor traditions of the people, the moral values of socialism, the ordinary, general values and force of example of party members and leading personnel, and the extensive opportunities of the community.

It is essential to improve atheistic education and introduce the new ceremonies and rites in social life more actively. It is necessary to step up individual work with believers and the countering of foreign clerical propaganda.

It is well known that labor is the foundation of the communist education of the personality. An effective means of labor education has been and remains socialist competition. It extends to 97 percent of those in work. The mobilizing force of labor rivalry was manifested particularly convincingly in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement and in the mass competition which spread everywhere under the motto, "27 Ten-Day Periods of Shock Labor to the 27th CPSU Congress."

But the returns from competition could be more impressive. For this it is necessary to appreciably improve its organization and emphatically overcome existing shortcomings. This applies particularly to the formulation of socialist pledges. This work is frequently performed without the participation of the workers and knolkhoz members and is confined to the plan indicators. Such instances have occurred in Nisporenskiy, Sorokskiy, Glodyanskiy, and other rayons.

It is necessary to step up the labor education of the population and make the maximum use of the personality factor and other available possibilities and potential for an acceleration of production intensification. It is necessary to support the labor enthusiasm of the masses in every possible way and persistently improve the organization of socialist competition, orienting it toward the on-schedule fulfillment of contract supply plans, high product quality, the introduction and assimilation of new technology, and the careful use of all types of resources.

Moldavia's working people have adopted high socialist pledges for 1986. In industry, for example, it has been resolved to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule and increase labor productivity 5.3 percent against the target of 4.8 percent. The rural workers have begun the struggle to exceed the average annual level of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the production of agricultural products by R500 million.

In order to honorably keep their word, which they have given the motherland, it will be necessary from the very start of the year not only to fulfill the quotas but also overfulfill them. This today is a most important task, and the efforts of the entire republic organization and the entire arsenal of means and methods of party work must be geared to its accomplishment.

The activity of the mass information and propaganda media require further improvement. Although the press, television, and radio have begun to employ more extensively active forms of invasion of the production sphere and have enriched the range of their material, many questions remain beyond their purview, and the illustration of the problems which are raised lacks pungency.

A number of gorkoms and raykoms are not making full use of the educational and organizing potential of their press organs, are not displaying due concern for the increased efficacy of published material, and are not making a high-minded appraisal of instances of certain cadres' disregard for material of the mass media. The Kutuzovskiy, Novooanenskiy, Faleshtskiy, and Oknitskiy Raykoms are inadequately guiding their newspapers and local radio editorial offices.

Serious miscalculations in work were made by the republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee deemed impossible the continued tenure of office by Comrade V.P. Khropotinskiy, leader of this committee, and dismissed him.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the mass information and propaganda media should analyze events and phenomena comprehensively and in depth, contribute to the psychological reorganization of people's consciousness, convey to them the meaning and significance of the tasks advanced by the party for an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and mobilize the working people to achieve the charted goals. "Journalists, the press, television, and radio," Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said in one of his speeches, "must help society completely cleanse the moral atmosphere and eradicate careerism, individualism, flattery and servility and all that weakens Soviet people's moral principles and fetters our advancement."

Comrade Delegates!

The Central Committee has reported to the congress on the results of organizing and political work performed by the republic party organization in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the preceding highest forum of the republic's



communists and on the political, economic, and social tasks confronting the Moldavian Communist Party. The main thing now is to strive in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum for a breakthrough in work, accomplish a turnabout in all walks of our life, and make the maximum use of the potential which has been created for an acceleration of development and the attainment of higher frontiers.

The 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an outstanding event in the life of the communists and the entire Soviet people, will begin in a month. The congress will confirm the new version of the CPSU Program, make the corresponding changes to the party rules, and put forward crucial new tasks of a further strengthening of the country's economic and defense potential and a rise in the people's living standard.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally that the Communists and all working people of the republic will do everything for the successful implementation of the party's designs and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions to be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress (prolonged applause).

## GROSSU CONCLUDING SPEECH

WA211501 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates!

Discussion of the Central Committee report to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress is at an end. The comrades who spoke supplemented and specified it appreciably, critically analyzed the activity of the republic party organization and its elective bodies, and revealed new potential for dynamic progress along the path of an improvement in all aspects of our life. Many new ideas and useful proposals were advanced aimed at overcoming the shortcomings and ensuring a radical improvement in organizational and political work in the republic Communist Party. Additions to the Draft CPSU Program were submitted and individual provisions of the draft party rules with the proposed amendments were amplified and specified.

All the delegates' speeches were imbued with efforts to match their activity and the activity of the party, soviet, and economic authorities with the innovation and scale of the tasks ensuing from the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Such an approach determined both the thrust of the speeches and their tone. Their speeches testify best of all to the increased sense of responsibility of the party activists for realizing the party's aims and irreconcilability toward all that has had its day and is impeding reorganization.

The range of questions raised in the speeches was exceptionally broad and diverse. Great attention was paid to the progress in realizing the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report, problems of the selection, assignment and training of personnel, and the blunders made here and also how the style of party leadership of economic building is being perfected and reorganized. It was rightly emphasized that the said CPSU Central Committee decree has as yet been far from completely fulfilled.

A significant place in the delegates' speeches was occupied by questions of ideological work. Adherence to the old, outdated forms and methods of performing it was criticized. Serious shortcomings in the work of the educational institutions, cultural establishments and the corresponding ministries and departments were revealed.

Many comrades drew the congress' attention in their speeches to the major shortcomings in the activity of a number of ministries and departments and in the work of industrial

enterprises. They correctly raised the issue that there are oversights in planning and material-technical supply and that inadequate use is being made locally of the possibilities for acceleration of the intensification of production and an increase in product quality.

Important state issues were discussed on the congress rostrum, including development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex. The speakers emphasized the need to afford the personnel large scope for economic initiative and to step up the demands thereon for the state of affairs in production. Agricultural pacesetters spoke of the potential for a rise in the productivity of the fields and livestock sections and of their readiness to do everything to obtain big harvests, milk yields, and livestock weight gains in the first year of the 5-year plan.

A number of delegates sharply criticized the work of the construction organizations. Attention was drawn to the fact that words are at odds with deeds especially often here, plans are not being fulfilled, and progressive forms of the organization and stimulation of labor are not being introduced quickly enough.

It was perfectly natural that the delegates were disturbed by questions of a social nature. The speakers sharply criticized the serious shortcomings in providing the population with consumer goods and housing, and in trade, consumer services, health care and so forth. It was rightly noted that the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises should make better use of the available possibilities for an increase in the production of food and consumer goods -- and only those of high quality, moreover -- and for the construction of housing and socio-cultural facilities.

We hope that the executive personnel of the republic, cities, rayons, enterprises, and farms will draw the correct conclusions from the delegates' critical observations.

As far as the criticism heard from this rostrum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments is concerned, it was correct. It is essential that the new Central Committee probe the essence thereof and organize its work so that realization of the observations expressed contributes to an improvement in the style and methods of the activity not only of the Central Committee and its machinery, but of all elements of the republic party organization.

Simultaneously, the Central Committee must study and make creative use of the proposals put forward by the congress delegates for a rise in the level of party leadership in all areas of the republic's life. These proposals must be perceived as specific instructions to it from the participants in the highest forum of the republic Communist Party.

Comrade Delegates!

A new stage of activity is beginning for the republic party organization. It must be geared primarily to political and organizational support for realization of the plans and quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The results of the 5-year plan will largely depend on how it starts out. We have data today on the work done in 20 days of January. It must be said that we are starting slowly, while some labor collectives have begun the year altogether badly.

The Ministries of Construction, Construction Materials Industry and Local Industry, and certain others had volume of production and labor productivity indicators for January lower than for the final months of the quarter and thereby lowered the

intensity of the struggle for greater intensification of production and its increased efficiency and for fulfillment of the annual plans.

A number of industrial enterprises, including the Kishinev Tractor Plant and Refrigerator Plant, the Tiraspol "Elektromash" Plant, the Bendery Silk Works, the Dubossary Machine Shop and others are operating with considerably lower production indicators than last year.

As is known, the livestock wintering is a serious test for the rural workers. As a whole, in January the republic is 10-13 percent ahead of the 1985 level, in terms of milk production and herd productivity. However, Dumbravenskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons have only repeated last year's achievements, while Rezinskiy Rayon has even allowed gross milk production to decline 4 percent. The average dairy milk yields were 1-2 kg less than for the republic on average in Chernenkovskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Ryshkanskiy and Dondyushanskiy rayons. Organizations of the republic Ministry of Trade, Moldavian Potrebsoyuz, Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Motor Transport failed to keep pace with the progress chart per the work results of 20 days. January's plans are in danger of being frustrated here.

It is necessary to rectify this state of affairs immediately in all production bays, remove the shortcomings preventing an acceleration of the production development rate before the end of the month, and assume more rapidly the pace laid down by the economic and social development plan for 1986. As mentioned in the report, the party committees cannot release these questions from their supervision.

Ahead of us, comrades, lies a great deal of intensive work. It demands of the communists and all working people of the republic the full mobilization of forces, knowledge, and energy and a qualitatively new attitude in all areas and in all spheres of social activity. Fewer words, assurances, and promises, more actual work, practical results, responsibility and scrupulousness, and coordination in work -- such is the essence of the party demands on each of us. Guided by these demands and perfecting the work style, we must achieve and will achieve the large-scale tasks confronting the republic party organization in light of the historic decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.



## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA071400 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 3-5

[Report by I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, at the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress: "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Delegates!

The work of our congress, like the whole report and election campaign in the republic party organization, is taking place in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and in strict accordance with the instructions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the spirit of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the report made by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Both our achievements and the tasks which face us are being examined from the positions of the most important pre-congress documents, which have been published for discussion by all the people -- the draft of a new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the Party Charter and Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

Communists and all the workers of Soviet Moldavia demonstrate during these days with particular vividness and persuasiveness their monolithic unity and cohesion around the Central Committee of their Leninist Party and its politburo, and wholly approve and support the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and its pre-congress documents. They are actively included in the struggle to implement the policy, which was worked out and is being consistently implemented by the party, of accelerating the country's social and economic development, making profound changes in all spheres of life, and reaching a new qualitative state in our society.

"Today," stated M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his New Year's address to the Soviet people, "we call things by their names: successes we call successes; shortcomings we call shortcomings, and errors we call errors. This is reliable medicine against self conceit and complacency and a true key to moving in a harmonious and creative environment to new successes, new achievements, a new quality of life, and new heights of social, economic and spiritual development."

Workers, kolkhoz peasants, the working intelligentsia and all those who labor in the republic give boundless gratitude and thanks to the CPSU Central Committee for its clear and precise political policy at a new and difficult stage in the development of our society, and for the creation in the party and country of an atmosphere of

inspired labor, creative inquiry, and healthy optimism. The initiative, responsibility, visibility, and frankness which are being affirmed in all spheres of life; the realistic approach to solving truly grandiose problems of social development; social justice and Socialist law; and impatience toward waste, laxity, indifference and any violations of moral norms have brought beneficial changes to our life and are already having tangible results.

We all understand well that what has been done is merely a beginning. To move forward toward the large-scale historical goals set forth by the party in pre-congress documents means to consolidate organization even further, strengthen discipline and order and the unity of word and deed, and inculcate in all an economical approach, thrift and zealousness. The age commands from each of us -- Communists and non-Communists -- profound knowledge, competence, a keen feeling for the new, conscientious fulfillment of our official and civic duty and resoluteness in eradicating negative phenomena.

I have been entrusted to report to the Congress on the CPSU Central Committee draft plan, "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000." It goes without saying that we can discuss only the main provisions of this document, with which the delegates are well acquainted. In so doing, it is believed useful to disclose the role and place of our republic as an integral part of the country's unified economic system in solving the tasks which face us.

First of all I would like to emphasize that the Draft Basic Guidelines is a document of tremendous political importance. In it the provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program seemingly materialize and are translated into the language of specific plan targets. I also wish to emphasize that the supreme objective of the party's economic strategy has been and remains to achieve a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. It also defines the means to accomplish this objective in the forthcoming 5-year plan: further improvement in the economy; its all-round intensification and improving the effectiveness of production based on scientific and technological progress; formation of highly effective systems of administration and management; putting into action all organizational, economic and social reserves; and activating the human factor. An inspirational task has been set -- to create in the next decade and a half a production capability which is equal in scale to that acquired during all previous years of Soviet government; to nearly double national income; and to improve the productivity of social labor 2.3-2.5 times over.

The 14 sections of this document sum up the country's development during the past 5-year plan; formulate the basic directions and tasks of its economic and social development for this 5-year plan and for the period until the end of this millenium; and disclose the problems of accelerating scientific and technological progress and developing science, heavy industry and the agro-industrial complex, implementing the Food Program, producing consumer goods and the service, transport, communications, and capital construction sectors. Questions of social development, improving the living standards of the people, protecting the environment and effective use of natural resources are especially singled out. Much attention is paid to the distribution of productive forces, development of the economy of the union republics, expansion of foreign economic ties, and improving economic management.

A report by the Central Committee to the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party thoroughly illuminates the main results of the country's and the republic's economic and social development during the past 5-year plan and the basic directions and tasks of its development during the current 5-year plan and through the year 2000.

In this connection, allow me not to repeat myself and to shift directly to those sections of the Draft Basic Guidelines that define specific plan targets for realization of the CPSU Program objectives.

#### I. Acceleration of Scientific and Technological Progress and Improving Economic Management

The Draft Basic Guidelines set forth the task of achieving a turning point in intensification of production already during the 12th 5-Year Plan. The concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development, formulated by the party, advances to the forefront fundamental acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the task of re-equipping whole economic branches based on contemporary achievements of science and technology, improving economic management, and raising labor, technological and state discipline.

"Using extensively the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and applying the forms of Socialist management in accordance with modern conditions and requirements," noted Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, "we should achieve a material acceleration in social-economic progress. There is simply no other path."

The republic today has both the production and scientific capabilities to solve this most important task, and qualified cadres in all economic branches in which more than 430,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are engaged. In the MSSR Academy of Sciences the value of fixed capital and the capital-labor ratio per worker nearly doubled during the past five-year plan. Eighty new types and modifications of instruments, installations and equipment and more than 20 types of new substances and materials were created, and research was developed on the biological bases for an adaptive system of agriculture under conditions of its intensification. The republic's higher educational institutions, in which more than half of the doctors and candidates of sciences are concentrated, participate in solving republic and all-union scientific and technological problems. They have created a large number of experimental models of new types of products.

Scientific branches were also substantially developed, especially in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. The efforts of scientific-production associations in the agrarian sector were aimed at fulfilling the Food Program by creating high yield, pest and disease resistant varieties of agricultural crops; working out highly effective industrial technologies for manufacture of products; effective methods of selection, breeding and development of new and improvement of existing strains and lines of agricultural animals and poultry; new breeding forms and techniques and technologies for maintaining animals; and developing methods for improving soil productivity and the effective use and protection of water and forest resources.

At the same time, the rates of acceleration of scientific and technological progress in the republic do not meet the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee. The annual plans for development of science and technology were not once fulfilled during the last 5-year plan. Moreover, the new equipment plans of enterprises and organizations frequently consist of a hastily compiled collection of disparate ineffective measures which do not substantially influence the improvement of the technological level of production or improve its qualitative indices.

Approximately half of the completed scientific research projects find application only in individual enterprises. The results of inter-branch scientific projects are being

poorly introduced. Only one invention in 10 is being used in a practical way. There has been a reduced level of responsibility on the part of the leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations for introducing the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience into economic branches and for supporting fulfillment of plan targets in science and technology with necessary raw materials, materials and equipment.

Many enterprises urgently require reconstruction and retooling and the replacement of old and obsolete equipment. This is especially true in the canning, sugar and cooking oil extraction industries and in sewing, leather shoe and wood processing factories. Excessive losses of raw materials in storage and processing are increasing due to worn out equipment and the aging of fixed production capital. During the last 5-year plan, for example, 29,000 tons of sugar and 1,500 tons of vegetable oil were lost during the production process.

Technological backwardness of production has led to a situation in which manual labor is declining slowly (less than 1 percent per year) in the republic's industry. There is a high proportion of workers engaged in manual labor in many branches of MSSR Gosagroprom [state agricultural industry] and in such all-union subordinate factories as the Chadyr-Lunga electro-thermal equipment factory (63.1 percent); the Kishinev food industry equipment factor (51.3 percent); and the Elektromashina and Elektroapparaturnya factories in Bendery. In the meat and dairy and light industries the absolute number of workers engaged in manual labor even increased by comparison with 1980.

Introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress is an important factor in improving product quality, economizing and shifting most rapidly to resource-conserving and no-waste technologies. The Draft Basic Guidelines poses specific tasks: to increase the share of highest quality category industrial products 1.9-2.1 fold; to increase equipment reliability and operating life; to satisfy 75-80 percent of the increase in requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials and materials through savings; to reduce the energy intensiveness of national income no less than 1.4 fold and metal content 2 fold. It is necessary everywhere to carry out effective economic management and scientific and technological measures to improve the quality of products and jobs, especially construction and installation; to resolutely reject parasitical frames of mind; to place into operation all reserves; and to make tougher demands in cases where poor quality goods are produced or materials and energy resources are squandered.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that a fundamental improvement in the quality and economical use of everything that we possess is our daily and pressing task. It must be carried out in all elements of the economy and all sectors of the national economy.

As before, every year in the republic thousands of tons of metal, cement, glass, wood, paper, cloth, leather, plastic and other most valuable materials are dumped out and lost. We have not even learned how to conserve bread. Work being carried out by administrative, economic, and control organs to economize is unspecific and ineffective. This concerns most of all the ministries and departments headed by I.D. Demchenko, N.I. Uzun, V.M. Fomin, N.D. Kudryavtseva, P.D. Kostin, V.K. Yarutin, V.V. Borets and a number of others.

As M.S. Gorbachev indicated, microelectronics, computers, and the whole information industry are the catalyzers for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. At present there are 140 computer centers, departments, laboratories and



other organizations in the Moldavian SSR, with hundreds of computers of various types and purposes. Approximately 1,330 enterprises, institutions, and organizations use computer services. However, ministries and departments frequently create ASU's [automated control systems] without the appropriate technical and economic base. As a result, they do not facilitate an improvement in the activity of the enterprises and organizations, and the use of computer equipment is not accompanied by an improvement in organizational structures and managerial methods and reduction in administrative personnel. The normative computer equipment workload is not being achieved in Gosstab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply], Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], Minsobes [Ministry of Social Security], and Mintorg [Ministry of Trade].

In the current 5-year plan the efforts of the republic's scientists, designers, technicians and specialists of ministries and departments were directed at solving all-union, republic, inter-branch, and branch scientific and technological problems. Savings of approximately R280 million are planned from the introduction of the results of completed scientific research projects, carried out within the framework of 14 developed programs. For 1986-1990 the tasks have been posed: to work out and implement in every branch and every association and enterprise comprehensive programs of technological development and modernization of production based on modern equipment and technology; to reduce the time required to develop new equipment and raise 1.5-2 fold the level of production automation; to establish 520 comprehensively mechanized and automated lines in industrial enterprises and shift 3 enterprises and 108 sections, shops and processes to comprehensive mechanization and automation; to increase the effectiveness of fixed capital by modernizing no less than one-third of its active portion; to obtain no less than a two-thirds increase in labor productivity and conditionally free approximately 140,000 workers through use of the latest achievements of science and technology; to expand the amount of computerized data service of economic branches; to increase the manufacture of highest quality industrial products from 1.9 to 2 fold; to improve the effectiveness of capital investments by increasing by no less than 50 percent that portion used for equipment retooling and redesign; and to implement a number of other major scientific and technological measures, the introduction of which will realize a R520 million increase in profits.

Specific measures have been implemented in the republic to improve the organizational structure of economic management. Management of republic and union-republic industry has largely shifted to a two- and three-level system. A policy of concentration and specialization of industrial production has been carried out consistently, where at present 119 production and scientific-production associations are in operation.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in November 1985, entitled "On Further Improving Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex," was a document of tremendous importance.

Conditions have been created for managing this most important economic sphere and all branches of the agro-industrial complex, both on the republic and the rayon level, as a single entity.

At the same time we still have large reserves for increasing the efficiency of social production by improving the organization of management and eliminating redundant levels. Work to increase the role of production associations and improve their structure should be continued. Scientific research and design elements should be included in these associations and the managerial mechanism should be improved.

In recent years important measures were implemented to raise the scientific level and the quality of economic plans and intensify their role in economic management. Special purpose comprehensive scientific, technological, economic and social programs have become an integral part of long-range state plans for the economic and social development of the republic.

However, under conditions in which accelerating scientific and technological progress has become a key political and economic task, it is necessary to improve planning fundamentally by orienting plans on end results and extensively introducing the latest achievements of science and technology in all economic branches. The section of the economic and social development plan devoted to science and technology must become an integral part and foundation of the plan sections on production and capital investments, and ministries and enterprises must be held strictly accountable for its fulfillment.

In strengthening centralized planning of social production, it is necessary to ensure the further development of operational managerial independence of enterprises, expand their functions in planning and managerial activity and increase their responsibility for the results of their work. It is envisioned that the plan indices set for enterprises by higher organs will be reduced and improved; that the influence of economic levers and incentives on raising the interest of labor collectives in increasing the quantity of production, accelerating scientific and technological progress, improving product quality, raising labor productivity and reducing costs will be intensified.

This year in Moldavia a third of the industrial enterprises, which produce more than half of the products, are carrying out their activity under new management conditions, and by 1 January 1987 all these enterprises will change over to the new conditions. Unfortunately, not all leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations yet understand the importance of work to improve management. Thus, in a number of enterprises in light industry (Minister G.M. Zhitnyuk), which is already working under the new conditions for the second year, intra-shop cost accounting is poorly organized, incentives for saving material resources are unsatisfactory, and the indices for the cost accounting brigades do not differ from those of ordinary collectives.

Gosplan (Chairman V.G. Kutyarkin) and the ministries, state committees and departments must take specific steps to implement fully party demands on improving the economic mechanism and management of the economy for the purpose of accelerating its development and increasing efficiency.

## II. Developing Basic Industrial Branches

### Implementing the Comprehensive Program for Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sector

In the 12th 5-Year Plan our republic must ensure a decisive shift to intensive economic practices, reduced labor, energy and material intensive production, and increased efficiency. As in previous year, industry will develop at high rates. There must be a 22-25 percent increase in production volume by 1990.

To improve the stability of industrial development, changes in its branch structure are envisaged. Thus, the share of machine building and metalworking in overall production volume will increase from 17 to almost 22 percent and that of the food

industry will decline from 39 to 34.4 percent, with an overall increase in production volume.

Not only will machine building and metalworking (156.3 percent) develop at above average rates, but so will the chemical and petrochemical industry (132.3 percent), the timber and woodworking industry (140.7 percent) and the construction materials industry. Agricultural machine building, instrument making, electrical engineering, and electronics will receive further accelerated growth.

Growth rates outlined for the coming period will be attained mainly through intensive factors. For example, the collective of the Moldavgidromash association will increase industrial production during the five-year plan by 44.2 percent without increasing the number of workers. Some 1.7 times more resources are being devoted to technical retooling of machine building enterprises than were used in the last 5-year plan. Moreover, work is continuing to create new production capacities and complete construction of the Plodselkhoz mash and Moldselkhoz mash factories.

The further development of industrial and agricultural production is accompanied by a significant increase in electric power usage, the consumption of which will rise sharply in the MSSR by the year 2000. This is the reason for the need to build a nuclear power plant in the republic. It should be noted that there are serious shortcomings in providing electric power to consumers in the work of Moldgavenergo [Main Administration of Power and Electrification] (B.P. Karpov), especially with respect to facilities in the agro-industrial complex. There was a high breakdown rate and frequent stoppages in electric supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which has a negative effect on implementing the Food Program. Moldglavenergo and Gosagroprom must take effective steps to raise the technical level of operation of rural power facilities and ensure the continuous supply of electric power and heat. At the same time ministries, departments and ispolkoms [executive committees] of local soviets are called upon to strictly observe the established limits for the consumption of electric power and capacities and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for saving fuel and energy resources.

The construction materials industry will be greatly developed. Its production will increase 25.6 percent during the five-year plan. That of cement will increase 2.9 fold. Output of asbestos; cement pipes and sheets; precast reinforced concrete structures (including parts for large panel house building by 1.6 times); and building, non-metallic and other materials will increase significantly. With respect to this, production of local construction materials is planned in volumes that will completely meet the demands of the republic's economy.

High rates of development are also envisioned for light industry. Output of cultural, personal, and domestic services products will increase by more than 150 percent. In order to satisfy more fully the needs of the population for consumer goods, it is envisioned that in 1986-1990 there will be a greater growth in the production of Group B products (128 percent) by comparison with those of Group A (120 percent). Output of shoes will increase by a third and there will be a marked increase in the production of cotton and silk fabrics and sewn goods.

Production of local industry goods will increase by almost 40 percent, mainly by production of consumer goods and cultural, personal and domestic products. Production of goods made with the use of in-home labor will increase. For these purposes, it is planned that a combine will be built in Kishinev and that new shops and sections for in-home labor will be opened in rayon centers and villages. Manufacture of



products from local resources will expand by the construction of new enterprises and the redesign and technical retooling of existing enterprises.

As is known, the MSSR Ministry of Light Industry, in coordination with the GDR, rapidly set up the manufacture of shoes with cloth uppers and Jacquard napped carpets. During the 12th 5-Year Plan, manufacture of dress shoes, as well as hiking shoes will be organized in the Floare shoe production association. Based on redesign and technical retooling of individual shops, the Kishinev association of chemical enterprises has in mind developing the production of chemical products for consumers, and the Beltsy inter-rayon production association intends to produce double-knit, linen, and linen products.

Production volume in the furniture and wood processing industry will increase by one quarter by 1990. In industries of Moldavian SSR Minmebelprom [Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry] it is planned to increase the return on investment to 206.2 kopeks per ruble of fixed capital. It is planned to provide a R32 million increase in capacities for furniture manufacturing and to direct more than 75 percent of capital investment toward technical retooling and redesign of existing enterprises.

During the 5-year plan it is envisioned that production of consumer goods will increase by 23 percent overall to R7.7 billion (in retail prices), exceeding the targets provided for by the comprehensive program for development of consumer goods production and services in the MSSR for 1986-1990.

Further accelerating the development of consumer goods production and the services sector and better supporting the population with these goods and services are important tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs. During implementation of annual plans, ministries and departments, particularly of Local Industry (Minister N.D. Kudryavtseva); Ministry of Consumer Services (Minister V.N. Yukin) and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister I.I. Demchenko), are called upon to seek out additional capacity for increased production of goods with high consumer attributes, and to provide services in full accord with the increased demand and monetary incomes of the population; to improve coordination with trade; and to fundamentally improve product assortment and quality.

In order to deal with all of these tasks, leadership cadres of ministries and departments, ispolkoms of local soviets, associations, and enterprises must demonstrate greater boldness in decision making and dynamism in action, learn to think in a new way, meld plans into specific deeds, and achieve inseparable unity of word and deed. Managerial initiative should be encouraged and developed in every way, without delay, not hoping for "later," and an intensive working rhythm and high discipline should be ensured.

There is no time for vacillation. There is too much to be done during the five-year plan. Therefore, already today a new approach to work must be demonstrated in all production elements, at all managerial levels, and in each work place. It is necessary specifically and everywhere to engage in certification and optimization of working places and to attain increased output without increasing the number of personnel. We must transition more energetically from certification of working places to certification of entire technological processes, sections, and shops, and improve the quality of products and work, remembering that this is the most reliable index of scientific and technological progress and of the level of production organization and labor working standards and discipline.



It is also entirely obvious that it is necessary to increase in every way the output of engineering work; to encourage active creative inquiry and initiative in developing highly efficient machines and technology; and to overcome wage leveling in the system of labor organization and wages, especially of engineering. Instances of a disrespectful attitude toward specialists, innovators, and leaders of production, which are isolated but still exist in some enterprises, must be decisively stopped. A creative attitude must be affirmed in the labor collectives. A proper combination of moral and material incentives, visibility, and a fair determination of the contribution of each toward the successes achieved must be ensured. A moral climate should be created such that the working man is always held in esteem.

### III. Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Implementation of the Food Program

The main task of the agro-industrial complex, the Draft Basic Guidelines state, is to achieve stable growth of agricultural production, reliably provide the country with food products and agricultural raw materials, and combine the efforts of all branches of the complex to obtain high end results in accordance with the Food Program.

In Moldavia, a large agro-industrial complex has taken shape and is functioning successfully. This complex is rightfully considered the heart of the republic's economy and largely determines its role and place in the all-union division of labor. From the agro-industrial complex comes approximately 60 percent of total social product, 57 percent of fixed production capital, 54 percent of national income, and approximately half of the overall number of those employed in the sphere of material production. Processing industry enterprises produce more than a thousand named products for a sum of approximately R4.5 billion.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex was strengthened significantly and the economic and scientific capability was created which makes it possible to solve successfully the major tasks of ensuring delivery of food products into the all-union fund, supplying them to the republic's population without interruption, and consistently accomplishing rural social and cultural construction. Power capacities increased almost one-third in agricultural production and the power-worker ratio and power supply increased 1.4 fold. This facilitated intensification of the branch, increasing production of agricultural and animal husbandry products and improving labor productivity. However, the 11th 5-Year Plan for gross production of agricultural products was accomplished only by 87.5 percent. The plan was fulfilled for only 2 of 12 basic types of products. Over 5 years, underproduction of products of more than R2 billion occurred (in 1973 prices), including 5.4 million tons of grain, 8.7 million tons of sugar beets, 2.8 million tons of fruit, 703,000 tons of grapes, 369,000 tons of vegetables, 203,000 tons of meat and 128,000 tons of milk.

There are many reasons for this. They have already been discussed both in the Central Committee report to the Congress and in the delegates' speeches. The main reasons are low level of leadership of many elements in the agro-industrial complex; unbalanced development of its branches; inadequate consistency and persistence in introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress, intensive technologies, and progressive forms of labor organization; and poor output from new equipment, means for protecting plants, and irrigated land. The state of production of grain, sugar beets, and fruit is of particular concern. Here we not only did not advance, but lost positions gained in the past.

These indicated shortcomings and failures are due to the poor work of the republic Council of Ministers in leadership of the agro-industrial complex. Yes, and the reporting Central Committee and its Bureau did not do everything to bring order to this branch.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for further developing the Moldavian agro-industrial complex and improving its effectiveness. It is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural production by 16 percent and that of the processing industry by 15.9 percent. It is also planned to increase the gross harvest of grain by the end of the 5-year plan up to 3.3 million tons; that of sugar beets up to 3 million tons; sunflower seed oil up to 275,000 tons; tobacco up to 120,000 tons; vegetables up to 1.5 million tons; grapes up to 1.26 million tons, fruits and berries up to 1.7 million tons; milk production up to 1.45 million tons; meat (slaughtered weight) up to 350,000-360,000 tons; sale of hybrid corn seeds up to 70,000 tons; and sale of sunflower seeds up to 10,000 tons.

It is intended to intensify further the republic's agriculture by more effective use of land, material and financial, and other resources; all-encompassing assimilation of scientifically based agricultural systems; improved use of reclaimed land; comprehensive use of agro-technical, biological, and chemical means of combating weeds, pests and diseases of agricultural crops and livestock; and large-scale introduction of intensive production technologies for agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as new forms of labor organization and incentives.

The main attention in plant growing will be paid to intensifying the production of grain, fodder, industrial crops, fruits and berries, grapes, and vegetables, based on sharply increasing agricultural crops, introducing comprehensive mechanization and broad use of chemicals, and use everywhere of advanced forms of labor organization, most of all brigade cost accounting. The traditional branches -- gardening and wine making -- must receive qualitatively new development in the republic. The main task here is to bring order in the existing gardens and vineyards, renew exhausted stock, raise productivity, continue work to create modern intensive plantations, improve species and varieties, take into account the demand for fruits and grape, especially fresh ones, introduce comprehensive mechanization, and increase the effectiveness of these branches.

In these and other branches it is necessary to use more fully the rich experience acquired in the republic and the increased opportunities to improve the real return on the introduction of intensive technologies and obtain programmed high harvest of all agricultural crops. It is no secret that in a number of rayons, covered over by discussions about the advantages of industrial technologies, farming methods have been neglected and gross violations are committed in elementary techniques of agricultural technology. It is precisely this which explains the fact that the production of sugar beets and certain other crops not only has not risen, but has even declined. In recent years the average annual production of corn in the Leovskiy, Rezinskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy rayons declined by 3.6-8 centners (100 kg = 1 centner), and farms in the Dondyushanskiy, Kamenskiy, Ryshkanskiy and Chernenkovskiy rayons are obtaining unacceptably low harvests of sugar beets -- 182-225 centners per hectare. The average annual productivity of sugar beets in the Druzhba kolkhoz (Ryshkanskiy Rayon) was only 137 centners during the past 5-year plan.

Some farm leaders and specialists perceive intensive technologies in an over-simplified way, relating them only to the use of higher doses of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of protecting plants, and neglect many important agricultural techniques. During the past decade, the use of mineral fertilizers doubled; more than 20 kg of toxic

chemicals are being used on 1 hectare. This approach not only does not bring the expected return, but frequently leads to negative results.

We must think through and implement a system of specific steps to raise soil productivity and intensify farming. One of the most important of these steps is to accumulate and intelligently use organic fertilizers, the role of which we are clearly underestimating. At present, in major animal husbandry complexes organic wastes are removed with the use of water, and most often are not returned to the field as most valuable fertilizer, but are turned into a source of environmental pollution. It is necessary to eliminate the mistakes made in planning and constructing animal husbandry complexes, and accelerate their reconstruction.

Irrigation is a powerful factor in the intensification and stability of agricultural production and the introduction of technologies to obtain programmed harvests. A good material and technological base for hydroeconomic construction has been created in the republic. Definite experience has been accumulated in erecting irrigation systems and obtaining good harvests on irrigated land. During the forthcoming 5-year plan it is intended to put into operation an irrigation network on 150,000 hectares. It should be said, however, that not everything is satisfactory in hydro-economic construction and the use of irrigated land. The effectiveness of its use is low, for which the republic was subjected to sharp criticism at the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The shortcomings are slow in being eliminated. Each year 30,000-40,000 hectares of irrigated land receive water only once or twice or remain entirely unwatered. Almost nothing is being done to put these lands in order. It is necessary to accomplish in fact the party demand about placing priority in capital investments on improving, redesigning, and raising the efficiency of existing irrigation systems.

There are also considerable delays in new construction. Serious miscalculations and mistakes have been made in working out the technical and economic bases and in the design and construction of hydroeconomic facilities in the south of the republic. As a result, the canal and large reservoir which were built are virtually idle, and irrigation systems on thousands of hectares are considered placed in operation only conditionally, without water sources, since the water in Lake Yalpug turned out to be unsuitable for irrigation. This caused substantial harm to the state, and the invested funds are not providing a return. Those at fault must be brought to punishment and the main need is to decide what to do now.

Gosagroprom [Ministry of Agricultural Industry] Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] and the MSSR Academy of Sciences, with the involvement of scientific and design organizations, must expeditiously and most carefully study the situation and work out scientifically based proposals for practical implementation of the major program of irrigating the south of the republic, taking into account all factors -- economic, technical, ecological and social.

Party and soviet organs and Gosagroprom and its local organs must organize implementation of the requirement of the Draft Basic Guidelines on the consistent assimilation of a scientifically based system for farming; expand the use of soil preserving methods of tilling and the use of anti-erosion measures; substantially improve the productivity and stability of agriculture; introduce a system of steps to improve soil fertility; and introduce intensive technologies for cultivation of agricultural crops.



The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for a substantial increase in the productivity of cattle and poultry and for stable growth in the production of animal husbandry products. Under the leadership of the republic party organization, a good material base in animal husbandry has been developed, making it possible to run this important and complex branch at the level of modern scientific and technological requirements.

Specific steps were taken during the 11th 5-Year Plan to expand further and industrialize the production base of animal husbandry and fodder production and to improve intensive technologies for the production of meat, milk and poultry. Selection and breeding have improved significantly; advanced forms of labor organization and incentives have been assimilated; and living and working conditions for animal husbandmen have improved. These and other measures made it possible to improve substantially the productivity of cattle and poultry, to increase the rate of growth of production and or purchases of animal husbandry products, and to raise the level of their per capita consumption. In the 12th 5-Year Plan this branch will further improve specialization and concentration through inter-farm cooperation; planned introduction of highly productive strains and breeds of cattle and poultry; improved maintenance and feeding technology; and expansion of advanced forms of labor organization, making it possible to ensure a stable growth of production and to reach the new level outlined in the Draft Basic Guidelines.

It is proposed that the outlined plans be achieved mainly by strengthening the fodder base, including improving the quality of combination fodders, significantly increasing the productivity of cattle and poultry, intensifying herd reproduction, and improving the preservation of young stock. For this it is important to use all existing reserves. And large reserves do exist. Here is but one example. It has been calculated that, in agriculture and in the branches of the processing industry in Moldavia, up to 8-10 million tons of secondary raw materials, side products, and production wastes are accumulated. These contain hundreds of thousands of tons of feed units and digestible protein. It is entirely obvious that this reserve must be used more fully. Production of beef and pork must increase by reducing time required for fattening and increasing the weight requirements of livestock delivered to industry. Production of poultry needs to be stepped up. There is a real possibility of exceeding the plan indices and increasing the productivity of dairy cattle in the public animal husbandry sector up to 4,000 kg by 1990.

One of the most important elements of the agro-industrial complex is the processing industry. It accounts for approximately 45 percent of the overall volume of industrial production in the republic. During the current 5-year plan the canning, confectionary, non-alcoholic, and essential-oil branches will develop at especially high rates. Enterprise collectives are called upon to direct their efforts toward unconditional fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on accelerating the development of the material and technological base of the processing branches in the agro-industrial complex in order to increase production of granulated sugar up to 402,000 tons, vegetable oil from state raw materials up to 109,000 tons, milk up to 212,000 tons, and canned fruits and vegetables up to 2.425 billion cans. In the final year of the five-year plan, 85,000 tons of confectionary goods, 837 million cans of grape and fruit and berry juices, 53.5 million bottles of mineral water, 13.5 million decaliters of non-alcoholic beverages, and many other products will be produced. In accordance with measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, a reorientation of the use of fruit and grapes is envisioned. Along with the increased sale of fresh fruit and grapes, it is intended to increase the production of canned fruits and vegetables by 1.4 times, including that of juice by 1.9 times. It is also planned to begin output of new types of canned products, Pepsi Cola and refrigerated and other beverages, and to increase sharply the production of ice cream.



It is planned that R908 million of capital investments will be directed toward creating and developing the material and technological base for receiving and processing agricultural raw materials and developing high quality food products. Of this amount, approximately 56 percent will be for technical retooling and the expansion, redesign, and modernization of existing enterprises. It is necessary to carry out all of this work at a qualitatively new level, to achieve the world level of processing technology, obtain high quality prepared products, and attractively design and package them.

It is planned to build and put in operation a perfume and cosmetics factory and factories for meat processing, non-alcoholic beverages, and food concentrates in Kishinev; a bread combine in Beltsy; a shop for production of the candy, "Fruits in Chocolate," in the Bukuriya plant, and a cannery in Rybnitsa. The establishment of 330 mechanized and automated flow lines and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of more than 60 shops and sections is being planned.

Accelerating scientific and technological progress and increasing production efficiency are inseparable from decisively improving product quality. This question, it was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee plenum, must be at the center of economic policy. "Quality and again quality -- that is our slogan today," emphasized Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the plenum. "Once we have solved the problem of quality we can also solve the problem of quantity. This is the only reliable path toward more complete satisfaction of the country's needs for modern equipment and the growing demand of the population for a variety of goods, and for overcoming economic shortages." Stemming from these fundamental party instructions, the republic will devote particular attention to improving the quality of its products, expanding their assortment and improving consumer attributes. Production of semi-finished goods and products have an increased degree of preparation will receive substantial development, and the output of packaged goods will be increased.

Virtually every rayon in the republic has great opportunities to increase production of foodstuffs, of which there are still shortages. Can it be normal that even at the height of the season there is frequently a lack of vegetables, fruits, melons, and many other crops that grow wonderfully in our rich soil, in the stores in rayon centers and villages? We must seek to ensure that each rayon satisfies to the maximum extent its own internal requirements through production of foodstuffs on public farms and in subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. Particular attention must be devoted to the private plot of kolkhoz peasants, workers, and employees. They also must be entirely reoriented toward non-alcoholic products.

The republic Gosagroprom has the main role in solving the coming tasks of implementing the Food Program. As the central administrative organ of the regional agro-industrial complex, it has full responsibility for the production of food and agricultural raw materials and their processing, storage and delivery to the consumers.

Success depends on highly effective work at all levels of the agro-industrial complex, improving planning and management, accelerating scientific and technological progress, creating economic and social conditions in the labor collectives that will encourage creative energy in people, and a steadfast desire to obtain a high end result. It is precisely this frame of mind that Communists working in the decisive sectors of the agro-industrial complex must create. They are called upon to ensure precise work by all of its elements, to provide a personal example of enthusiasm, and to lead their fellow workers in solving the great and complex tasks of implementing the Food Program.

#### IV. Developing the Branches of the Production Infrastructure

Comrades! Stemming from the high objective of CPSU economic strategy, the Draft Basic Guidelines defined as the main tasks of capital construction the creation and accelerated renewal of fixed economic capital designated for the development of social production and for solving social tasks, and achieving a fundamental increase in the effectiveness of construction. Of paramount importance are increasing the effectiveness of capital investments; improving their reproductive and technological retooling and redesign of existing enterprises and on building facilities which govern scientific and technological progress and solve social tasks.

Particular attention is being paid to further industrialization of the construction industry, systematically turning it into a unified industrial-construction process of building facilities from elements manufactured in factories; strengthening construction and assembly organizations, reducing excessive administrative elements, and extending the independence and increasing the responsibility of trusts for the timely placing into operation of capacities and facilities. Continued improvement of design matters, higher quality technical and economic bases for construction, wide use of resource and energy conserving technologies and equipment, economical decisions, designs, and materials, and advanced methods of production and labor organization are provided for.

These and other key provisions of the Draft Basic Guidelines are a reliable compass for builders and designers who are to accomplish a large amount of work during the 5-year plan. It is enough to say that the overall limit on state capital investments for republic and union-republic factories will increase 22 percent by comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan, and that the share of this for facilities in the non-production sphere will increase from 26 to 28 percent. There will be a sharp increase of almost one-third in the amount of fixed capital put in operation. It is planned to put in operation factories for corn processing in Kaushany; a second cement line in Rezina; a mixed feed line in Ungeny; a cardboard container plant in the Synzhera industrial zone; a second line of the silk combine in Bendery; and a number of educational, cultural and health facilities. There is much work in redesigning and technologically retooling enterprises, for which approximately half of the capital investments allocated for industrial construction are directed.

The production base of construction and assembly organizations will be strengthened and the capacity of construction industry enterprises and introduction of residences and social and cultural facilities for builders will increase. More than 390 million rubles are allocated for these purposes. A large panel housing construction factory will enter operation in Drokiya, and housing construction combines in Kishinev, Bendery, and Beltsy will be expanded. In accordance with the well-known USSR Council of Ministers resolution, further comprehensive socio-economic development of the republic's capital is planned.

In order to cope with these crucial tasks it is necessary to bring the required order to construction and construction-assembly organizations, order which is most inadequate here, and to put immediately in operation all construction reserves, ensure improved management of construction, and raise the prestige of the building profession. Ministries, departments, and city (rayon) ispolkoms must decisively put an end to all actions that misalign the construction plan, make it precarious and seemingly conditional, especially through the harmful striving at any cost to force a [new] project into the plan, and the deleterious practice of deflecting resources to unplanned construction. Finally, they must do everything to complete the wasteful structures that have long been under construction.

The republic Council of Ministers is to bring proper state order to this matter, guided strictly by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The strictest discipline at all levels, precision, mobility, high organization, sharply increased quality of construction and assembly work, reduced manual labor, the creation of stable labor collectives, their transition to advanced forms of labor organization (especially to brigade cost accounting), and the highest responsibility for exact and unwavering fulfillment of plan targets for each facility included in the plan -- these are the components of the successes we expect from the republic's builders.

Besides the contracting method, which will continue to be primary, it is necessary to encourage in every way the construction of facilities by internal forces (khozspособ); to eliminate artificially erected barriers in its path and, most of all, to prioritize questions of design, material and equipment supply, and delivery of complete sets of equipment. Much is to be done to stimulate the building of cooperative and individual residences through the funds of citizens, especially in rural areas.

Development and distribution of productive forces of the Moldavian SSR for the period through the year 2000 will be carried out in accordance with an approved schedule. Construction of appropriate enterprises is provided for both in large and in medium-sized and small cities and rayon centers.

It should be acknowledged that, at times, inadequately grounded decisions and errors are permitted in the distribution of the republic's productive forces. There are also disproportions in the rates of development of industry and of social infrastructure facilities, especially in Kishinev. As a result, the needs of city workers for housing, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals and clinics, and cultural and retail facilities are still far from being fully satisfied. Let us speak frankly. Kishinev attracts too many union ministries and departments for accommodation of their subordinate enterprises, and the Kishinev Party Gorkom and City Soviet Ispolkom do not always take a principled position in these matters, which exacerbates the existing disproportions. Misalignments in the development of Tiraspol, Beltsy, and Bendery have also been allowed.

It is necessary everywhere to be guided by the instructions of the party and government on comprehensive territorial development and to fulfill completely the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the report by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee as concerns solving the questions of the development of productive forces; and to eliminate completely the harmful consequences of subjectivism and volunteerism in this matter, where personal and ambitious motivations take precedence over competent opinion, good sense, economic utility, scientific basis, and in the final analysis over state interests. Miscalculations and errors entail long-term negative and at times irreparable consequences.

Successes in developing the economy and in improving service to the population are largely determined by the level at which transport and communications function and by road conditions. To speak frankly, they do not yet meet the demands of the republic economy and the needs of the population. Serious stoppages in their work, which are repeated year after year, vex many enterprises, frequently knock them off of their normal track and disrupt their rhythm. V.M. Fomin, Yu.M. Gerasimov and M.N. Tereshchenko, the leaders of the transport ministries and departments, and enterprises and organizations must assess more critically



their activity and increase demands upon cadres and their personal responsibility for the matters entrusted to them.

The Draft Basic Guidelines emphasize that the main task of transport is the timely, high quality, and complete satisfaction of the needs of the economy and population for transportation, and to increase the economic efficiency of its work. The volume of transportation of goods by all types of transport in the MSSR will increase by over 15 percent during the 5-year plan. Some R330 million of state capital investments are being allocated to the development and technological reequipment of highway, river, and air transport and the construction and reconstruction of roads and means of communication. Moreover, it is proposed that more than another R190 million from republic budget funds and other sources be focused on developing city telephone communications and the technological basis for television and airports of local airlines.

As before, road transport will have the dominant position in the Moldavian transport system. It will have the main volume of all freight traffic on the territory of the republic. The structure of administration of the branch will be improved within the Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport] system, and the transition of automotive enterprises to new management conditions will be implemented. Passenger transport will be further developed.

A great deal of work is to be carried out to reduce the delivery times of goods, use advanced methods for their transport, increase the productiveness of locomotives and rail cars, and increase the speed of trains based on redesign of track facilities and the building of secondary routes. Republic ministries and departments must provide for more rapid development of industrial rail transport and enterprise transport shops.

Approximately 840 km of hard surface roads will be built and redesigned, including 560 km of intra-farm roads in rural areas. By 1990 construction of roads linking rayon centers with the central farms of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises is to be completed, as well as the building of access roads from general purpose roads to almost all populated areas. Transport ministries and departments are to ensure the full assimilation of capital investments for the development of the transport network, the timely construction and placing in operation of rail lines, roads, and water routes, and higher density of well built roads per unit of republic territory.

Development of all types of communications, radio broadcasts, and television will continue. The construction and placing into operation of new inter-city telecommunications lines, city telephone stations for 156,000 numbers, telephone stations in rural areas for 42,000 numbers, and other branch facilities are planned.

#### V. Social Development and Improving the Standard of Living of the People

Every line of the preCongress documents confirms that concern about people is the key question of party policy. The broad social program advanced in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines fully meets the interests of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, all nations and nationalities, and each Soviet family. It provides for further improving the people's well-being; implementing the principle of social justice in all the main spheres of social relations; drawing together classes and social groups and strata; overcoming the essential differences between mental and



physical labor and between city and countryside; perfecting national relations and strengthening the fraternal friendship of all the country's nations and nationalities. The program sets the task of providing that level and structure of consumption of material, social, and cultural benefits which will best meet the goals of forming a harmoniously developed, spiritually rich person and creating the necessary conditions to reveal most fully the capabilities, gifts, and talents of the Soviet people in the interests of society.

In the Moldavian SSR, an increase of more than 15 percent in real per capita income is planned for the 5-year plan. The average monthly wage of workers and employees and the average monthly payment from the public sector for the labor of kolkhoz peasants will increase substantially. Public funds for consumption will increase almost 22 percent and the forms of their distribution in the labor collectives will be improved. Specific work is to be accomplished toward steadily implementing the socialist wage principle, affirming legality and fairness in distribution of material goods, and closing all channels for extracting unearned income.

Retail state and cooperative trade exchange will increase by more than 20 percent. Per capita consumption of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other products and sale of fabric, shoes, knitted wear and cultural, personal, and household products will increase.

Personal services for the population will increase 1.4-fold. Paid services, especially residential communal services, services in the area of tourism, construction of individual residences, cooperative garages, and parking places for automobiles will develop at above average rates. Many new types and forms of service will be widely developed in the future.

Housing conditions will improve steadily. During the 5-year plan, residential housing with an overall area of 10.9 million square meters is to be constructed. Opportunities are expanding for improving the workers' housing and everyday living conditions through the residential construction and social and cultural measures funds, set up in accordance with the labor contributions of association, enterprise, and organization collectives. Substantial capital investments are being directed at construction of communal facilities. Installation of gas facilities of the collectivized residential fund will be basically complete in cities and city-type settlements and 85 percent complete in rural areas.

Education, culture, public health, physical culture, and sport will be further developed. Their material and technical base will be strengthened. New general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, cultural, and public health facilities will enter operation. The construction of Pioneer palaces in Kishinev, Beltsy, and Bendery, most "Moldova-film" film studios and the school building of the performing arts conservatory will be completed, as will reconstruction of the drama theater in Beltsy, two school laboratory buildings of the polytechnic institute, an art and teachers' school building, and other facilities. The network of sanatoriums and resort institutions and Pioneer work and rest camps will be expanded.

In accordance with requirements, the general educational and vocational school reforms will accomplish a phased transition to teaching children from 6 years of age. The number of children in state preschool institutions will increase to 20 percent during the 5-year plan (24 percent in permanent kolkhoz schools), involving nearly all preschool children in social upbringing.

An important task is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of measures to implement the reforms approved by the MSSR Supreme Soviet, and to create all necessary conditions for labor training of students and mastery by every secondary school graduate of a trade needed in the economy, thereby realizing in practice one of the main requirements of the reform -- to supplement general secondary education with general vocational education.

There is much to be done to improve the use of specialists, especially engineering and technical cadres, and to set up a well-designed system for retraining and improving the qualifications of workers and specialists that takes into account the requirements of scientific and technological progress. Unremitting attention must be paid to our beacons of practical knowledge and to the study and dissemination of their experience and valuable initiatives. "For those who lead," stated Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at a meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and leaders and innovators of production, "it is at times difficult. The wind, as the saying goes, does not always blow into their sails. It is necessary to break down ingrained traditions and overcome nonprogressiveness and lack of understanding. But each innovator is the pride and glory of the country and a great achievement of socialist society. Such people must be supported. The whole country and every labor collective must know their names and deeds."

These instructions are of tremendous importance for successful implementation of the plans for social and economic development. Each year our army of production leaders and innovators expands; people who, by their personal example, confirm that the path to multiplying the riches of the country and raising the well-being of each person passes through their workplace, through daily fulfillment and overfulfillment of specific tasks and commitments. The republic's writers, journalists, artists, performers, film makers, and employees of cultural educational institutions are called upon to make an ever increasing contribution to popularizing the moral make-up of these people, their achievements and creative purpose. The Moldavian party organization rightfully expects from the vivid artistic works and reporting that reflect the rich inner world of people moving in the front ranks of those fighting to implement the creative plans of the great Leninist Communist Party.

## VI. Protecting the Environment and Effective Use of Natural Resources

Under conditions of intensification of the economy and acceleration of scientific and technological progress, activity to protect the environment is of paramount importance. In recent years the country has taken important steps to protect and use effectively the earth with its mineral and water resources and plant and animal world; preserve clear air; ensure the reproduction of natural riches, and improve the human environment. A number of economic, legal, and organizational measures to protect nature have also been carried out in our republic, as a result of which it has been possible to reduce somewhat the negative impact of harmful factors on the condition of the environment.

It is known that our republic is one of the most densely populated and least water sufficient. Its land is more than 85 percent cultivated. These and other peculiarities have a substantial impact on the ecology, which, despite steps currently being taken, is becoming more complicated in a number of indices and is causing serious concern. The quality of our black earth is worsening, and soil erosion and salinization are increasing. Landslides have become a true calamity, and water resources are becoming exhausted and polluted. In a number

of cities air pollution is worsening. Many types of animals and birds have disappeared in a short period of time as a result of disruption of ecosystems, and the number of insect-eating and predatory birds has declined. Factors having a negative influence on the health of people are intensifying. All of this is the result, not of catastrophes, but frequently of shortcomings and errors in economic activity and serious mistakes in land cultivation, the organization of irrigation, and use of chemicals.

The requirements set forth in the Draft Basic Guidelines for protecting nature, ensuring the effective use of lands, and protecting them from erosion and landslides are of paramount importance to our republic. Especially timely for us is the instruction to expand the use of methods not harmful to man to protect agricultural crops from pests and disease.

Gosagroprom and ministries, state committees, departments, ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, associations, industrial and agricultural enterprises must in all cases give priority to preserving the health of people and creating the best living conditions for them. It is necessary to heighten the responsibility of all organs, organizations, officials, and citizens for strict and precise observance of environmental protection laws, and to raise the ecological knowledge of leadership cadres and the whole population.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic is to implement a number of fundamentally important measures to preserve natural resources and use them efficiently, and to increase the effectiveness of all environmental protection activity. New technologies will be introduced for cleaning industrial waste waters with the utilization of a number of substances that enable these waters to be used further in production. Work will continue on complete use of natural resources as well as industrial waste, significantly reducing their harmful impact on the environment. Implementation of previously mentioned measures to protect the waters of the Black Sea Basin will be largely complete. There will be more energetic work to improve the condition of the Dnestr and Prut Rivers and of small rivers and internal water impounds, and to improve the effectiveness of local purification equipment, especially at livestock complexes, and on this basis provide for the re-use and repeated use of waste water, including for irrigation. By 1990, disposal of polluted effluence into surface impounds will cease in the republic's major cities.

Among measures to protect the atmosphere, the improvement of technological processes which reduce harmful discharges, introduction of new dust and gas recovery equipment, and wider use of gas fuel instead of solid and liquid fuels are envisioned. A substantial increase is planned in the share of general-purpose autotransport operating on compressed natural and liquified gas. The number of projects to preserve and effectively use soil resources and vegetation will increase substantially. Construction of anti-erosion and anti-landslide structures and reclamation of unproductive land will continue. Areas of agricultural crops and forests protected from pests and disease by biological methods will expand. Natural objects and landscapes will be actively developed and placed under state control, preserves will be created, green zones in cities and settlements will be put in good order, and the work of state and public organizations to protect and reproduce the plant and animal world will be intensified. Overall, during this 5-year plan, more than R200 million of capital investment are being allocated to the protection and efficient use of natural resources.



**Esteemed Comrade Delegates!** Every day brings us closer to the 27th CPSU Congress. Intense labor has spread everywhere in the republic to put into practice the plans for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan. Unanimously supporting the strategic policy worked out by the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and completely approving the pre-congress party documents, the labor collectives have made high commitments for the first year of the new 5-year plan, commitments recently published in the pages of the central and republic press. Their fulfillment requires from party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations the mobilization of all forces and resources, large-scale organizational work, full use of accumulated experience, and high individual performance. Problems of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technological progress, economizing, raising the level of competence, organization and responsibility of cadres, strengthening discipline and order, and observing the law must be the center of attention.

The soviets of people's deputies have an important role here. They must strengthen their role and responsibility for the state of affairs in local areas and find timely solutions for problems that arise. This is a matter not simply of improving the activity of the soviets, but of a qualitative change in the substance and style of their work. Under the leadership of the republic party organization, and relying on their constitutional powers and the initiative and creativity of the workers, local soviets and their executive organs are called upon to ensure in fact the comprehensive economic and social development of their territories, and to concentrate more attention on the vital questions of industrial and agricultural production, housing construction, the operation of utilities, trade, domestic services, communications, health institutions, education, culture, problems of preserving nature, and consideration for the environment. One of the most important tasks of the soviets is to see that the creative forces of the workers and the human factor are fully operating, through such a powerful means as socialist competition.

The tasks set forth in the pre-congress documents are a specific program of action. Their successful realization will have not only domestic, but also great international importance, will serve to extend socialist economic integration, will further conform to the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, still further increase the attractive force of the ideas of socialism, and contribute greatly to the cause of strengthening peace and progress on earth.

**Comrade Delegates!** Allow me in your name to assure the Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Party that the Communists and all workers of Soviet Moldavia will, through their selfless labor, ensure fulfillment of the tasks which face them, and will spare neither strength nor energy in multiplying the economic and defense might of their beloved socialist homeland. (Prolonged applause)



## AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 p 7

[Speech presented by Comrade N. A. Kutkovetskiy, member of the auditing commission and of the Moldavian Communist Party, to the Moldavian Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

All of us are participants in the historical events taking place in these pre-Congress days in the political life of our country. At past meetings within the primary party organizations and labor collectives and at city and rayon party conferences, the communists and workers of the republic unanimously supported the outlines of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party rules with the proposed changes, and the General Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000.

In the course of their discussion, they expressed their resoluteness and desire to selflessly work at bringing to life the preliminary outlines of the party and the directives and conclusions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General M. S. Gorbachev at the April and October (1985) Central Committee Plenum, and to greet the 27th Party Congress with new achievements in economic and cultural construction.

The report of the Central Committee to the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party analyzed strictly and from the principle party positions the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party. It also summarized the results of political, organizational and ideological work and defined specific tasks for the future.

In submitting for ratification of the Congress the report on the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party auditing commission, we affirm that all of its work was performed in accordance with the party rules and instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. The members of the auditing commission took part in the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenums and meetings of the party active membership. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission gave us extensive support. Its workers became acquainted with the

activity of the auditing commissions of the republic, city and rayon party organizations, and helped in development of measures for improving the style and methods of operation, which became the basis for our practical activity.

The commission concentrated its primary attention on auditing the fulfillment of the party budget and the adherence to state and financial discipline in the party organs and party institutions. Notes on questions of finance-budget activity of the party committees were systematically presented for examination by the Central Committee Secretariat, and were forwarded to party gorkoms and raykoms and city and rayon party organization auditing commissions for adoption of measures for eliminating the shortcomings which had been discovered.

In the reporting period, the commission conducted 10 audits, in the course of which there were 32 investigations in gorkoms and 314 in party raykoms. During this same time, the state of affairs on payment of membership dues was studied in 3,846 primary party organizations. The result of this was the fact that the quality of the finance-budget work was notably improved in the reporting period, and meets the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee instruction.

With few exceptions, all communists pay party membership dues monthly on the full sum of their wages. The number of communists who have allowed underpayment of their dues has declined on the whole throughout the republic party organization. The income portion of the party budget, which is formed from the membership dues, has increased by 2.6 million rubles over the planned amount in the last 5 years.

At the same time, in the Bessarabskiy, Kutuzovskiy, and Chernenkovskiy rayon and in the Tiraspol'skiy city party organizations the overdue membership fees comprised from 0.2 to 0.4 percent, with a figure of 0.06 percent by 1 October 1985 for the republic party organization as a whole. In the Komratskiy, Leovskiy, Chernenkovskiy and other party organizations, the number of communists who have underpaid has exceeded the average republic level by more than three times.

Individual party gorkoms and raykoms are giving little methodological and practical aid to party organizations and are reconciling themselves with cases of gross disruptions of the CPSU Central Committee instructions on membership dues. As an example, the secretary of the primary party organization at the Kishinev Computer Technology Repair Plant reassigned the collection of membership dues at this party organization to another communist. This was done with the connivance of the Frunze party raykom.

The prompt payment of membership dues is not only one of the main sources of monetary means for our party, but is also an indicator of party discipline, of the conscientiousness of communists, and of the strength of our ranks. This is why the party committees and the republic's primary party organizations should continue to persistently support order in this matter, to correct shortcomings in a timely manner, and to increase the responsibility of communists for unswerving adherence to directive requirements. Every case of disruption in the established order of paying party membership dues must become the subject of strict party investigation, as required by the CPSU Directive.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee gives great attention in its everyday work to publications activity. At the present time, the Central Committee Publishing House is printing 10 central and issuing 13 republic newspapers. Of these, 7 are in the national language. It also publishes 23 journals and 23 large-circulation newspapers. The process of changing over to the offset printing method has been completed. The pages of central newspapers are received through communications channels.

The measures which have been implemented on expanding and developing the production base have allowed the publishing house to increase the scope of its activity and to ensure overfulfillment of its production program. The deductions from profits have comprised over 18 million rubles. During the reporting period, the publishing house collective has been a nine-time winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition. These achievements could even be greater if the typography collective of the publishing house utilized its production capacities in full measure and did not allow unproductive expenditures and losses.

The auditing commission also considers it necessary to inform the Congress of the fulfillment of the expenditure portion of the Moldavian Communist Party budget. The growth in income about which we spoke earlier made it possible to ensure financing of all the expenditures for maintenance of the party apparatus and for the performance of organizational and propaganda work. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee administration of affairs section and the party committees are performing specific work in this sphere. The allocated limits for the construction of service and residence buildings and for repair of administrative buildings of the party committees are being fully assimilated as they were intended. This work will continue in the 12th Five-Year Plan. It is appropriate to note that the allocations made according to the party budget are being spent without any disruption. On the whole, no overexpenditures have been permitted over the approved estimates.

The measures adopted on the prudent application of motor transport have given positive results. The security of monetary and material means has been ensured in most of the party committees, estimate, finance and staff discipline is being maintained, and bookkeeping records are being kept correctly.

Nevertheless, the Orgeyevskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Teleneshtskiy, and Kalarashskiy raykoms and the Tiraspol'skiy, Bel'tskiy and Benderskiy party gorkoms have allowed an overexpenditure of funds according to several articles of the budget. Because of the lack of proper control on the part of a number of party raykom first secretaries and sections of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, 24,000 rubles allocated for conducting seminars and mass political work were not assimilated in the reporting period.

There were other disruptions as well. For example, in 1985 the Dubossarskiy party raykom, contrary to the established order, purchased an "elektron" television with funds from the Dnestrovskiy Kolkhoz. The Nisporenskiy, Drokiyevskiy and Kriulyanskiy party raykoms engaged workers from other organizations as automobile drivers. In 1985, M. A. Budishtyan, first secretary of the

Leovski party raykom, allowed the use of automobiles over the established limit of 14,000 kilometers and gave the order to take over 2,000 liters of gasoline from the rayon's farms without payment. Similar facts were discovered also in the Drokiyevskiy, Ungenskiy, Nisporenskiy and several other rayons. The Dondyushanskiy party raykom distorted the reporting data and reduced the number of kilometers actually driven. Such cases cannot be permitted.

Lack of control and weak exactingness on the part of the party committees to individual workers has led to the situation where many of them allowed cases of misuse of position and overgrowth of administrative apparatus. In the past 2 years, over 200 management workers have been dismissed in the republic for various abuses and major setbacks in work. It was specifically in this situation of permissiveness and moral erosion that former first secretary of the Novoanenskiy party raykom I. P. Bulat and E. M. Cheban, secretary of this same raykom, allowed themselves to misuse their positions for purposes of personal gain. It was only as a result of lack of control that former first secretary of the Nisporenskiy party raykom O. I. Konnikov could allow mass squandering of state and cooperative funds for organizing collective drinking parties and various receptions, while former first secretary of the Glodyanskiy party raykom D. S. Chebotar encouraged mark-ups. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee acted correctly in giving a principle party evaluation to these facts.

In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a number of resolutions directed at improving work with letters and with reception of citizens. In the period since the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, the party Central Committee has received around 42,000 letters from workers and has met with 13,200 people.

The Moldavian Communist Party auditing commission has implemented control over the routing and investigation of letters, complaints and appeals directed to the party organs. Investigations have showed that the apparatus of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the city and rayon party committees have established strict accounting of the incoming letters and have implemented control over their timely review. The Central Committee sections are constantly analyzing the character of appeals, bringing the most characteristic and socially significant ones up for examination by the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat, and widely utilizing the materials obtained from investigations of the letters at plenums and meetings of the party-administrative active membership and other forums.

In addressing the party organs, the workers tell of life in the republic, the rayon, city, or labor collective, and of their personal concerns and needs. The authors of the letters criticize the shortcomings in the activity of the farms, enterprises, institutions and organizations, and of their managers. In doing so, they help the party committees to more objectively judge the effectiveness of the adopted decisions and practical actions, to eliminate shortcomings, to expose the reasons for emergence of complaints, and to take measures for remedying them.



Based upon letters by workers coming from Kutuzovskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Rybnitskiy and other rayons regarding cases of mismanagement, waste, mark-ups, misuse of authority on the part of certain communists, and reassignment of certain management personnel, the Central Committee Buro and the rayon party committees have taken decisive measures, including the dismissal of certain managers from their occupied posts and their exclusion from the ranks of the CPSU.

At the same time, the auditing commission of the Moldavian Communist Party has uncovered serious shortcomings in work with letters from workers in the Orgeyevskiy, Kotovskiy, Komratskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Kantemirskiy, and Dubosarskiy party raykoms. In examining the letters and appeals of workers, some party committees, ministries and departments do not always perform an in-depth study of the questions which they raise and are inefficient in taking measures to correct the shortcomings and reasons for these letters. As a result, a significant portion of the letters is forwarded to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, other union organs, and editorial boards of central newspapers and journals. Many such appeals come from cities of Kishinev, Belts, Sorokskiy, Strashenskiy, Leovskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Chimishliyskiy and other rayons. The party gorkoms and raykoms must bring about order in this matter. Any fact of contemptuous or formal attitude toward the legal demands of citizens must receive strict party evaluation.

Comrades! In presenting the report on the work of the Auditing Commission to the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party, we must say that the shortcomings which have been uncovered in the activity of individual party committees tell us that the Auditing Commission should also improve its style and methods of operation, increase the activity of all its members, and render more aid to the party organizations in fulfilling the adopted decisions. (Applause).

## CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech presented by Comrade G.G. Dygaya, Credentials Commission chairman, to the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party is summarizing the work and outlining the prospects for the republic's communists in a portentous period, when great work is being done in terms of bringing to life the decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which presented and comprehensively substantiated the expanded concept of accelerating socio-economic development of the country and on this basis achieving a qualitatively new state in Soviet society. This is the pivotal point of the outlines for the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party rules, and the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000.

The course of discussion of these historic documents shows that the communists and workers of the Moldavian SSR wholeheartedly approve and support the party program directives contained in them, as well as the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, which is fruitful and permeated with concern for the good of the people and for peace on earth. They are eager to increase their contribution to the progressive movement of socialism.

The 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party worthily crowns the reporting and elections which have taken place in all segments of the republic party organization. These took place everywhere on a high organizational and moral-political level and were distinguished by their objective and exacting character of discussion of the state of affairs. They gave a strong creative impetus to the discussion of current and long-term tasks of republic communists at the Congress. Over 183,000 communists took part in the meetings of party groups, shop and primary party organizations. This was 97.6 percent of the membership of the Moldavian Communist Party. Almost 60,000 people spoke. It is notable that one-third of these were workers and kolkhoz farmers.

In the course of the reporting-electoral campaign, questions of radical restructuring of the style and methods of party work in the republic were comprehensively examined, in accordance with the requirements of the April and

October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the reporting of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Communists presented over 150,000 proposals and remarks, which will undoubtedly facilitate the organizational and political strengthening of the party ranks and the strengthening of party management of all aspects of life.

The results of the reports and elections convincingly showed that the republic party organization has come to its regular Congress in a morally and organizationally strong condition, capable of successfully solving the complex problems of current times. This fully reflects also the make-up of its delegates.

In accordance with the standard of representation ratified by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum--1 delegate for every 160 party members--there were 1,161 delegates elected to the 16th Congress. Two-thirds of the delegates were elected for the first time.

The delegates of the 16th Congress represent all the city and rayon party organizations. There were 300 delegates to the Congress elected from the capital city of Kishinev, 83 from Tiraspol, 51 from Belts, and 48 from Bender. The largest delegations from the rayons of the republic were the Orgeyevskiy with 32 members, the Rybnitskiy, with 31, the Dubossarskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and Sorokskiy, with 24 delegates each.

The Credentials Commission reports that the election of the delegates was held everywhere in strict accordance with the party rules and the CPSU Central Committee directive on holding elections of management party organs. The commission verified the eligibility of all the delegates and found them to be in order.

The analysis performed by the commission shows that the city and rayon party organizations delegated their most able representatives to the Congress, those people who have well-deserved authority among the masses and who have excelled in production and in social life.

726 delegates were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union, and the absolute majority were winners in socialist competition. 27 people were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Among the delegates were 52 laureates of the USSR State Prize and the Moldavian SSR State Prize, and 8 laureates of the Leninist Komsomol Prize. In the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, awards were presented to 152 delegates of our Congress.

In the past five-year plan, 6 of our Congress delegates fulfilled 10 annual plans each, 19 completed their 5-year task in 3 years, and 69--in 4 years. The republic is proud of such communists as Hero of Socialist Labor V. S. Odobesku, a cutter at the Zorile Footwear Association; Laureate of the Republic State Prize N. V. Sheremet, a driver brigade leader at the Kishinevtrans Association, and N. M. Omelyan, an assembler at the Beltskiy Building Trust. They embody the new type of current worker who is geared toward creativity, initiative, high productivity and quality of work, and who by rights are delegates to the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party.

The qualitative make-up of the delegates reflects in full measure today's social-class characteristics of the republic's communist party.

There were 356 workers elected as Congress delegates. It is through their labor and efforts that the direction of the party is materializing toward accelerating social-economic development. Present in the Congress hall are those who produce modern machines and equipment, manufacture consumer goods, build industrial and socio-cultural facilities, and work in transport and in the sphere of services.

355 workers from the agroindustrial complex were elected to the Congress. Among them were machine operators, brigade and team leaders, workers and specialists from inter-farm enterprises and agroindustrial associations. 47 of the delegates work in livestock raising. All of them are right-flank men in the competition for the highest productivity of fields and farms, active champions of social transformations on the farm, and tireless social workers. Among the delegates is A. P. Kara, leader of a machine operators' brigade at the "Druzhba" sovkhoz-plant in Bessarabskiy rayon. In the 11th Five-Year Plan he became the first full bearer of the Order of Labor Glory in the republic. Another delegate is H. G. Organ, zootechnician of the "19th CPSU Congress" kolkhoz in Brichanskiy rayon, who was awarded the highest state honor--the Order of Lenin--on the eve of the Congress.

The Soviet intelligentsia occupies a special place in solving the party's major socio-economic problems. Its talent and devotion, together with that of the workers and kolkhoz farmers, creates new engineering and progressive technology and renovates and reconstructs the material base of production. With its active participation, deep-seated changes are taking place in the character of labor and in the living conditions of the people.

The delegates to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress are active champions of the course proclaimed by the party toward accelerating scientific-technical progress. Among them are 4 academicians and corresponding members of the republic's Academy of Sciences, 5 doctors and 55 candidates of sciences, and 27 engineering-technical workers.

The party organizations have elected 117 farm managers as Congress delegates. They directly organize the work of the republic's labor collectives on bringing to life the economic policy of the party, intensifying production, and achieving high end results. 75 of the Congress delegates are workers in science, literature, art, public education, culture, and public health. Today they are on the forefront of the struggle for confirming the socialist way of life and the standards of communist morals and morality, for restructuring the entire system of education and upbringing of the growing generation, and for protecting and strengthening the public health.

Over 20 percent of the Congress delegates are innovators and inventors. A bold searching, a deep inquisitiveness, and a keen mind are characteristic to Congress delegate D. D. Matveyenko, who is a milling machine operator at the Kishinev railway and Hero of Socialist Labor. In the years of the past five-year plan he submitted 30 innovative proposals and has 2 inventions to



his credit. During the time of his work in railroad transport, the proposals and inventions which he submitted have yielded an economic effect of over 1.5 million rubles through their introduction. It is specifically such possessed and creative people who are a reliable guarantee of the success of the scientific-technical revolution.

Representatives of army communists were also elected to the Congress. The commanders and political workers of military units are continually improving combat training, military skills, and political training of the personnel, and vigilantly standing watch over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. There are 33 veterans in the Congress hall--participants in the Great Patriotic War. Their life is a brilliant example for today's youth and for all the workers of the republic.

A high degree of responsibility, efficiency and principle, and a creative search are characteristic of the large detachment of party workers and activists represented at the Congress. There are 146 party workers serving as delegates, including 99 party gorkom and raykom secretaries. Over 280 delegates are secretaries of primary party organizations or party group organizers. Each of them performs daily organizational and educational work among the masses and enjoys the trust and respect of communists and workers.

The republic's communists are actively bringing to life the party line, working in the Soviets, professional unions, and in the Komsomol. This is also reflected in the make-up of delegates. Among them are 139 soviet, 14 professional union, and 22 Komsomol workers. 24 delegates are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 157--of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, and almost 50 percent have been elected to local Soviets.

The party and the state are showing particular concern to see that Soviet women may combine in full measure the lofty calling of motherhood with creative labor and active participation in the life of society. Our women comprise 354 delegates to the Congress--one-third of the total number of delegates. Among them are the best workers in industry and agriculture, doctors and pedagogs, scientists, creative workers, party, soviet, professional union and Komsomol managers.

All the Congress delegates are improving their ideological-theoretical level within the system of party education and economic training. More than half of them have a higher education, and many are successfully combining work with study in VUZes and tekhnikums.

Despite all the multitude of professions and differences in the characters and fates of the leaders in production, the Congress delegates are united by a feeling of work pride, unselfishness in handing down the best experience, and an active irreconcilability to shortcomings. The more such people we have, the richer and stronger the Land of the Soviets will be. The party will continue, as stated in the outline of the new edition of the CPSU Program, to concern itself with strengthening the creative content and collectivist character of labor, with increasing its culture, and with encouraging highly qualified and highly productive work for the good of society.

Comrades!

The Moldavian Communist Party is a living embodiment of proletarian internationalism and of the inviolable friendship between the representatives of all nations and peoples living in the republic. There are 625 Moldavians, 236 Russians, 227 Ukrainians, 36 Bulgarians, 24 Gagauz, and 13 representatives of other nationalities participating in the work of the Congress.

The make-up of delegates to our Congress reflects in full measure the continuity and unbreakable bond of the generations of the communist party and the Soviet people. Next to the grey-haired party veterans are those who have yet to scale the heights of scientific-technical progress in the new millennium, to head the labor collectives and party organizations, and to manage state and public affairs.

The delegates under 30 years of age comprise 13.2 percent. Those ranging in age from 31-40 comprise 31.9 percent, from 41 to 50 years--39.4 percent, from 51 to 60 years--12.9 percent, and those over 60 years of age--2.6 percent.

By length of party service, the delegates are broken down as follows. 7 persons have a length of party service over 45 years, 11 entered the party in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and 1,143 persons entered the party in the post-war period. 435 delegates were accepted into the party in the past decade.

Comrades! The data on the delegates to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress presented for your examination allow us to conclude that truly the best and most worthy communists of the republic have been selected--those who are capable of solving the most important questions of party management of economic and cultural construction. (Applause).

## ADDITIONAL SPEECHES

### Moldavian Second Secretary Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech of V.I. Smirnov, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades! The delegates who spoke in the debate on the Moldavian CP Central Committee report expressed critical observations and submitted proposals and desires. The commissions for formulating the drafts of the decree on the Central Committee report and the resolutions on the drafts of the new version of the party program and the CPSU Rules with the proposed changes studied them carefully and took them into consideration when putting the finishing touches to the texts of all three documents. Some 116 proposals were submitted by the delegates in respect of the Moldavian CP Central Committee report. Twentythree additions and changes to the congress' draft decree on this question were made by the members of the commission for formulating it. Many proposals and critical observations are of a fundamental nature. To which do I refer?

The first is the need for a tightening of control on the part of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and its Bureau and departments for the observance of plan discipline, particularly in questions of the introduction in production of the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience and an increase on this basis in the quality of the manufactured product and more decisive influence on structural and investment policy, and for ensuring the direct dependence of the material position of everyone on the end result of work.

The second is the slow pace of the development of the research and experimental production base of the republic Academy of Sciences, sectorial scientific research institutes, planning-design organizations and VUZ's and the inadequate use of the new organizational forms of science's ties to production.

The third is problems of a considerable strengthening of the physical plant of the socio-cultural sphere of the villages, cities and rayons of the republic, the development and qualitative improvement of the work of the service sphere and the establishment of the principle of social justice.

The speeches proposed that attention be paid to the trends which are appearing of a slackening of attention to questions of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and the introduction in everyday life of the new ceremonial and

traditions and the adoption of decisive measures in respect of leaders who attempt to submerge the heart of the matter in empty talk. Opinions were expressed concerning the expediency of according the enterprises and kolkhozes broader rights in the day-to-day use of available assets and opportunities in the solution of social-everyday questions and the strengthening of the physical plant of consumer service and cultural establishments. It was said that more attention to these questions should be paid by the Gosplan, Ministry of Finance and other ministries and departments.

The fourth is questions of a refinement of the forms of executives' constant contacts with the labor collectives, the practice of uniform political days, the eradication of elements of formalism in the organization of socialist competition, its orientation toward qualitative factors, an intensification of the patriotic and international education of the population and the training of the youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army.

The fifth is the need for the eradication from the activity of the Central Committee, its Bureau and individual party committees of an uncritical evaluation of the actual state of affairs, the adoption of decisions on personnel questions and the location of productive forces with all-around study, scientific substantiation and collective discussion, the emphatic curbing of instances of abuse of office and bribe-taking and continued persistent struggle to strengthen discipline and order in all things.

In the opinion of the commission, the majority of the questions which were raised were reflected to this extent or the other in the draft decree offered you for discussion. It considers it possible upon the final editing to specify, detail and develop with regard for the delegates' proposals and observations a number of appraised conclusions of the verification and recommendations of the practical part of the decree. It is necessary in the enacting part of the draft, the commission believes, to outline more specifically the requirement that the Moldavian CP Central Committee and its Bureau, Secretariat and departments rid themselves of the duplication of the soviet and business organs of administration and armchair activity and excessive report writing, pay increased attention to the further development of democratic principles in the work of the elective party authorities and ensure the inseparability of word and deed and a respectful approach to the communists' opinions.

As the majority of speakers emphasized, it is necessary that the decree demand that the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and ministries and departments undertake the retooling of the national economy in close unity with the solution of social problems of the collectives and a manifestation of concern for people's urgent requirements.

Pay particular attention to an increase in the efficiency of higher education, the prestigious nature of engineering work, the high-quality training of specialist personnel, the inculcation therein of the skills of organizers of production and managerial activity, the formulation of active forms of the VUZ's interaction with the base enterprises and a differentiated approach to the use of the knowledge and organizer capabilities of the VUZ graduates in accordance with their potential and the demands of scientific-technical progress.



Recommend for the purpose of combating embezzlement of socialist property a revision of the obsolete norms which have fallen behind modern technology of the consumption of raw material and intermediate products and the production of the finished product and an improvement in the stocktaking of physical assets.

Indicate more precisely in the enacting part of the draft the interconnection of the efficient use of natural resources and nature-protecting measures to ensure that the subsequent development of the republic's productive forces take into consideration as fully as possible the current strained ecological situation.

The commission believes that it would be warranted noting in the draft decree as a demand of the congress that all gorkoms, raykoms, primary party and other public organizations effect a decisive turnabout toward an improvement in moral training and military-patriotic work among the population, paying particular attention here to the preparation of young men for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

The delegates submitted 38 specific additions to the texts of the draft new version of the party program and the CPSU Rules with the proposed changes. They have all been considered and will be forwarded to the CPSU Central Committee (applause).

#### Academy of Sciences President

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the MSSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The party's economic strategy is based on a cardinal acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This approach is dictated by the main regularities of the development of the scientific-technical revolution at the current stage. Their main purpose is to ensure that fundamentally new production techniques not only secure an increase in labor productivity tens and hundreds of times over but also predetermine the unprecedentedly rapid growth rate of the scale of the production process and the change in its technical data.

In accordance with party policy in the sphere of scientific-technical progress, the preferential development of fundamental research has been provided for in our republic. There has been a considerable increase in the past 10 years in the potential of the Academy of Sciences, its material-technical facilities have been reinforced and such areas of research as automation and microelectronics, information science, molecular genetics, ecology, scientific instrument making and others have been developed. All this has made it possible to enhance the role of fundamental science in the accomplishment of the most important national economic tasks. Over 800 new techniques, materials and instruments were introduced in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The computed savings here compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan tripled and constituted more than R300 million. No less social significance is attached to the work which ensured the acquisition of new skills in the sphere of theoretical mathematics and physics, chemistry and biology, history, social anthropology, literature and linguistics.

Nonetheless, as the report rightly observed, the influence of the Academy of Sciences on an acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress in the republic's national economy is inadequate as yet. The academy presidium and party committee see as the main reason for this situation the fact that it has not been possible to fully concentrate forces and resources in the most important areas of research, provide for the greater mobility of the scientific personnel and realize a number of new organizational-operational forms of the integration of science and production. For this reason the main attention in the current 5-year plan will be paid to the science-intensive technical processes, the creation of scientific centers for micro- and optoelectronics and electrophysical metal-working methods and the solution of problems of the rational use of nature, development of the agrarian-industrial and fuel-energy complexes, land reclamation and hydroeconomic construction. Regardless of the subject area, tasks of a comprehensive, systemic approach to the process of intensification, resource-saving and nature protection move to the forefront here. This determination of the priority goals of academy science ensues from the party's strategic aims in the sphere of scientific-technical progress and is conditioned by the specifics of the republic's natural-economic conditions.

However, an increase in the efficiency of the fundamental sciences, a most important indicator of which is use of the results which are obtained in the national economy, demands an improvement and, in a number of cases, cardinal changes in the entire "science--production" system. It is essential for this, we believe, primarily to overcome the "vacuum of responsibility" which exists in this sphere. It is well known that scientific values, including new technology, are created in the process of cognition, for which organizational work cannot substitute. The relevance and fundamental innovation of scientific results and their adaptability to manufacture and efficiency are scientists' primary duty. Scientific officers, just like engineers, designers and planners, must bear personal responsibility for the timeliness and reliability of their recommendations and proposals.

The extensive use of the achievements of science must simultaneously be the main duty of enterprise, ministry and department specialists. At the same time in the infrastructure of such leading sectors of the republic as land reclamation, power engineering, construction, transport, communications and light and processing industry the scientific potential of the experimental production base is negligible or lacking altogether. Despite the high intensiveness and scientific-intensiveness of Moldavia's national economy, proportional outlays on science in its national income are almost five times below the union average, and in terms of provision with scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel it occupies 11th place among the union republics. However, even under these conditions extremely inadequate use is being made of available potential by the ministries and departments. How else can we explain the fact that of the 1,500 "Elitron" installations manufactured by the pilot plant of the Institute of Applied Physics in the 11th Five-Year Plan and making it possible to increase by a factor of 2-6 and even more the wear resistance of instruments and machinery parts, the republic enterprises have acquired only 50. Mass production of the "Plazmoliz" installations, licenses for which were sold in Czechoslovakia and Australia, has still not been organized. Inasmuch as the bulk of ministries and departments lacks a uniform science and technology development fund, approximately 60 percent of business contract work totaling R3 million out of the R5 million is performed annually by academy establishments for clients outside of the republic.

The state of affairs concerning the practical realization of the large-scale forecasts and proposals of academy and sectorial science, use of which is of decisive significance in the transition to an economy of the highest organization and efficiency, is causing particular concern. "...Whoever embarks on individual questions," V.I. Lenin wrote, "without the prior solution of general ones will inevitably at each step unconsciously 'stumble against' these general questions."

Owing to the strained ecological situation, in Moldavia the process of production intensification is to be based on resource-saving and nature-conserving techniques providing for the most rational use of the land, water, raw material and energy. The increasing connection of the economy, ecology and man's health demands not only a revision of traditional notions concerning the methods of exploiting the natural environment, location of the productive forces and the criteria of an evaluation of intensification processes but also a fundamentally different attitude the scientists' proposals in this sphere.

The biggest and most costly nature-transforming program connected with diversion of the waters of the River Danube to the southern and central parts of the republic merits particular attention in this connection. Without a change in its hydroeconomic balance sheet neither agriculture nor industry will be able to develop successfully.

At the same time scientific-technical policy in the sphere of the interbasin diversion of the river flow and also irrigable farming being pursued by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources differs in respect of many cardinal issues with the scientists' proposals and recommendations, which is fraught with negative consequences. It is not difficult to imagine the future in the ecological situation in the republic if upon the supply of water to hundreds of thousands of hectares provision is not made for the prior purification of the diverted flow and essential changes are not made to the Danube Countries Convention.

Besides, the geomorphological and hydrogeological singularities of Moldavian territory, which increase sharply the danger of soil erosion, swamping and salinization under irrigation conditions, require a comprehensive approach to reclamation. It has to be considered here that at the present time the areas of eroded land in the republic are quite substantial. It is known also that in heavily washed soils the yield of agricultural crops declines 70 percent on average. However, both in the 11th and 12th five-year plans the proportion of expenditure in the overall structure of capital investment in reclamation on soil-protection measures is not more than 10 percent. Such a one-sided approach to reclamation, the main point of which is precisely an increase in soil fertility, is manifestly contrary to the recommendations of science.

Obviously, realization of the new stage of the party's technical policy and an abrupt turn toward intensification will require a fundamental break with the evolved practice in the mutual relations of science and production. And it is in this sphere that it is necessary primarily to increase party influence considerably and accomplish a breakthrough in the minds and sentiments of the personnel from top to bottom, concentrating attention on what is most important--scientific-technical progress.

Approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, the academy's scientists see it as their primary duty to influence with even greater assertiveness an acceleration of socioeconomic development, contribute in every possible way to the organic combination of the socialist economic system and the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and confirm by their daily work the creative and humane spirit of communist ideas (applause).

#### Trade Union Chairman Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 5

[Speech by G.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Trade Unions]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! Soviet people welcome with tremendous satisfaction the fact that following the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums an atmosphere of creative quest, sober realism and bold decisions has been established more and more in the party and in the country. They unanimously approve and support our party's domestic and foreign policy and the new peace initiatives set forth in the statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The positive processes occurring in economic and social life are forcing us to view the work that has been done in a new way, evaluate it more realistically and foresee more objectively what needs to be done in order that the 12th Five-Year Plan be of a pivotal nature for the republic and for the whole country. The trade unions have tremendous possibilities in the accomplishment of these tasks. Given the constant assistance and daily support of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms, in the period under review they intensified their influence on all aspects of the activity of the labor collectives and increased the efficacy of socialist competition.

In the 5 years R491 million of industrial products were sold over and above the plan thanks to the fulfillment of the adopted counterplans and upgraded socialist pledges. Socialist competition assumed special proportions in honor of the 27th CPSU and 16th Moldavian CP congresses. Approximately 4,000 brigades and more than 100,000 working people of the republic have already completed January's quotas. Life shows that steady successes in labor rivalry are scored by the collectives where the organization of socialist competition is approached with a great sense of responsibility and where it is oriented toward the achievement of high end results.

We should evidently consider in tallying the results of socialist competition only the part of above-plan output which is of the top quality category or has higher-than-usual consumer properties and, with respect to enterprises manufacturing consumer goods, above-plan products for which contracts with trade have been concluded. This corresponds to the spirit of the times.

The system of awarding bonuses also must be closely linked with the quality of labor. It is necessary to create conditions whereby poor workers and those who work at a stately pace and violate production and technological discipline be constantly aware of the inevitability of material and moral censure.



No less important a business is conducting a more resolute struggle to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, establish sobriety as the standard of life everywhere, erect a firm barrier against unearned income, step up supervision of the amount of labor and the amount of consumption and be uncompromising in the eradication of such ugly phenomena as inflated reports, window-dressing and other negative manifestations.

Recently the Moldavian CP Central Committee and its Bureau have been adopting the strictest measures in respect of those who engage in such manipulations. And this line is supported by all honest people. But we have yet to rid ourselves of this big social evil. In 1984 alone inflated reports and deliberate distortions of accounting data were uncovered at half the republic's interfarm and industrial enterprises which were inspected, on one out of every three kolkhozes and one out of every two sovkhoses and at more than two-thirds of consumer service enterprises. There are fewer such violations. However, they are tenacious because they have sunk deep roots and because in the past certain members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee also were mixed up in window-dressing, inflated reports and the defrauding of the state. Defrauding the state in any form must be seen as undermining our moral principles and corrupting the personnel and discipline.

The intensive and purposeful work that has been initiated in the republic on bringing order to bear in all spheres of production and social life must be reflected positively in the development of the economy and halt the trend which has been discerned in recent years of the preferential growth of pay compared with labor productivity. A reason for this situation is the insufficient work of the trade union and business authorities, particularly in the sphere of introduction of scientific-technical progress, propaganda of progressive experience, the certification and streamlining of jobs, the development of efficiency promotion and invention activity and the establishment of technically substantiated norms, the proportion of which in industry, for example, constitutes only 73.6 percent.

Today, when the task of the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises on a broader scale is being set, we must see behind this the tremendous opportunities for a stimulation of the human factor, directly linking the solution of production questions with the need to ensure people's proper work and social conditions. However, the government of the republic, Gosplan, Ministry of Finance and other ministries and departments do not always probe the social consequences of this decision or the other in depth.

There are many shortcomings connected with the irrational location of the productive forces. Serious distortions in planning and a fascination with so-called "prestige" construction projects are disturbing the social infrastructure. Thus in the 11th Five-Year Plan R36 million or almost half the capital investments of the Ministry of Local Industry were channeled into the development of the "Floare" Pilot Association, and this was done without the solution of elementary social-everyday questions. Just as, incidentally, in the remaining collectives of the sector also.

Social questions are being resolved inadequately at the "Vibroprigor" and Kishinev Tractor, the Bendery Machine-Building, the Rybnitsa Pump and a number of other plants. In the 12th Five-Year plan the Ministry of Tractor and

Agricultural Machine Building intends allocating the Beltsy "Moldselmash" Production Association capital investments for production purposes in the full amount, whereas for the construction of socio-cultural and everyday facilities it intends allocating investments only within the limits of 13 percent of the amount envisaged by the draft.

A number of measures is being implemented in the republic for an improvement in work conditions and work safety, and fuller use is being made for this of collective agreements and the Law on Labor Collectives. Some R580 million or 4.7 times more than in the preceding 5-year plan were spent in the 11th Five-Year Plan alone on fulfillment of the comprehensive programs connected with these. Nonetheless, the trade union and business authorities have done far from everything for a fundamental improvement in this work. Work safety and work conditions are at a low level at enterprises and in organizations of local industry, forestry and communications and in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

The proportion of manual labor is not declining quickly enough. At enterprises of light industry the number of workers engaged therein has increased even. At the "Elektromashina" Plant the proportion of manual labor is 1.5 times higher than the republic average, while at the Kishinev Food Equipment Plant 51 percent of the workers are engaged therein.

The intensification of the struggle for a healthy way of life dictates the need for a considerable reinforcement of the physical facilities of the entire socio-cultural sphere. It is a question not only of the development of consumer service enterprises but also of cultural and sports establishments and hotels. In the past 5 years R58 million of capital investments or twice as much as in the 10th Five-Year Plan were assimilated by the trade union in the construction of sanatorium-resort and tourist establishments. Treatment and recreation thanks to the resources of state social insurance encompassed more than 1.5 million persons.

Supervision of observance of the principle of social justice in the organization of production and pay and in the allocation of passes to sanatoria and recreation centers, bonuses, housing and other social benefits is being intensified. But the unions have yet to secure an improvement in this work in all labor collectives, primarily in the business of the unswerving observance of housing legislation, for which more than 100 trade union and business officials were punished and dismissed in the past year.

Also angering the working people is the fact that in recent years dozens of leaders of republic authorities and organizations have changed their apartments two-three times and that, despite the strict warnings of the Central Committee Bureau, individual business executives are abusing their office for mercenary purposes and building private houses and cottages not without the knowledge of the raykoms, local soviet ispolkoms and trade union authorities. We must conduct an uncompromising struggle against such violations, and the law must be implacable here, and its application inevitable.

We have many shortcomings. But they could be fewer if all of us, members of the Central Committee and Central Committee Bureau primarily--I refer to myself here also--boldly aspire to the development of criticism and self-criticism,

completely renounce the paying of compliments and eulogies and do not pass off the wish for reality. After all, the style of work which was rightly criticized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian CP Central Committee report did not take shape suddenly here but over a period of years. We are obliged to thoroughly analyze the causes of these shortcomings and not only speak about them but also eradicate them more assertively and scrupulously and prevent their appearance and repetition in the future and emphatically overcome the practice of substitution for collective discussion of decisions adopted individually on such important problems as personnel and economic questions and management problems. It is necessary to implement the principles of collective leadership persistently and universally in the party, soviet, union and business authorities. Then there will be fewer falls at a time of rises and rises at a time of a manifest fall, the convenient "as an exception" resolution, which precludes order itself from our life, will disappear, then window-dressers, bribe-takers, anonymous letter writers and lickspittles will not occupy the chairs of leaders, protectionism will vanish, no one will flatter himself, and we will all strive in practice for the establishment in full of the principles of communist morality and ethics.

It is necessary to teach and study the collective, open and high-minded discussion of questions. The tune should be called here by the members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, Central Committee Bureau and Central Committee Secretariat. This will make it possible to forestall the unhealthy ambitions of certain leaders, root out conceit and careerism and dispense with the flaws in ideological, mass-political and educational work, which at times lacks not only sharpness but also a scientific and purposeful approach. It is necessary in these questions, we believe, to perfect the functions of Central Committee departments to ensure that they do not substitute for the business and soviet authorities but be in practice an organic part of the political organ of leadership.

Realization of the large-scale tasks for the 12th Five-Year Plan and up to the year 2000 determined by the program documents with which the party is approaching the 27th congress demands a serious psychological rebuilding in all spheres of our activity, active efforts and bold decisions and concentration of the forces, will, skills and experience of the entire party, the entire people and each of us (applause).

Odessa Military District Commander

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 5

[Speech by A.S. Yelagin, commander of the Red Banner Odessa Military District]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! Permit me on behalf of the fighters of the Red Banner Odessa Military District to convey to the delegates and guests of the 16th Moldavian CP Congress our ardent combat greetings.

It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces heard the Central Committee report and the speeches of the delegates. They reflect the achievements of the region's working people in the fraternal family of soviet socialist republics. They are the result of the selfless painstaking labor of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and the



organizing activity of the party organization of the republic. We also experience a sense of pride in the fact that a scrupulous critical discussion is under way at the congress about the state of affairs and the impending tasks and specific ways of tackling them. This is the guarantee of assured advance. It cannot be otherwise; after all, the Moldavian people are a worker-people and patriot-people.

The thoughts and aspirations of the fighters of the armed forces are inseparably connected with the deeds and accomplishments of the entire Soviet people. Extensive discussion is currently under way among the district's forces of the precongress documents. The policy of achieving new qualitative indicators in all spheres of the life of our society, bringing order and discipline to bear at all levels and increasing responsibility for the assigned task which has been adopted by the party is earning general approval. A new upsurge of political and practical assertiveness and an endeavor to raise the troops' vigilance and combat readiness even higher are being observed. This is made incumbent upon us today by the exacerbation of the international and military-political situation.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet people and the constant concern of the party, the district's forces currently have everything necessary for tackling the crucial tasks confronting them. Like all Soviet people, the generals, officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers are demonstrating their monolithic character and cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state and are fully resolved to do their duty to the fatherland.

Our fighters have joined actively in socialist competition under the motto "We Will Fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions and Reliably Defend the Gains of Socialism!" Currently one out of every two communists and one out of every three Komsomol members in the district are rated "excellent" in combat training. More than 70 percent of them are specialists with increased class proficiency ratings. It is pleasant to note that among the standouts of combat and political training there are many fighters who grew up on Moldavian soil. These include Lieutenant Colonel Galep, officer of an operations and training section, Major Bar, chief of staff of an artillery battalion, and Lieutenant Burte, platoon commander. They also include the airmen Major Pronoza and Lieutenant Dontsu and the high-proficiency specialists Warrant Officer Blazh, Private Plachinda and many others.

Currently the military councils, commanders, political organizers and party organizations, without avoiding acute problems and shortcomings, are trying to evaluate the results of their activity without ostentation and clamor. At the center of attention are the central problems of combat and mobilization readiness, field and air training and the search for potential for a rise in the educational role of the armed forces as a school of ideological-political, labor and moral conditioning.

In tackling these tasks and also in questions of the instruction and education of the personnel we constantly perceive the attention of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers and the local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities. Permit me on behalf of the district's fighters to express to you profound gratitude for this.



It is well known that it is a firm-standing tree with a strong green crown which has deep and ramified roots. So also a man goes more confidently through life when he is better connected with his people's heroic past and the historic experience of the older generations. It is a question of multilevel work on the military-patriotic education of the population, particularly the youth. The republic has rich traditions and has accumulated great experience in the sphere of heroic and military-patriotic education. This work is being performed interestingly and creatively by the party, union and Komsomol organizations of Kishinev, Bendery and Tiraspol and a number of enterprises and VUZ's. Fruitful work is being performed by the republic DOSAAF.

Much is being done in the cities and rayons of Moldavia on an improvement in registration-draft work and the refinement of basic military training and its training-physical facilities. However, the changes in warfare and the increased demands made on the spiritual and physical qualities of the defenders of the motherland also condition new criteria of an evaluation of our joint activity in the preparation of the youth for military service.

The common assertive actions of the party, soviet, business, trade union and Komsomol authorities, military registration and enlistment offices and the leaders of educational institutions and sports and defense societies for raising the level of military-patriotic education of the population are needed today for maintaining the troops in a state of constant combat readiness. This is all the more important in that we sometimes encounter among the troops the belated civic formation of individual young people and the presence in some of them of immature opinions, political naivete and an indifference toward public interests and military service. These features do not arise all at once; they are manifested in the home, at school and in the labor collectives, that is, prior to conscription into the army.

I believe that we must organize the joint ceremonial sendoffs of draftees for service and open-door days in the military-training institutions in a more striking, meaningful and emotional way. The labor collectives' sponsorships ties to the military units should be closer also.

Permit me to assure the congress that the commanders, political organizers and party organizations of the Odessa Military District will continue to do everything possible to ensure that military service condition and train Soviet youth and multiply the ranks of true patriot-internationalists. Let our enemies know that the weapons entrusted to us by the motherland are in reliable and capable hands (applause).

Writers Union Board Secretary

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 6

[Speech by P.P. Botsu, first secretary of the MSSR Writers Union Board]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The republic's entire creative intelligentsia unanimously supports and approves the pregress documents, which have reflected the depth and all-embracing nature of the collective thought of the party and its realism and farsightedness.

In today's energetic rebuilding in all spheres of the life of our society we perceive the truly Leninist work style, uncompromising, open and exacting, with its innate inseparable unity of word and deed. The people's intelligentsia is finding its place in this work also. The writers of the country and the republic are also joining increasingly actively in the intensive struggle for peace.

Sometimes we hear: "What can words do compared with the giant nuclear monsters which are poised to spring?" A very great deal, it turns out. This was discussed recently at the international writers forum in Leningrad conducted under the motto "For the Sake of Peace on Earth" and the European symposium of men of letters held on the eve of Victory Day in Berlin, in which I participated. It is precisely words which can and must pillory each and every militarist and madman of the 20th century and the devotees of star wars pushing the planet toward thermonuclear catastrophe.

It was precisely words, the clear, honest and candid words expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev both at the meetings in Paris and in the recent statement and the authoritative word of our party and our people which suffused with new meaning the concept of "Geneva," which is being discussed today with hope throughout the world.

The main measure of our present-day achievements is ultimately man himself and his spiritual development. Together with the books, motion pictures, paintings and songs their creators also may be seen increasingly often in the countryside and at enterprises: the living word always makes the most profound impact! On the other hand, it is necessary even at the time of the layout and construction of cultural buildings in the rayon centers and large villages to consider the need for premises for arranging artistic exhibitions and meetings with composers, actors and reciters. The need also arises for an increase in the resources allocated rural and school libraries for the acquisition of fiction and poetry. Nor can we fail to be troubled today by questions of the competence of the personnel working in the cultural establishments, particularly in libraries, and also in central libraries, the book trade and, particularly, the rural "enlighteners". In our opinion, it is time to give thought also to the construction of theaters in our, if they may be so called, "remote localities"--Kagul and Soroky.

The draft new version of the party program provides for a further flowering and rapprochement of the socialist nations and nationalities. New tasks are being set here of the further development and mutual enrichment of the cultures, which are socialist in content and diverse in their national forms, and the spiritual development of each nation and its best traditions and the native language of each people. At the same time, however, the role of Russian as the means of fraternal, inter-nation communication contributing to the assimilation of the inestimable spiritual riches of our own and world culture is growing.

The work that has been done in recent years by the Moldavian CP Central Committee has practically contributed to the solution of many problems of the growth of the republic's culture and its spiritual inheritance. We also speak with profound satisfaction about the conditions which have been created for the development of literature and art and the millions of copies of books of the classics and contemporary literature and newspapers and journals.

Questions of scientific-technical progress and the rebuilding and renewal of the social consciousness naturally apply to our literary shop and the people of art also. A high sense of involvement in all that is being done in the country is being materialized today even in many publications, in speeches on radio and television and in the work of the artists and film makers. It is important that it be reflected in the artistic works of our writers, in the elaboration of the so-called "production" theme included. And, furthermore, we all understand that in this case also there must be at the center of the artist's close attention not the production process as such and not production quotas but again, as always, human hearts and souls. Proceeding along the lines of intensiveness and not extensiveness for workmen of literature and art means proceeding not along beaten paths but improving the quality and raising the ideological-artistic level of their works.

The role of literature and art in man's communist upbringing grows under modern conditions. Their influence on the character of a person, particularly the young person, is of lasting significance. It would make good sense in this connection, I believe, to revise once again the school curricula in which there has been a reduction in the number of hours allotted study of literature and to give thought to a further refinement of the textbooks and the teaching of literature and also the fundamentals of national and world art in all VUZ's and tekhnikums.

The questions of a moral and ethical plane which have been put forward by the party and also those connected with a strengthening of discipline and order are extraordinarily important and topical today. Our society is purging itself of a variety of embezzlers and bribe-takers and devotees of inflated reports and window-dressing.

It is greatly to be regretted that there have been instances of "inflated reports" in the spiritual sphere also. I refer to the substandard and, consequently, fictitious lectures and film showings, say, or evenings in unheated clubs. Even worse was the fact that a trend toward triumphalism and window-dressing had at one time a chance to penetrate literature and motion pictures. It was paradoxical, but a fact: at a time when party documents were sharply criticizing the state of affairs in some sectors, criticism of the same facts and phenomena in a work of literature was considered virtually slanderous. But, after all, the negative antipodes of our society cannot be intentionally "expelled" from a work of art before they have disappeared from life. The party has now put everything in its place, and we are profoundly grateful to it for this.

Among the important tasks confronting men of letters today is also the struggle against verbal inflation, fascination with abstract philosophizing in shallow water and a departure from social problems. This is simultaneously also a struggle, as the party document rightly says, against world-outlook omnivorousness, aesthetic dullness and hack writing and also oversimplified writing on urgent themes. It is essential to erect a barrier against shoddy ideological-artistic work, wherever it emanate.

The upcoming seventh congress of the republic's writers will sum up the results of our literary 5-year plan and examine analytically and in greater detail both the achievements and also the existing shortcomings and unsolved problems.

Time's calendar has begun the count of the new 5-year plan. There is no doubt that the republic's creative intelligentsia will apply all its forces and all its energy and talent to worthily cope with the lofty and crucial tasks which have been set it by the party and the people (applause).

#### Culture Minister Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 96 p 3

[Speech by A.S. Konstantinov, minister of culture of the MSSR]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The past 5-year period was marked in the republic by a further development of culture and art. Mention has to be made of the birth of striking works of art of various genres, the creation of theatrical Leniniana, the restoration of the Moldavian State Conservatoire and the improvement of children's musical and artistic education. The creative intelligentsia, closely rallied around the Lenin Party, is serving the people loyally and giving its forces, talent and inspiration to the establishment of the ideals of the party and the cause of peace and creation.

With the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures for an Improvement in the Use of Club Establishments and Sports Installations" the attitude toward problems of culture and sport on the part of many cadres changed for the better. The majority of them recognized that club work means social policy and that it must be effective and permanent.

The content and quality of the work of each center of culture and sports installation has become a serious question. We now take particularly seriously instances of there being few people in the clubs of an evening, of tedium reigning and of things being uninteresting to people and of club officers treating their work without a due sense of responsibility.

Unfortunately, scandalous instances of formalism and inattention to culture are encountered even now in the localities. Since the appearance of the decree only 20 club buildings which were not being used as intended have been released. An additional payment for active club officers has not been established in six rayons. A number of cultural-educational establishments has even now proven unprepared for winter conditions. Some secretaries of primary party organizations in Dondyushanskiy, Leovski, Strashenskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons do not, as before, study and confirm work plans for the club, cultural center and cultural-sports complex.

Here is an example of an irresponsible attitude toward these matters. Suvorovski Rayon's Palanka Village, which has roughly 2,500 inhabitants, has a good cultural center with seating for 400. But almost all its premises for group activities are occupied by services of the local sovkhoz. Just one tiny room has been set aside for the amateur arts. Yet, besides five different groups, the "Arbore" people's folklore theater operates here. Sovkhoz Director T. Bognibov failed to draw conclusions even following an article in the newspaper MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE. Not in the least embarrassed, he declares that the main thing is the plan and that all the rest is nothing to do with him. Unfortunately, neither is the raykom reacting to such instances.



A decisive role in an improvement in club activity belongs, as is known, to the cultural-sports complexes. They have been created in all cities and rayons in the republic. However, some ispolkoms have confined themselves to this. Practically no part is taken in the work of the cultural-sports complexes by the majority of ministries and departments also. Our task is to seek ways of improving the activity of the complexes and ensuring that various forms and methods of club and sports work extend broadly to the working people. The facilities at our disposal enable us to perform it far more efficiently. Much has to be done in this plane by the republic Komsomol.

The aesthetic education of people, particularly the youth, and its introduction to the highest achievements of national and world culture is a task of tremendous importance. The theaters, children's and young people's libraries, music and arts schools, amateur studios, universities of culture, the movie theater and television and radio broadcasting are contributing to the propaganda of aesthetic learning. But this is not enough. Particular demands should be made on the educational institutions and the corresponding ministries. After all, it is no secret that many young people, while having studied well in the VUZ or tekhnikum, have not learned the roads leading to the theaters and concert halls. Even under the conditions of implementation of the school reform questions of aesthetic education are still being undervalued. As before, all season tickets extend to the lectures and symphonic music concerts in the Moldavian State Philharmonia, but the auditorium frequently contains very few students. Nor are the lecturers themselves setting them an example in this respect. We should in evaluating their work also take into consideration their general cultural level and ability to make active use of the treasure house of national and world culture in the communist upbringing of the younger generation.

Another aspect of the problem is the development of student and children's amateur arts. This question arose repeatedly in the course of the first all-union festival of the working people's amateur artistic creativity. However, there have been no appreciable improvements.

Attention to the spiritual sphere makes much incumbent upon officers of cultural and art establishments, raises their responsibility for the results of their work and brings about the need for a critical evaluation of what has been achieved. The time has come when a leader of any level also should together with production matters be responsible for the organization of the leisure time, intelligent recreation and introduction to the world of what is beautiful and cultural values of the people he leads. Today this is becoming an important condition of the successful accomplishment of the party's designs. I believe that this proposition could be inserted in the new version of the CPSU Program.

I believe that the Moldavian CP Central Committee should persistently continue the policy of a further improvement in the style and methods of work. And in this respect, together with other vitally important questions, make stricter demands on the local party authorities for the state of cultural building and an innovative approach to the solution of cultural problems.

Culture officers and the entire creative intelligentsia of Moldavia fully believe in the even finer future of the motherland and are prepared to devote their talent and energy to this (applause).

Journalists Union Chairman

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by M.D. Yeremiya, editor of the newspaper MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE and chairman of the MSSR Journalists Union Board]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The republic's mass information and propaganda media have become the true all-party, all-people tribune of the discussion of the pregress documents. Thousands of readers and listeners have already shared their opinions and submitted proposals, amendments and additions. The reflections concerning party and state affairs and social and everyday problems largely determine today's appearance, content and ideological thrust of the newspapers and journals, radio output and television broadcasts. The current affairs biography of the 11th Five-Year Plan was conducted day after day. It reflected in all diversity, complexity and dynamism the effervescent life, feelings and thoughts and practice and intentions of contemporaries and the bright and dark aspects in the activity of the party authorities, soviets, unions and the Komsomol.

Journalists are not dispassionate recorders of ongoing events; they show themselves to be organizers too. The editorial offices have sent out their traveling teams, set up worker correspondent posts and published special supplements on the biggest priority construction projects of industrial enterprises and animal husbandry complexes and on the installation of the Southern Irrigation System. Mass public inspections, competitive reviews, roundtable meetings and open letter and collective exchange days have been conducted.

At the same time, however, they realize that the imminent qualitative, revolutionary changes dictate fundamentally new approaches to the style and methods of work. It is necessary to struggle perseveringly and fervently for what is new and progressive and overcome the force of inertia and conservatism. Such trends are manifested in the organization and illustration of such a seemingly live creative matter as socialist competition should be. It contains much formalism, show and mimicry of actions not affecting mind and heart. Frequently it is only from our newspaper reports that the farms of some rayons learn who their partners in labor rivalry are. Contracts are usually not concluded, and mutual supervision is not exercised.

Thus the former comprehensive mutual inspections between Suvorovskiy and Kaushanskiy, Strashenskiy and Kalarashskiy and other rayons have been suspended in recent years. The rayon leaders are evidently awaiting a command from above for the resumption of the former ties. But can what is new be studied and adopted only by order? And it turns out, for example, that the best experience of the Suvorovskiy stockbreeders is unknown to the workers of the same sector in Kaushanskiy Rayon, while the practice of programmed harvests and stable milk yields on the Moldavskiy Planning-Economic Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum in Kaushan is, in turn, unknown to its neighbors.

The same applies to Bendery and Tiraspol. Although some production subdivisions and various organizations are entering into competition, nonetheless, it is still preferred to go somewhat farther for experience--to Ternopol and Izmail and sometimes to Moscow and Leningrad. All experience is valuable, but why disregard that which has been accumulated right alongside?

Competition is not simply a review of skilled craftsmen who have mastered well the pace or other methods of labor. It is a contest of minds enriched by new technology and a keen search for rich opportunities for production growth in close collaboration with scientific achievements. We are not as yet always disclosing such processes convincingly.

I shall quote some lines from an article: "Studying questions of soil irrigation for tomatoes and applying fertilizer, the station achieved a big harvest--600 quintals per hectare. But this is still not the limit." This was written 48 years ago by employees of the Tiraspol Pilot-Production Station--the progenitor of the present "Dnestr" Scientific-Production Association. Approximately 300 scientific associates work there currently, many new vegetable crop varieties and hybrids have been cultivated and introduced and progressive techniques and technical facilities have been developed. But altogether the experimental plantations are obtaining and production is being recommended a harvest of 550-600 quintals of tomatoes per hectare, that is, no more than were being cultivated there half a century ago. With such strong scientific potential are we not advancing very slowly?

A principal criterion of an evaluation of the work of the mass media is the efficacy of the material. It stands to reason that the editorial offices themselves are called on to play the decisive part here. This, however, is not enough. It is essential that publications in newspapers and journals and the words heard on radio and television find the due response and support in the party, soviet and business authorities. Many of them are reacting promptly and practically to the warning signals of the press and adopting measures to do away with the shortcomings which have been noted. But far from all. The editorial office of MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE has a right to complain about Minister of Construction N.I. Uzun. The authors of three reports carried in the newspaper last year wrote about the lax attitude toward equipment in the Bendery Construction Trust, the violation of labor laws and the red tape of the ministry's technical office in the modernization of enterprises under its jurisdiction. But there have as yet been no replies and, what is worse, no specific measures in respect of them.

Some 34 critical articles were published by the newspaper VECHERNIY KISHINEV in the course of the reports and elections. There was not a single response received to any of them either from the party committees or the raykoms, nor did the gorkom bureau express its attitude toward them. The collective of this paper had accumulated questions on which it would have liked to have had its say in a broad party audience. However, representatives of the editorial office were not offered the floor once at four city report and election party conferences, and at the final one the lengthy report did not even have a few lines about its press organ.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee recently adopted a decree on instances of a violation of party principles of reacting to critical press articles and the working people's letters and complaints in Oknitskiy Rayon. I am sure that the due lessons will be learned everywhere since it is not only in this rayon that such violations still occur.

The problem of journalist personnel remains acute. The republic newspapers and journals, not to mention the rayon press and house organs, are experiencing

certain difficulties in bringing the staffs up to strength with young specialists. Without reducing the graduation of journalists in the day faculty of the university, it would appear worth studying the possibility of opening a correspondence branch for their training also. On the other hand, the gorkoms and raykoms must pay more attention to an improvement in the qualitative composition of the journalist personnel and the growth of the party ranks thanks to the best officers of the press. There is also an urgent need for a journalists center in Kishinev. One of the buildings being released following the abolition of a number of ministries, for example, could be used for this.

The big and high-minded discussion at the congress and its decisions will be for us journalists an inexhaustible spring of new topics and series of current affairs articles, mass newspaper actions and wide-ranging discussion of urgent problems of life. And we assure the congress that we will give all our skills and creative energy to the cause of implementation of the historic outlines of our party and to the cause of communism (applause).

#### Interior Minister Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by G.I. Lavranchuk, minister of internal affairs of the MSSR]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The party's policy of the strengthening in every possible way of socialist legality, discipline, organization and order in all spheres of our life is unanimously supported by the entire Soviet people. Under these conditions there is an immeasurable increase in the role and responsibility of the law enforcement authorities, an improvement in whose activity is a subject of the constant concern and attention of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and government.

In the manifold set of socioeconomic tasks tackled by the republic party organization in the period under review a large place was occupied by questions of the communist upbringing of the working people, the precise observance of state and labor discipline, the preservation of socialist property and the struggle against lax management and extravagance and various deviations from the standards of communist morality. As a result of the measures which were adopted the necessary conditions were created for a further strengthening of legality and law and order. The struggle against antisocial phenomena is being conducted more aggressively, and there has come to be greater order on the streets and in public places. There has been somewhat of a decline in the number of serious crimes and an improvement in traffic safety. The struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation is being conducted more assertively.

At the same time the communists of the MVD and its authorities and subdivisions locally and the entire personnel clearly understand that we have not yet done everything for the eradication of infringements of the law and other deviations from the standards of communist morals. It is essential that we pay more attention to strengthening interaction with the state authorities, labor collectives and public organizations at work and at the place of residence.



Take, for example, the problem of combating drunkenness and alcoholism, which is of paramount significance in forestalling crime and offenses and an improvement in our entire way of life. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee demands on this question, we have stiffened the administrative and criminal punishment measures for drunkenness. This has been reflected positively in a reduction in the number of crimes and antisocial manifestations committed on the grounds of drunkenness. But we understand that the problem will not be solved by punishments alone. Constant and painstaking joint work is necessary at all levels, in every labor collective and in every home for the total sobriety of our daily life. The volunteer people's public order squads, the voluntary order-protection posts, the commissions for combating drunkenness and other public forces have not yet properly become a part of the active struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism in a number of cities and rayons.

A most important and determining condition of the realization of the plans of social and economic development outlined in the draft Main Directions is a solicitous, proprietorial attitude toward public goods and the dependable preservation of socialist property. As a result of the measures adopted by the militia and prosecutor's office authorities a number of criminal groups of embezzlers, bribe-takers and persons abusing their office has been detected and neutralized recently. An analysis of the criminal cases heard in the systems of wine making, fruit and vegetable industry, food and meat and dairy industry, construction, agriculture, state trade and the consumer cooperatives testifies that the conditions for the embezzlement and squandering of public property, graft and unearned enrichment arise, as a rule, in an atmosphere of lax management and an absence of elementary supervision and the neglect of educational work.

The internal affairs authorities recently exposed a large group of liquor embezzlers active in a number of southern areas of the republic. The liquor had been embezzled from the wineries over a period of many years in bulk worth hundreds of thousands of rubles. The embezzlers operated brazenly, virtually in the open. Hundreds of people received the stolen liquor, knowing that it was not being sold officially and that it had been come by dishonestly. Nor was it any secret to those around them that the swindlers were living manifestly beyond their means. Large sums of money, gold items, cars and luxuries were confiscated from them.

It has to be disturbing that this group operated in an atmosphere of narrow-minded indifference, unconcern and connivance. Everyone saw, everyone knew what the embezzlers were up to, and no one raised his voice in protest, no one was angered and demanded that the criminals be brought to book. Of course, the militia authorities also are greatly to blame for this. Serious shortcomings in people's education and in the evolved system of accounting, supervision and determination of the quantity and quality of the product can be seen in relief in the example of this case.

In embezzling the liquor the criminals availed themselves of the unlimited surpluses which had been created for this. And no audit or stocktaking detected them because they were again conducted by their "own" people--departmental auditors and inspectors. A serious matter once against in this connection is the question of the need for a revision of the obsolete norms, which have fallen behind modern technology, of the consumption of raw material and intermediate

products and production of the finished product and of a refinement of the stocktaking of physical assets. The appropriate laboratories for determining product quality and the auditing machinery should be withdrawn from departmental jurisdiction, and we should set up independent, neutral interdepartmental inspection-auditing machinery. This, of course, applies not only to wine-making industry but other sectors of the national economy also.

A struggle for observance of state discipline and an uncompromising approach in forestalling all attempts to defraud the state, encroach on public property and use one's office for one's personal enrichment--this is the touchstone by which the capacity of the personnel for tackling the tasks set by the party persistently and skillfully is tested. The fact that criminal proceedings have been instituted against many leaders of various levels cannot fail to cause concern in this connection. It was precisely they, by virtue of their office, who were called on to ensure the preservation of socialist property, but themselves took the path of crime.

It is sufficient to adduce the following example. Poroshenko, former director of the Bendery Pilot-Experimental Plant and now expelled from the CPSU, had been detained on an overseas trip for liquor speculation, but did not incur due punishment. Sensing impunity, connivance and unhealthy support, Poroshenko took the path of crime, organizing and heading a group of embezzlers at the enterprise in his charge. He has now been arrested, and criminal proceedings are being brought against him.

It is common knowledge that criminals seek for themselves support and protection on the part of people who occupy a certain position in society, take cover behind this and operate behind their back with impunity. An example of this was the criminal group of Vyshku and his accomplices. Certain ministry and department leaders also proved to be caught up in the criminal contacts. Criminal conduct was also permitted, unfortunately, by certain militia officers in Kishinev and Tiraspol and Sorokskiy, Komratskiy, Nisporenskiy and certain other rayons. The ministry board and political department and the party and primary party organizations are making a scrupulous evaluation of such shameful phenomena. The strictest action, including criminal proceedings, will be brought against the culprits.

We will continue to emphatically rid ourselves of such degenerates and struggle with might and main for the purity of our ranks and to uphold the high authority of an employee of the Soviet militia (applause).

#### Komsomol Chief Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by I.I. Buzhenitsy, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! Each generation has its own field of revolutionary battles. Each is distinguished by its own unique qualities, but there are permanent features of a Soviet nature which are preserved and passed on from one generation to another. These are unbounded faith in the soundness and triumph of

the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the motherland. Revolutionary traditions are our wealth, our pride and, in V.I. Lenin's words, our beacon in the raising of new fighters. The younger generation learns from the older communist comrades lessons of courage, high civicism and spiritual beauty.

Exceptional attention to the life and requirements of the youth has always been a characteristic feature of our party's activity. Further evidence of this concern and attention was the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Party Leadership of the Komsomol and its Enhanced Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth." Its realization has made it possible to unite and stimulate appreciably the efforts of all organizations and departments in the upbringing of young men and women. Meetings of secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, party and soviet executives and ministry and department leaders with the youth directly at the place of work and their participation in the work of Komsomol plenums and meetings have become a tradition.

The number of communists working in the Komsomol increased by a factor of 1.5 following the 15th Moldavian CP Congress. The party stratum among primary organization secretaries increased. Approximately 3,000 wards of the Komsomol were promoted to responsible party and soviet work, and more than 2,000 were elected to party committees and bureaus.

The republic's youth has greeted the 16th Moldavian CP Congress with good labor gifts. Over 40 percent of young men and women completed personal 5-year quotas ahead of schedule. The organization of socialist competition among the Komsomol-youth collectives, the number of which increased by a factor of 1.5 in the recent period, improved. The youth saw as its important patriotic duty active participation in realization of the Food Program, construction and land reclamation. More than 20,000 volunteers came to work in these sectors on Komsomol passes in the last 5 years. The second republic detachment of young stockbreeders named after the 16th Moldavian CP Congress recently started work at the livestock sections and complexes. Approximately half a billion rubles--such is the volume of work performed by the student detachments.

At the same time, comparing what has been achieved with the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, we are distinctly aware how much still remains to be done to ensure that the approach to work be truly innovative. The Komsomol perceives as a central task the need emphasized in the Central Committee report to step up the work training of the youth and raise the role of the primary organizations in the intensification of the republic economy.

The party terms scientific-technical progress the main lever of an increase in social production efficiency. Much has been done in recent years for the enlistment of young men and women in scientific-technical creativity. At the same time, however, there are serious shortcomings in this work. The young efficiency promotion expert and inventor schools frequently work ineffectively, and reviews and exhibitions of scientific-technical creativity locally are conducted formally. The 135,000-strong detachment of young specialists is as yet being enlisted inadequately in the accomplishment of tasks of scientific-technical progress.

I would like to dwell on problems whose solution demands the more involved participation of our ministries and departments. On the one hand we are trying to save drops of fuel, raw material and energy and, on the other, are making manifestly insufficient use of a principal resource--knowledge and intellectual potential. Confirmation of what has been said is the fact that one-third of the young specialists who graduated from VUZ's and tekhnikums in the period under review is being used in specialties and positions which do not require the corresponding education.

A considerable proportion of young specialists is not satisfied with the work which they perform at the start of their labor activity. While endeavoring to make the most of the knowledge they have acquired, they are at the same time forced to tackle merely auxiliary tasks. The creation in the republic's cities of financially autonomous youth scientific-technical creativity centers would make it possible to eliminate this contradiction to a certain extent.

Under the leadership of the party authorities the Komsomol committees began in the past 5 years to pay more attention to the formation in the youth of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and to raise the young men and women in a spirit of filial love for the fatherland as true patriots and internationalists. Positive experience in heroic-patriotic work was accumulated in the period of the preparation and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory. At the same time the particular features of the period in which we are living make it incumbent upon us to give more thought to and to do more for molding strong and profound patriotic feelings in the young people and enhancing their readiness for defense of the socialist motherland.

Many measures are being implemented in this field. However, the outward, show side gains the ascendancy at times. There are serious shortcomings in the work of the Komsomol organizations in respect of the physical, military-technical training of the youth also. Manifestly inadequate use is being made for this purpose of the potential of the cultural-sports complexes.

The period under review was for the republic Komsomol packed with intensive work on a further improvement of the style of activity in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decrees on the Komsomol and the Moldavian CP Central Committee report. The republic Komsomol organization arrived at the 16th party congress organized and ideologically cohesive. Its ranks now number 620,000 All-Union Komsomol members. However, it has to be self-critically acknowledged that in many Komsomol components a fundamental change in the direction of an improvement in organizing and educational work among the youth has yet to occur. The Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms have yet to arrive at the point where the forms and methods of work of the personnel and activists are, as the party teaches, of a live, entertaining nature and free of overorganization, short-campaign approach and all trumpery.

Together with this certain party committees are, as before, failing to display high exactingness toward the communists working in the Komsomol. When examining the question of work with the youth they frequently emphasize attention merely to the shortcomings in the activity of the Komsomol organizations and are raising inadequately the responsibility of leaders, business leaders particularly, for the education of the young men and women.



Clearly aware of the importance of the tasks facing the republic Komsomol, we will continue under the leadership of the party authorities to perfect the style and methods of our activity even more resolutely and create in each Komsomol cell an atmosphere of efficiency, creativity and high responsibility (applause).

## ELECTION RESULTS

PM311615 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

S.K. Grossu was elected first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

V.I. Smirnov was elected second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, and M.I. Snegur were elected secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, V.K. Kiktenko, A.A. Mokuanu, P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, V.I. Smirnov, and M.I. Snegur to the Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. G.M. Volkov and V.K. Pshenichnikov were elected candidate members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of chief of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee departments, as follows:

V.K. Pshenichnikov--Party Organizational Work Department;

S.D. Roshka--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

B.M. Stratulat--Science and Education Institutions Department;

I.M. Grosu--Culture Department;

I.T. Gutsu--Industry Department;

S.M. Yakubenko--Transport and Communications Department;

M.I. Shatokhina--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

K.A. Melnik--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

Ye.I. Vlasov--Construction and Municipal Services Department;

N.A. Tsyu--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

A.S. Vorotilo--Economic Department;

M.F. Dyeur--Administrative Organs Department;

Ye.M. Karayon--Information and Foreign Relations Department;

I.I. Lyubashin--General Department.

V.B. Leshchinskiy was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.S. Kozhukhar was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The appointments of editors of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee press organs were confirmed. I.A. Panfilov was confirmed as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA; M.D. Yeremiya as editor of the newspaper MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE; V.N. Petrash as editor of the newspaper VYATSA SATULUY; V.D. Danilenko as chief editor of the journal KOMUNISTUL MOLDOVEY (KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII); N.V. Koditsa as chief editor of the journal AGRİKULTURA MOLDOVEY (SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII); and F.G. Tsopa as chief editor of the journal TRIBUNA.

The plenum was addressed by A.K. Vedernikov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

CPSU Central Committee instructor G.A. Shipilov took part in the work of the plenum.

## YELTSIN REPORT

AU291530 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 1-3

["Accountability Report of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom: Report by B.N. Yeltsin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[First] Comrades. For the 26th time the Communists of the Moscow city party organization of the CPSU are meeting to collectively discuss, if we use Lenin's words, the question to state and hear various opinions, to recognize the view of the majority, and express their view in their decision.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum represented a special landmark for the entire party and country in the post accountability period. At that plenum the party brought to light the existing unfavorable tendencies and worked out the concept of accelerating socio-economic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress and the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life.

This strategic course of the CPSU has met with the complete understanding and approval of Communists and all working people. It has begun to be implemented in life, although not as actively and quickly as one would want. The rates of growth of production are increasing, and the economic and social indices are improving.

The October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum gave a fresh impulse to the growth of political awareness of the working people. Its documents are discussed widely and with interest by the entire party and all people.

In other words, a refreshing turn is visible in all spheres: in the economic, social, foreign, political and many respects.

The CPSU is carrying out its postulating foreign policy with initiative, consistency, and actively in all the main areas of international relations. The course of peace and international law has and continues to be the party of this course.

In recent months the Soviet Union and our party have taken a whole series of decisive steps aimed at clearing these paths. The General secret meeting was a major political event of last year.

Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union support the decisive new actions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to protect and improve the entire international situation. This statement by General Secretary Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gives rise to hopes for the fulfillment of the universal desire of the people of the planet, the dream of a world without wars and wars, and.

Moscow has taken a giant stride (our determination to continue to strengthen our country through their efforts later).

Comrades. Our party is preparing to its 27th congress. This congress will undoubtedly be of historic importance. It will determine the goals for the current 5-year plan period and for a longer term future period, and the tasks regarding the achievement of a new qualitative stage of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is preparing for that event with a unusual universal responsibility.

In conformity with the decisions of the October (1985) Central Committee plenum, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amendments to the party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 1986 5-Year Plan Period and Through the Year 2000 will be discussed at this conference within the context of examination of the accountability report of the party gorkom. These drafts have already been discussed in all party organizations in the city, and the Draft Basic Guidelines have been discussed in all labor collectives. Veterans of the Communism and working people of Moscow have participated in these consultations and one thinks of them up to our noses. More than 60,000 proposals and observations have been submitted.

Presently today it is necessary not only to say in our dialogue about the question of improving the party leadership in the socio-economic development of Moscow, of the necessity of raising the responsibility of members of the executive organs, and of ensuring the fulfillment of decisions have been made in



sharp forms at the meetings in party organizations and labor collectives. The calls for more active work to strengthen discipline, order, and organization in the capital are persistent. The question of the work style of the gorkom and other party committees has been clearly singled out as a separate, so to speak, "sore" point.

A considerable number of proposals and critical observations concerning the gorkom and party raykoms, the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets, and the leaders of enterprises and organizations were made in the course of considering the preconference draft documents in party organizations. The first and, for the time being of course, still very modest measures are being taken to implement these observations. We must proceed from the need to ensure that no sensible idea and no concerned participation in discussions will be overshadowed by formalism and indifference and that every author of any proposal or observation will receive a convincing and exhaustive answer. And the main thing is to ensure that persistent organizational work will be carried out to realize these proposals and observations and to eliminate shortcomings.

The idea was expressed in many collectives that the restructuring of economic and social life must begin with cadres and with every individual and his own attitude to work. It is in conformity with this key that we must conduct our further discussions concerning the work of the gorkom and the city party organization. The delegates of the conference, members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee must be frankly told from the position of the demands of the April plenum that the party gorkom and its bureau and secretariat have not managed, first and foremost, to carry out the necessary psychological restructuring of the party and other cadres.

The party gorkom's exactingness toward its own work has weakened at some stage. A situation of ostentation, overemphasis of successes, and of hushing up shortcomings developed in the style of work, and this situation engendered complacency and inertia. Many processes that were almost noticed in good time but the acute nature of which was suppressed were not objectively assessed. Unsolved problems accumulated more and more.

Many prolonged processes turned out to be of a profound nature. Muscovites and also the entire country noticed that discipline in the capital was declining and bureaucratism was flourishing and that all this was compensated by distorted (or to put it more correctly, a reversed idea of "as it should be") accountability, that is, window dressing.

The ailment turned out to be chronic to such an extent that even the paths to what is new, to the reorganization, indicated by the party Central Committee, were in many respects only formally taken, and even the exposed shortcomings were eliminated insufficiently actively, without the necessary determination, or forcefulness, that is, it can be said, listlessly, timidly, and at times even in a cowardly way and again and again with circumspection in relation to authority.

Of course, it is first and foremost the bureau of the party gorkom that is responsible for this. This is a frank discussion and

therefore I say frankly as a Communist: The fact that Moscow and its city party organization were virtually beyond the sphere of criticism contributed to this situation in many respects. And recent observations have shown that they have become so much accustomed to this, and that they do not take criticism as a normal and salutary phenomenon in our society but as a personal offense. It is possible that to some these appraisals will seem too harsh. But they have to be made sooner or later.

The special role played in our party by the Moscow city party organization—within the framework of which the Communists of all central union apparatuses, ministries, and departments work—binds us to this self-critical appraisal. In accordance with the state of affairs, formerly great respect was shown in the party for the work experience of this organization. This, too, must be stated at the conference, the highest forum of our city party organization. And it must be stated openly and honestly, not belittling in any way at all the successes that have been achieved.

It is on the basis of these positions, too, that the results of the gorkom's activity in the accountability period must be examined, and that the strategy and tactics for the qualitatively new stage of society's development must be collectively worked out.

#### Raising the Level of Party Leadership in the Economy

Comrades. In analyzing party leadership in the economy we must base our work on Leninist instructions, the goals of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and proceed from the facts that planning and discipline play a decisive role in the economy, that narrow pragmatism and mercenary views of the economy are alien to Communists, and that all results of economic operations must be politically evaluated. The party gorkom places primary emphasis on a more complete utilization of the capital's enormous industrial potential.

The economic and social development plans of Moscow for 2 years and for the 5-year period have been fulfilled in a majority of indexes. The growth was 11.9 percent.

The party raykoms of the Krasnogvardeyskiy (first secretary, Comrade Nizovtseva), Baumanskiy (Comrade Nikolskiy), Frazanskiy (Comrade Gryaznov), Sovetskiy (Comrade Vinogradov), Kuntsevskiy (Comrade Golovkov), Perovskiy (Comrade Averchenkov), and Kuybyshevskiy (Comrade Komzlov) Rayons have accumulated positive experience of party leadership in the economy.

What is the secret, let us ask, of the good work of the party enterprise in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon?

First of all, the party raykom shows a high degree of exactingness toward the leading cadres and it devotes constant attention to instilling in them the party and the political approach to solving economic tasks.

The rayon's industry prefulfilled its 5-year plan tasks for the growth of production volume, and, what is very important for the city, at the same time reduced the number of workers by more than four percent.

Fedor Fedorovich Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, works creatively, skillfully mobilizing the raykom's apparatus and the party aktiv.

The activity of the party organization of the I.A. Likhachev automobile plant is marked by a business-like attitude and an approach that is full of initiatives. The plant's party committee (secretary, Comrade Nosov) systematically directs the work of communist leaders toward introducing progressive equipment and technological processes.

A similar approach distinguishes the work of party committees of the Znamya Revolyutsii (Comrade Nikitayev), Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod (Comrade Ryabkova), and Plastik (Comrade Antonov) enterprises, the Moskva clothing association (Comrade Zhabina), the Frunze cotton mill (Comrade Volodkina), and other enterprises.

However, comrades, the discussion today is mainly about what has not been accomplished, what has been omitted, and what mistakes have been made.

At the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of acceleration of the scientific-technological progress it was emphasized that the leading industrial regions should set the example of assiduous economic management and utilization of intensive methods of development. "The Central Committee," M.S. Gorbachev said, "places great hopes in Moscow's working class and intelligentsia and the great scientific-production potential of the capital."

Statistics show that, as far as saturation with intellectual potential is concerned, Moscow occupies the leading position in relation to virtually all main brain centers of the world. All cadres of the country's central administration, too, are in Moscow. But whoever is given much is also expected to give much. And therefore, it is incumbent upon the city to play the role of the greatest center of socioeconomic transformations in the country and, so to speak, give the tone to these transformations.

But, however bitter this may be, it is impossible not to admit that in time this tone began to lose the necessary note in many respects. Extensive methods continues to be used and, in some respects, are even being multiplied in the development of the city's national economy.

While the annual rates of growth of equipment funds available to labor have been preserved nearly at the level of earlier rates of 6-7 percent per annum, the average annual rates of industrial production have declined threefold as compared with the eight 5-year plan period. Moscow has shifted from an annual rate of growth of 5 percent to an annual rate of growth of 1.3 percent in the average per capita output of industrial products. This rate is several times lower than the rate for the country as whole. This is a substantial economic defect.

In what respect has the party gorkom failed to do its work in the economy?

First. The organization and accomplishment of new and considerably more complicated tasks required that inertia be overcome and obsolete methods be abandoned. But the gorkom failed to

exercise the proper party influence on a considerably large group of leaders who, under the force of established ways of action and thinking, have failed to grasp what is taking place and are reorganizing themselves slowly, waiting for something to happen. Hence, irresponsibility and a continued desire, as before, to shift purely economic functions onto the party organs. Many continue to work at their former speed and they are already lagging.

Second. The party exactingness toward the criteria of socioeconomic development has declined. The clarity and definition of future prospects has been lost. Non-intensive rates of economic growth were deliberately incorporated in plans, thereby holding back the fullest utilization of available potential and reserves of enterprises. The annual plans for the preceding 5-year plan period provided for growth of a mere 4.3 percent but in fact this index was exceeded nearly threefold. You cannot call this heroism. This was not a guided policy but an erroneous policy that was harmful in every respect, including in the moral respect, in creating a situation of tranquil complacency. An analogous approach was adopted in the planning of labor productivity.

The fallacious practice of annual corrections of the plan toward reductions in virtually all branches has grown deep roots. Every year about 200 enterprises regularly lowered their originally established tasks.

The number of enterprises failing to fulfill their tasks concerning labor productivity has increased. The associations of Moskabel, the Trud fur enterprise, the Dinamo, Salyut, and Krasnyy Oktyabr plants, and several other enterprises have worked intermittently over a long period. Against the background of calls for making everything exemplary (and not simply normal and working well), the indifference of the gorkom, raykoms, and ministries toward these enterprises leads us to very grave conclusions.

The system of work with lagging enterprises simply has not been organized. It is necessary for all to start working from this point, even if only now, to prevent a recurrence of past mistakes.

The city has failed to ensure the fulfillment of set tasks in the output of products in physical terms. In the 5-year plan period the tasks were not fulfilled in the output of 40 of the 87 major types of products.

All party raykoms are by far not acting in the same way in their leadership in industry. Let us consider, for example, the Lyubinskiy CPSU Raykom (Comrades Nemtinov and Kozhokhin). On the surface everything was done. The plenums and the bureau sessions were regularly held and various plans and measures were worked out. Briefly, there were enough papers. But a thorough analysis and this is the main thing, organizational work that would be able to really have an impact on the actual state of affairs were lacking. There were 175 questions included in the agendas of the raykom bureau during the accountability period, but the essential problems concerning the analysis of the work of party committees and bureaus of the lagging enterprises were not among these questions. Many indexes of the rayon deteriorated. The rayon failed to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan in the output of major types of products and has regularly failed to fulfill its yearly delivery contracts.

Following the initiative approved by the raykom to change the equipment to the 1 and 1/2- to 2-shift system of operations, the shift index did not increase but instead declined. It is necessary to recognize the economic, social, moral, and political consequences of this situation.

The Gagarinskiy (Comrades Karabasov and Vysotskiy), Leninskiy (Comrades Protopopov and Davydov), Brezhnevskiy (Comrade Tikhomolov), and Sevastopolskiy (Comrades Matveyev and Voyevodin) Party Raykoms have been ineffective in dealing with the affairs of industry. First secretaries should seriously ponder what their personal role is in everything taking place in their rayons, and also about how the state of affairs has changed in the rayon during their term as first secretary.

During the accountability period the party raykoms, party committees, and the gorkom bureau have not always adopted a principled and exacting position in relation to the question of effective utilization of production capacities. The resolutions of the plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom concerning this question have not been implemented in production collectives.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan period the industrial output-fund ratio declined by 18 percent, that is, it fell by an annual average of 3.4 percent (which is considerably worse than in the country as a whole). A decline in the output-fund ratio was noticed in most of the branches. If this did not happen, the volume of industrial output in the 5-year plan period would have increased by 34 percent (as against the actual increase of 11.9 percent) as a result of the utilization of the aforementioned reserves alone.

Because they failed to run their production operations at full capacity during the 5-year plan period, 78 newly commissioned production installations alone failed to deliver products valued at a total of R300 million. The Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kuybyshevskiy, Timiryazevskiy, and Pervomayskiy Raykoms (secretaries Comrades Konyukhova, Komsolov, Grafov, and Vasilev) exercise poor control over these questions. Unfortunately, many party committees cannot know the fact that the ministries (and ministers, too, are in Moscow) release excessively preferential plans for product output for the first years of newly commissioned plants. The branch departments of the party gorkom silently agree to this state of affairs. And our lack of principled attitudes costs the state hundreds of millions of rubles.

It is necessary to intensify the control over mastering production capacities and the attention of the entire city party organization must be riveted to this question. The appropriate control system must be set up in the immediate future. The gorkom must reorganize itself and advance from statements of negative phenomena to energetic practical actions.

It has to be admitted that the control by the party gorkom and the activeness of party committees and leaders of many enterprises concerning reconstruction and technological reequipping have noticeably declined. There are enterprises in Moscow which stand as a reproach to the ministries and city organizations because of their extraordinarily low levels and standards of technical equipment. Enterprises in the city still use large quantities of obsolete and physically worn-out equipment, 30 to 40 percent of which has been in use for more than 15 years already, and until now the yearly renewal of machine tools has not

exceeded 2 to 2.5 percent (instead of the norm of 6-7 percent). And the funds allotted for reconstruction often are not used for the renovation of the active part of production funds, that is, for technical equipment supply, but for the construction of new production buildings. The reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises of the light industry must become a subject of special party concern. Many of them are located in old and decrepit buildings of pre-revolution construction. This is an intolerable situation. The social work conditions do not meet even the elementary requirements, although the majority of workers in these enterprises are women.

And on the whole, we must raise the proportional share of reconstruction to 80 percent of the volume of capital investments in the city. And, what is the main thing, we categorically must not allow any reconstruction on old projects or the output of obsolete products by new production funds. A really intense party exactingness is required in this connection.

A fundamental improvement of the quality of products is the central problem.

Of course, there are changes in the city. Nevertheless, only two thirds of enterprises are delivering quality-mark products. In 1985 alone, 104 manufactured products altogether were deprived of the mark of quality as a result of verifications by state control. The sale of poor-quality products for a total of two billion rubles was prohibited during the 5-year plan period.

Under the city's "Quality" program, the proportion of manufactured goods of the highest quality category must be increased to 70 percent of the volume of products that are subject to certification and the corresponding percentage for the products of the machine building industry must be raised to 85 percent.

All newly introduced manufactured goods must be produced only with the mark of quality. In the course of the sale of these products, the party organization must head a constant struggle for the honor of the capital's mark.

Comrades. During the accountability period, party organizations devoted considerable attention to the struggle against waste and loss and to the improvement of utilization of production resources.

This is a very topical problem for the city. In 1985, for the first time in all the years of the 5-year plan period, a trend of some reduction of consumption of certain types of resources began to show. Nevertheless, there are still unutilized reserves. About 100 enterprises failed to fulfill their tasks in reducing their expenditure of materials. Every year the city's enterprises throw away an average of 30 percent of metals expended by them, as a result of violations of technological processes and losses from defective products. Socialist obligations concerning the economy of various types of resources have not been fulfilled by 20 of the 33 rayons.

This year the city's collectives have a summed obligation to provide for up to 70 percent of the increase of their demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials by economizing in their consumption. This is not a simple task, but it is a realistic one. It is realistic if this work is readily broadly developed and developed immediately, if the task is brought home to every

individual brigade or production section, and if people are made morally and materially interested in it.

A revolutionary turn must be made in this task because economy of resources must become a decisive source of satisfying the national economy's needs, for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials.

Comrades. Under the conditions of reorganizing the economy it is the question of strengthening of order and discipline that assumes a special significance in the work of party organizations. Changes in this respect are very weak. The "Honor and glory in work!" initiative of our enterprises, which has been much talked about, is well known. However, no complete system has been set up for the work of the gorkom, raykoms, and party committees in reducing losses, absenteeism, absences with the permission of the administration, late arrivals for work, idling, and cadre turnover.

The results attest to this situation. In the 5-year plan period the number of workers guilty of absenteeism has not decreased, and in the sphere of services it has even increased. Losses virtually have not decreased in 2 years. They amounted to a total of about two million man-days in industry. The collective brigade-level responsibility for violations of work and social discipline has not been introduced anywhere in enterprises, although this system is now widely spreading in the country.

It is scandalous that the main portion of losses -- about 59 percent of them -- are due to absence from work with the permission of the administration. Our principled party position must be to factually exclude this type of loss from our vocabulary, and prohibit any direct squandering of working time.

The party Central Committee considers it necessary to tackle a new and very large layer of reserves, that is, a reduction of losses through sickness. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution and the work of a number of enterprises in this connection has been approved. But there are no Moscow enterprises among them. There is certainly enough to think about in the public health system. Meetings with a number of workers in the health services have shown that they do not take into account this aspect, and that many of them do not even know the pertinent figures. They do not close the sick-leave lists on Sundays [sentence as published]. Humanism must be combined with economic.

Order and discipline are also loosened by situations in which working people are pulled away from their main workplace. Analysis has shown that last year every working person employed in the city's industry spent an average of 4.5 days working away from his enterprise.

The raykoms and even the gorkom were very bashful in raising the question of contract form of assistance to the countryside and the construction organizations.

Comrades. The question of labor resources is one of the most acute questions in the city. Last year alone, the Moscow city Planning Commission received requests from enterprises and organizations to bring more than 60,000 people to the city. This results in an artificial increase in the city's population through

these "quota workers" ["limitchik"] and it makes the city's social development more difficult.

The possibility of receiving workers for a limited time has spoiled, or I would say, even corrupted leaders. The word "quota worker" is not according to Dal, it has been invented by Moscow people. "Quota workers" are promised apartments and they come from all parts of the country, usually with a "specific" quality. And, having acquired their apartments, they leave. And the enterprises again request another "quota limit" ["limit"] and thus we have a closed, vicious circle. Their own collectives are not stabilized and they receive fewer apartments.

Comrades correctly stated at the plenum: What is needed is a specific and comprehensive program for labor resources. For, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the size of the able-bodied population will presumably decrease by another 180,000 people. And the main point where a start has to be made: Reductions in the number of workers employed must be determined for every enterprise by decisions of the city executive committee, and the admission of "quota workers" must be prohibited altogether for this 5-year plan period. Muscovites themselves must accomplish the tasks faced by Moscow collectives. This is a question of principle, a political question, and I think that the delegates will support this solution to the problem.

The city's population increases by 65,000 to 70,000 people annually. With this trend another one million people will be added by the year 2000. The city should not be turned into an unmanageable formation. It is clear that a radical reorganization is needed.

At present the question of how and in what direction the city should develop has not been yet solved. Yet another resolution is obviously needed to repeal most of the preceding ones, and to adopt a resolution on the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow city, including a reconstruction of the city center which has now become very urgent.

Of course, the question of increasing labor productivity is the main, the cardinal question. The city has assumed the obligation to overfulfill by 1.2 times the planned tasks for productivity. The task is very difficult. But we must firmly stand by our word in this connection. This, as well as a 4-percent increase in industrial volumes, must be an index of principle of everyone.

Reduction of manual labor is one of the main reserves as more than 36 percent of people working in Moscow are engaged in manual labor. And this proportional share is virtually not declining.

The development of collective forms of work organization is an important aspect of raising labor productivity to a higher level. A considerable amount of work has been accomplished in this respect. At present 72 percent of all workers in the city work in brigades. But only 56 percent of them are engaged in work based on unified work schedules.

The restructuring of production organization on the basis of the brigade form of work organization is also progressing slowly and it also is not taken into account in the process of planning and designing new workshops and plants.



There is an intolerable lack of attention devoted to the formation of youth collectives.

The implementation of the resolution of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom on the development of the brigade form of work organization is not being properly controlled and none of the raykoms has been called to report on this question.

Many party committees act incorrectly in principle by entrusting all work connected with the development of collective forms of work solely to economic leaders and the service establishments of enterprises. This is a very great error! This is definitely a party question!

Precise planning is the main foundation for this multifaceted, complicated, and interconnected work. And the party gorkom and its secretaries and departments, which justifiably demand of the city Planning Commission that it introduce elementary order must at the same time also help the commission to ensure that it will not act as an outside observer but will instead actively participate in the preparation of plans and long-term programs of the city.

Leadership in the economy involves, first and foremost, leadership of people.

The gorkom's Economic Department (Comrade Bolotin) is doing poor work in this connection. It is primarily necessary to more thoroughly analyze and persistently continue to restructure the economic thinking of cadres by improving their knowledge and teaching them to "count money."

The quality of compilation of the plans for Moscow's socioeconomic development is low. Many position items in these plans are not coordinated, not well thought-out, and not balanced and they do not meet the requirements of the capital's long-term development and the needs of the city's population.

The apparatus of the city Planning Commission (Comrade Stepanov) does not conduct its work on a contemporary scientific basis. One of defects in this connection is the fact that the city plans are poorly coordinated with the plans of enterprises and ministries.

It is very important for us to ensure that the preparation of plans will be approached from below, from the brigade level through the socioeconomic development plans of workshops, enterprises, and rayons to the city program.

Comrades. The tasks faced today by the party organizations of ministries and departments are not simple at all. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, they must increase the role and responsibility of workers of the apparatuses and strive for essential improvements in the style of work.

The departments of the party gorkom have been simply afraid to deal with this; and yet it is necessary to make bolder use of all forms of party influence on the party committees of ministries and help the leaders of central apparatuses overcome inertia and

slowness in the style of work of administration organs, and to more resolutely continue to restructure the structures and forms that are becoming obsolete.

Accelerating scientific-technical progress is a crucial issue in our party's economic policy, the main line of our entire work. Energetic measures in this sphere are required by both our domestic tasks and the international situation.

The gorkom is all the more responsible before the Central Committee since in Moscow there has been accumulated an enormous scientific-technical potential which still does not produce the returns we need.

Certainly, a definite system of party influence on enhancing cooperation between science and production has emerged in the city. The work of institutes, higher educational establishments, and their party committees has been repeatedly examined at Bureau sessions.

Nonetheless, the effectiveness of the measures taken has been too little, too modest for the required standards.

In the city, there are more than 3,000 institutes and design bureaus. And they are directly responsible for the fact that the level of most industrial and other city enterprises is evidently low.

We highly respect scientific collectives. In Moscow's scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and higher educational establishments there are 833 full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The gorkom must devote much attention to institutes, must demand from them, must coordinate, control, and assist them. After all, this is a paradox. The potential is great, but the city has been systematically falling short of the state plans for adopting science and technology. In 1985, 203 tasks were not accomplished.

The gorkom's Science Department has a poor feeling for the specifics of scientific institutes, and branch science is under other sections. For this reason it is also poorly coordinated in the gorkom.

The progress made by institutes in reviewing and cutting the number on subjects, in eliminating useless and petty subjects is poor. In general, the gorkom should substantially strengthen party control over scientific subunits.

Now about capital construction. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, capital investments totaled R18.3 billion. Unique new units have appeared in the city. The number of Communists in construction has increased, and so has the number of basic and shop party organizations and party groups.

And nonetheless, comrades, construction remains one of the most annoying bottlenecks, and party control over it needs to be very seriously improved.

Why? In this sphere, party demands on planning have been particularly reduced, and the practice of correcting plans to suit the actual fulfillment has become widespread. The plan was fulfilled each year, but in the 5-year period volumes did not increase.

The gorkom and raykoms have actually been under the thumb of economic functionaries aspiring for brilliant reports obtained by juggling figures. I think that, on the whole, the builders collectives themselves did not know that, worked intensely, and considered that their bonuses were won honestly.

**But what is the real picture?**

**First.** In the 5-year period, the volumes targeted for construction and assembly works were not reached. Three major main administrations (Glavmosstroy, Glavmospromstroy, and Glavmosinzhestroy) only managed to fulfill the plan by correcting it. This is precisely what was persistently attended to by the Moscow Gorispolkom.

**Second.** Each year, the city has been falling short of the plan for putting fixed assets into operation.

**Third.** The annual and the 5-year plans for commissioning houses (an incredible case in the country), and facilities for health, consumer, cultural, and municipal services were underfulfilled. A heavy burden of responsibility lies on the conscience of the gorkom's Construction Department (Comrade Vankov).

Particularly deplorable is the failure in housing construction. In 1985, nearly 300,000 square meters of housing space were not put into service. The USSR People's Control Committee has revealed cases of gross violations of the procedure fixed by the government for commissioning projects, of misrepresentation in state accountability, and of eyewash, which resulted in a number of houses and facilities for cultural and consumer services being struck off the state statistical accountability lists.

And, although the gorkom bureau called a number of leaders to party responsibility, the issue of book doctoring practices, defects, and poor quality has not been closed, has not been taken off the agenda. Some share of responsibility for the omissions lies on Comrade Selivanov, Moscow Gorispolkom first deputy chairman.

The present position of the gorkom bureau is clear and firm. An end must be put on deception. Only fully completed projects may be commissioned.

We in the gorkom have neglected the work of the Moscow subway construction trust which used to work well, but has begun to fall short of the plan, and in 1985 alone reduced construction volumes 10 percent.

It is highly important for the gorkom to engage the capacities of ministerial and departmental organizations in the construction of facilities — primarily for social and service purposes — in Moscow. The initiative of enterprises has been handled too formally, from behind a screen of documents, and has been brought to naught. The rights of the builder are to be immediately granted to a number of enterprises, and the direct labor method has to be enhanced.

It is highly important to further industrialize construction production. The production of advanced goods and materials has to be organized. Comrade Osipov (the Moscow Building Materials

Industry Main Administration) practically does not attend to this business.

What we also need is a clear and principled investment policy. Some time ago authorization was "exceptionally" given for the construction of 15 million square meters of building, and 1 million square meters are being commissioned annually. Consequently, we have already got a program for 15 years. But there continues to be a shower of decision. Since the choice is so great, what is being built frequently does not meet the most pressing needs of the state and of the population.

Gorkom Secretary Comrade Pisarev personally has failed to change the style of his work. One must not chase projects, and must not substitute for the gorispolkom in settling economic problems to the detriment of work among construction collectives, among cadres, and among party organizations. The main criterion in evaluation will be the stabilization of collectives and the growth of volumes, and not the number of staffs, conferences, minutes, and so forth.

We expect a real improvement in the matters of construction, and there is every ground for this. The city has qualified and strong cadres of builders, assembly workers, and planners. There is a basis for reequipping the base. And also, party control over this branch has to be more efficient.

Comrades. In the period under review the gorkom and party committees have somewhat increased their attention to the work of transport and communications.

As far as the work of railroads is concerned, we have managed to boost the role of basic party organizations in this branch, and to improve executive and plan discipline. However, there are still many problems. Car demurrages on the spur tracks of enterprises amount to 30 percent of car turnover time. A number of subway routes and suburban trains have been overloaded. There are not enough entrances and exits, and additional ones have to be built urgently.

The administration's party committee and the railroad chief (Comrades Antipov and Paristyy) are expected to be more persistent in developing the Moscow railroad junction in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The problems that have accumulated there have become intolerable. We would like to ask Comrade Minister Konarev to find a way to cut this knot. The number of trains passing through Moscow is growing constantly and sharply. The stations, however, have not been designed for such a traffic, and for this reason the trains run, and are being handled too slowly, there are frequent delays.

There are quite a few problems at civil aviation and river fleet enterprises.

The situation in motor transport is even worse. The Main Moscow Motor Transport Administration (Comrade Vasilyev) and the Main Moscow City Transport Administration (Comrade Shipilov) do not meet the needs of either the population or enterprises. The plan used to be fulfilled with the usual corrections. The inhabitants of Moscow are now not simply complaining; they are indignant at the performance of passenger transportation.

Up to 35 percent of the existing motor vehicle fleet is, for various reasons, idle daily. An automated traffic control system has not been applied.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan (when the population, naturally enough, was growing), the circulation of all kinds of city surface transportation hardly increased. Transport leaders consider that they have been working well. But we consider that some of them have simply lost their party conscience.

The work must be organized in such a way as to energetically engage in it all collectives, enterprises, party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, and local soviets. It is necessary to build houses, depots, repair bases, and parking lots, to replenish the fleet, and so forth.

Under these conditions, the serene attitude of the gorispolkom (Comrade Ulezlo) and of the gorkom's section (Comrade Yermolov) is simply disheartening.

"We must be maximally attentive with regard to everything concerning man, his toil, material prosperity, and recreation. For us this is a key political problem," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized.

In the final account all our efforts in the economy are aimed at improving the people's living standards. This is the party's supreme goal, and this has been confirmed in the city by some real results.

Unfortunately, many things have been neglected. What matters most is the fact that, in outlining a strategy for developing the social sphere, the gorkom has slackened its control. As a result, party, administrative, and economic leaders have not regarded housing problems, sociocultural construction, concern for developing the trade network and the sphere of services as their main task. The number of complaints filed by the inhabitants of Moscow in the Central Committee, particularly about these problems, is growing. In 1985, their number doubled compared with 1982. In many indexes of the social sphere, the provision of the inhabitants of Moscow has dropped behind the norms.

In Moscow, many people still live in communal apartments. Nearly 1 million city inhabitants are waiting in rayispolkom and enterprise lines. At the same time, there have been many cases of infringing the principle of social justice in the distribution of housing and the rules of registering citizens.

The city's architecture has lost its specifically Moscow features. And the indignation of architects is quite understandable, although also they could and should be called to account.

In view of the acute housing problems, it is incomprehensible why young people's housing cooperatives are being built so slowly. The prohibition to build houses for small families in the city is absurd, and no one knows who issued it. Attention to the young family in the city has slackened.

The problem of providing the population with kindergartens and nurseries remains acute. Preschool establishments are overcrowded. The situation of commissioning is also identical in this sphere. The number of places offered to children in 1976 was 2.15 per 1,000 inhabitants, but in 1985 it shrank to 0.75.

Each year, the gorispolkom has been falling short of its own plans for the construction of children's preschool establishments, and many times it corrected these plans. As a result, what city soviet sessions resolved was one thing, and what was translated into reality — something different.

The situation and performance of the city's municipal services do not meet the needs and requirements of Muscovites. There are delays in the reconstruction of the energy supply and the canalization systems, particularly in the city center. In heat supply sources, all reserves have been practically exhausted.

In the city's municipal services, the industrial methods of work are being introduced poorly, and the share of manual labor exceeds 70 percent. The sanitary situation and the timely cleaning of city streets and territories have become the "talk of the town."

There are many justified complaints about the sphere of trade. They do not result from miscalculations committed just yesterday. Disintegration of the trade system has been going on for a number of years, and now we are gathering the fruit. And what matters most in this respect are cadres, their training, distribution, education, and constant work among them. If we fail to settle the cadres problem, to resolutely purge the sphere of trade from light-fingered people, and to man it with fresh and reliable forces, the city will always be short of something, shortages will be created artificially, and the militia and prosecutor's offices will constantly find delinquents there.

Also the material base has to be strengthened. The inhabitants of the city have been provided with store space below the country's average, particularly in the foodstuffs group. The needs for some articles have not been fully met, there are irregularities in trade in milk, milk products, eggs, sausages, and bread, and the choice of fish and meat products is too small. Improvements are also needed in trade organization itself, particularly in the potato and vegetable trade. There are lags in the system of public catering, particularly in the production of semi-finished goods, and in their supply to dining rooms.

Comrade Gorkom Secretary Matveyev must change the style of his work. He must change over from constant summons and dressings down to systematic work among cadres, and to organizational work aimed at settling major problems. We have a sound nucleus of cadres, and what we need now is to create around this nucleus a framework of honest people.

There are lags in consumer services. In addition to developing the system of consumer services, we must urge the development of this system at enterprises.

Food, meat and dairy enterprises have increased the volume of production, but some of them fell short of the 5-year targets for the overall level of production and labor productivity.

The gorkom's food and processing industry section has failed to ensure a comprehensive approach. With the assistance of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, it is possible to settle in the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of expanding food enterprises and putting them in order.

The gorkom and the gorispolkom have approved a comprehensive program for promoting the production of goods and services in Moscow city in the period 1986-2000. All industrial branches, irrespective of their specialization, are expected to contribute their part in its implementation.

Comrades, for party organizations it is a matter of paramount importance to cultivate the health of the Soviet people, and to develop the system of health services. In Moscow, this problem is particularly acute.

This results from the shortcomings in party leadership, and from the unsatisfactory work of the gorispolkom (Comrade Koreleva, deputy chairman). Taking into account the level of this activity, Comrade Vorokhobov, chief of the Main Administration for Health Services, should have been dismissed from his post a long time ago. The patience of the Ministry of Health, which very adversely evaluated the level of health services in Moscow, should have been exhausted, in my opinion, a long time ago. It is time for us, along with the ministry, to set about settling this problem.

Compared with the planned norm, the city has only been 65 percent provided with out-patient and clinic services. Capital investments for health service purposes were utilized no more than 80 percent.

The effectiveness of the work performed by party organizations in health services to train medical cadres is still low. There are frequent cases of bribery, extortion, illegal charges from the patients, abuse of official status, and other breaches of moral and ethical norms on the part of various categories of medical workers.

The gorispolkom is now working out a program for developing health services in Moscow in the period 1986-90. The implementation of this program calls on party and administrative organs, on health services workers and medical scientists to do their utmost to significantly improve the quality of medical aid to the inhabitants of the capital city, and to insure that the population of Moscow is provided with — to start with, at least therapeutic complete annual services in the clinics system.

#### Ideoeeducational Work Among the Working People Is an Important Task for Party Organizations

Comrades. Unity between word and deed is also indispensable in ideological work, which is increasingly moving into the foreground.

What matters now most is to ensure the stability and irreversibility of the positive processes that are taking place in our society. Not all people are confident of this, but literally all would like to see firm guarantees that the party's goals will be put into effect without fail.

The city party organization possesses great possibilities for accomplishing this task. There are both qualified ideological cadres and a sound material base. But the results thus far have been insignificant.

Most party functionaries have simply failed to reform in line with the new requirements. Reports continue to be full of blather about massive measures, lectures, about crowded but frequently useless — aktiv meetings, exaggerated plans, and far-fetched initiatives.

Dogmatism, formalism, and isolation from reality still make themselves felt also in the political training encompassing 4.6 million inhabitants of Moscow. Few propagandists make use of the method of dialogue with the students on the basis of the latter's independent studies of original sources.

Gorkom and raykom functionaries themselves must participate more frequently in the work of political schools and seminars, in meetings and talks, must attentively listen to people and their suggestions, must join in discussions on specific problems, and must help settle them.

It is to be admitted frankly that the organization of a streamlined system of ideoeeducational work directly in brigades has been grossly underestimated.

It is the duty of all leading cadres and, of course, of each Communist to actively participate in educational work.

Ideological, educational work implies primarily the party's links with the masses. Many raykoms continue to reconcile themselves with the reluctance of ideological and economic cadres to engage in an open, direct, and honest dialogue with people.

Precisely such a pointed and direct conversation with people prompts leaders to take earlier operative, concrete measures. And the more frequently one advises one's own conscience, the sooner one cracks the shell of indifference, conceit, and of the feeling of superiority, and cultivates the constant feeling of duty before people.

This is a strong form of mutual education. But what has taken root is the idea that we alone educate the workers class. This is wrong. The class has educated us and continues to educate. Only the forms are different.

Constantly improving the forms of work among people means being closer to them and meeting them more frequently. This helps to save a lot of costs. An example in this respect has now been set by the CPSU Central Committee. Such direct, frequent, and frank conversations with people have not been practiced by party leaders for a long time. Since I am familiar with the appraisal given by Muscovites, I can say that their influence on people is not transient, but lasting and strong. This factor will be at least as effective as economic measures.

Also, the work of the city mass media should be closer to the concerns and interests of Muscovites, as well to concrete tasks for the capital city's socioeconomic development.

In the newspaper *MOSKOLSKAYA PRAVDA*, press organ of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom, there are still many insipid and impotent materials, the paper lacks pointed analytic articles tackling the crucial problems of life in the capital city, the activity of party organizations, and the ideological education of



the city's inhabitants. The paper has among its contributors very few gorkom secretaries and gorkom section chiefs, raykom secretaries, and city soviet leaders. Also Comrade Markov, editor, does not pay attention to strengthening the editorial board's creative links with raykoms. Gorkom sections poorly assist the paper. Many leaders do not consider it necessary to reply to critical articles.

There are also quite a few superficial and chance materials in the columns of *VECHERNAYA MOSKVA*, *MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS*, and in Moscow city television and radio broadcasts. Editorial boards do not care about expanding the circle of active authors and workers' correspondents, and have simply lost them. The time has come for the gorkom also to attend in earnest to publishing houses.

Comrades, in the period under review the city party organization accorded a prominent place in its activity to questions concerning the consolidation of socialist legality, law and order, and the eradication of offenses. Quite a few decisions were adopted, aktiv meetings and conferences were held. But one has to admit again that the situation in the city has not improved appreciably.

The gorispolkom's Administration for Internal Affairs (Comrade Borisenkov) must be more energetic, principle-minded, and informal in the struggle against negative phenomena, and must change the style of its work. It is necessary to raise the level of work performed by leaders of administrative subunits (Comrades Skaredov, Almazov, and Romanov), which do not coordinate the activity of all law and order organs enough. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has abated recently. The line taken by the party on eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism is consistent, permanent, and steadfast. And this is precisely the way the gorkom and the entire city party organization should put it into effect.

Comrades! The city party committee has carried out the first steps to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational schools. The material basis is being strengthened. The training program is being perfected and the preparation of cadres of teachers is being conducted. But as a whole it should be noted that the Moscow soviet executive committee is lagging behind the time-spans set for the implementation of the school reform.

The standard of work of a number of schools and vocational-technical schools does not meet the demands of the reform. The set-up for training school pupils for work is in need of serious improvement. The influx of school dropouts into production has to all intents and purposes not increased. Less than 25 percent of the total number of trained workers in the city was made up of those who had completed vocational and technical education.

The gorkom department (Comrade Kislova) controls this work poorly. Further expansion and improvement of the training of young workers is frequently held back by the lack of a proper academic and material basis. The directors of enterprises have not been taught to concern themselves concretely and systematically with the vocational-technical schools, and some do not even visit them.

Since 1979 more than 50 different resolutions have been adopted on questions of strengthening the material-technical basis of

academic institutions, but most of them have not been fulfilled. It is evidently time for the gorkom and the raykoms to stop trying to persuade everyone and to demand strict responsibility for the implementation of their decisions.

Comrades! In contemporary conditions the capital's party organizations must steadfastly strive to make workers in literature, cinema, and theater, and artists, composers, and other artistic workers constantly seek more active forms of influencing man and promote his more rapid cultural and spiritual growth.

In the task of forming a new person insufficiently effective use is being made of the potential of the social-pedagogic and cultural-sports complexes, of cinema, physical culture, and sport. Working people are being involved in active forms of amateur artistic activity and people's creativity only poorly.

There are also many unsolved problems in major sports.

We cannot be satisfied by the slow improvement in the indices of young people's readiness for military service. Fuller use must be made of the experience accumulated in the course of preparing for and celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, in order to significantly improve the military-patriotic and international education of young people.

We should make fuller use of the rich life, work, and political experience of the older generation and of veterans of the party and of work in educating young people.

An increase in the effectiveness of ideological and mass-political work largely depends on raykom first secretaries. A model of a caring, responsible attitude to ideological work is provided by the first secretaries of the Sverdlovskiy (Comrade Khilkevich), Leninskiy (Comrade Propopov), Krasnogvardeyskiy (Comrade Nizovtseva), and Gagarinskiy (Comrade Karabasov) Raykoms.

But such raykoms as those of the Brezhnevskiy, Kalininskiy, Proletarskiy, Moskvoretskiy, and Vorshilovskiy (Comrade Zemskov) Rayons should gain a more thorough understanding of the problems of ideological work. The gorkom's Department of Propaganda and Agitation and its head, Comrade Arkhipova, also bear responsibility for omissions in educational work and for shortcomings in the development of the city's social culture.

In general, the standard of educational work today does not meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. Reorganization is needed more swiftly here than anywhere else. But it is not happening. This reorganization must be started with Gorkom Secretary Comrade Roganov.

The implementation of very complex tasks, and particularly social tasks, requires that the CPSU gorkom improve party leadership of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. There is a lot that we have not achieved in this work. Certain permanent commissions of Moscow city and rayon soviets work without initiative. Sessions of the city and rayon soviets lack an acute and practical nature. Leader-deputies as a rule do not report on their activity as deputies at these sessions. The party groups of soviets make virtually no use of the possibilities of work with communist deputies.

It is necessary for the gorkom bureau, too, to support the soviets' authority in every way and to provide a strict evaluation of those Communists who do not fulfill its decisions.

The Bureau is confident that Comrade Saykin's entry into the Moscow soviet's executive committee will bring with it substantial changes in the work of Moscow's soviets.

The most mass organization of working people — the trade unions — have a most important role. However, the Moscow city Trade Union Council and the branch committees are still exerting a weak influence on labor collectives. A sort of stagnation has set in the work of the city trade union, and swiftness of thought and action have been lost. Trade union work must not consist only of dealing out prizes, apartments, and travel allowances, and organizing Pioneer camps and New Year's parties. Trade union organs must not lag or fall back from the rates of the changes occurring in the country. Moreover, it is necessary to actively prepare people for work in the new conditions. Comrade Petrov, chairman of the Moscow city Trade Union Council, personally worked passively as a member of the gorkom bureau.

Comrades! The gorkom plenum on leadership of the Komsomol which was held during the accountability period confirmed the necessity of intensifying the attention paid to work with young people. The potential of the city Komsomol organization is enormous. And a considerable amount of good is being done.

But have we not recently been evaluating the affairs of the city Komsomol organization all too often by the number of mass events — even if they are colorful — which have been held, and by the number of participants in them? Shortcomings in the work of Komsomol organizations are shortcomings in the work of party organizations. Excessive guardianship, constraints on independence, clearly reduced exactingness toward Communists working in the Komsomol, and inadequate assistance and support are the areas in which the gaps in our party leadership of the Komsomol are concealed.

Today the party is advancing a demand for all-embracing, broad, and effective control. People's controllers are direct participants in the positive shifts in the city. Working people are being increasingly involved in the struggle against disorder, poor management, and violations, and in places with bungling, too. But this must be done without reducing the functions of people's control of those of a merely punitive organ.

As far as the social organizations' work as a whole is concerned, their main problem is duplication. It is the art of the party organs to avoid this, so that each organization fulfills its own functions without taking on tasks that do not belong to it. We sometimes lack this art.

Comrades!

At the center of attention of the gorkom in the accountability period were questions of perfecting the activity of raykoms and primary party organizations and of increasing their militancy and activeness. Within the city party organization, the ranks of which amount to more than 1,120,000 people, work has constantly been done to improve the deployment of Communists in

the most important sectors of production and social activity, and the structure has been constantly perfected. A total of 51,500 people have been admitted into the CPSU's ranks and 800 primary and workshop party organizations and about 2,600 party groups have been newly formed.

The report and election campaign in the city party organization has been a most important stage in the pre-congress preparations. Its results could be characterized by citing a large number of figures concerning the participants in meetings, the proposals which were advanced and submitted, and the constantly improving data obtained by the elected party aktiv from questionnaires. But would this be a complete and objective characterization of the meetings and conferences which were held? Perhaps not.

The report and election campaign and talks with the first secretaries of the raykoms showed that we are making poor use of the experience of the country's leading party organizations, which have taken a greater step forward in questions of perfecting party work and which have begun to work in a more contemporary manner in some respects, and especially in that of style.

In devoting a lot of attention to holding events and conferences which were too often general and frequently for show alone, as well as aktiv meetings which were boring and did not invigorate anyone, the gorkom departments have not always had a good knowledge of the state of affairs in the rayon party organizations, and have been poor at generalizing and spreading existing experience. The secretaries and heads of departments of the Moscow Gorkom have rarely visited the raykoms and primary party organizations, have not met with the apparatus, and have conducted few personal meetings and talks with the raykom secretaries, other party workers, and the aktiv. Contact with the masses has begun to be lost. This is the most serious disease of party committees.

We have recently been talking a lot about reorganization. But we are not always offered the opportunity of being convinced in practice of how party organizations have been able to make this reality, that is, to create an atmosphere of a creative search for and renewal of forms and methods of work in order that each Communist well knows not only what must be done but also how to do it.

It is known that failures in work, like successes, do not occur without concrete individuals, and for this reason, comrades, the question of cadres has been and continues to be a most acute one. We continue to lack the proper principled and consistent attitude here; gross violations and errors are committed, the true Leninist approach is lacking, and the same leaders are transferred laterally from post to post. The gorkom has not displayed a proper principled attitude. As a result of poor work with reserves, inert and enterprising people lacking a genuinely practical attitude and the ability to ensure that new tasks were fulfilled were frequently given work as leaders. A number of leaders became accustomed to shortcomings and themselves committed various violations. Among them are Trofimov, former first deputy chairman of the Moscow city soviet executive committee, and Klimakov, former chairman of the Vorshilovskiy Rayon soviet executive committee. In 2 years, 86 leaders of enterprises and organizations have been expelled from the CPSU, and many have been punished and removed from their positions.

The gorkom itself has frequently not fulfilled the CPSU Central Committee's demands that the misdemeanors of leaders be subjected to party evaluation directly in the primary organizations.

The party commission attached to the gorkom (chairman, Comrade Buchin) has let this work out of its control. The commission's loss of principle in evaluating the misdemeanors of a number of Communists, irrespective of their rank and position, and sometimes even its removal of their culpability, have led to a situation where the gorkom bureau still has a great deal of work to do here.

We must begin an open and frank struggle for the honest and pure image of the party member. People look to us, the Communists, as an example in all areas—in work, in personal behavior, deeds, decisions, and actions.

The errors committed in the selection, deployment, and education of cadres are largely the result of an incorrect style of work. We cannot allow the disregard for democratic principles and collectivist leadership or the depreciation of the role of publicity, criticism, and self-criticism which are still to be found. Strict observance of the principle of collectivity in discussing and making decisions must be an obligatory condition of our work. This largely depends on the secretaries of a party committee, and particularly on the first secretary.

We must set and solve the task of creating an atmosphere in every party organization which would completely exclude a lack of objectivity in evaluations, and which would create the conditions for open, honest, and principled discussion. Less value is being attached to criticism from below in particular.

We need criticism and self-criticism as a constant and an example must be set by party workers, and particularly secretaries, bureau members, and leaders.

We do not always make full use here of work with the letters and requests of working people. Repeated application, and unsolved letters sent even to the central organs, are evidence of our shortcomings. The General Department of the gorkom (head, Comrade Kigin) needs to organize this work more actively, while the gorkom Secretariat needs to increase exactingness toward leaders and workers of the apparatus for an attentive attitude to people's needs and to work on removing them. Organizational work to control the decisions made is a weak link in the gorkom's activity.

In the accountability period 12 questions were discussed at gorkom plenums. However, no information was heard about the course of the fulfillment of any one of them.

Poor control work led to the fulfillment of only 47 out of the 81 critical remarks expressed at the last conference and aimed at the gorkom, the Moscow soviet, and the central departments.

The number of adopted resolutions of the gorkom bureau does not vary from year to year. We have overloaded the raykoms with paper, which has constrained their initiative. The gorkom was justly criticized for such superfluous paperwork by Communists at the rayon party conferences.

What we need in the Moscow city party organization is party life which is healthy, principled, concrete in its manifestation, and cares, and typified by the humanity, openness, and publicity of schemes and decisions, by the modesty of Communists, and by wholehearted concern for the task.

In perfecting the style of work, we must place the accent on the main task, which is that of inculcating personal responsibility and discipline in cadres. Some lack a desire to devote themselves boundlessly to the task alone. Some people work only from the beginning to end of the working day.

Fairness, modesty, cohesion [podtyanutos], moral purity, exactingness, and inculcation in cadres of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and with themselves—this is what must characterize the work of the gorkom, its bureau, raykom secretaries, and every Communist in the city.

#### Comrade Communists!

The Moscow Gorkom has come to the 26th report and election party conference with a report, the purpose of which is critical analysis of the path which has been covered in these years. It may be that the report expresses a somewhat harsh attitude to shortcomings. But comrades, please understand me correctly. All this is only for the sake of the most rapid elimination of these shortcomings and the solution of the pressing problems in the city.

The exacting discussion of how the new composition of the gorkom is to work in the responsible period of the history of the party and country will today be rightfully continued. We may be confident that today the results of what has been done will be summed up in a practical manner, shortcomings will be revealed fearlessly, and ways of increasing the effectiveness of the gorkom's work will be suggested.

Comrades! The history of the Moscow party organization is a rich one. In the years of revolutionary transformations the Moscow Bolsheviks formed one of the reliable detachments of the Leninist party. The years of the first 5-year plans were a time of the greatest enthusiasm and work heroism by Moscow's workers class. Moscow held out in the most difficult period of the Great Patriotic War. Muscovites were among the first people in the country to restore the economy which had been destroyed by the war, and turned Moscow into a center of science and culture and into a great industrial center.

Moscow is our state's capital, and this places a particular responsibility on the city's Communists.

The working people of Moscow have adopted difficult obligations for 1986. The Muscovites' contribution to the common cause of economic and social transformations in the country, as well as the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will depend on their fulfillment of these obligations. This must enter the consciousness on each of us. Rigorous fulfillment of plan tasks and conscientious, creative, and highly productive work are not only an obligation, but also a patriotic duty. It is necessary to prove by one's entire work that the Muscovite's word is not at

odds with his deeds. And the unity of word and deed will always be a criterion for the political honesty of the city's Communists.

There will be many more difficulties in our path. Our strength will lie in skillfully determining the most vitally important tasks and setting about solving them in a concerted manner. In order to do this we must work purposefully and selflessly, with an awareness of the lofty duty of the capital's party organization.

Tested in revolutionary battles, tempered in combat and work, and with deep traditions and rich experience, the Moscow city organization of the CPSU has always been and will continue to be a reliable support for the party's Central Committee.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the gorkom and the city's Communists will wholeheartedly to everything — with great exactingness toward themselves and in the party spirit — for the sake of a better life for Muscovites, for the sake of strengthening the party's authority in the country and in the world, and for the sake of strengthening the economic and defense might of our beloved motherland!



## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA211111 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

["Draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of Mossovet"]

[Text] The 26th city party conference is being conducted, the speaker remarked, during an exceptionally important period in the development of Soviet society. The course that was decisively taken by the party, the course aimed at the acceleration of our country's social and economic development and at the complete improvement of socialist society, opens up new horizons for Soviet citizens. That course is encountering universal approval and finding the complete and unqualified support of the workers of Moscow.

Among the three very important theoretical and political pre-congress documents, which are imbued with the concept of acceleration, a special place is occupied by the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In conformity with the decisions of the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker went on to say, the Moscow City party organization has carried out a great deal of work to explain, propagandize, and discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines. The study of this important document has been organized in all forms of political and economic training. The Draft Basic Guidelines were broadly discussed at almost 50,000 meetings of labor collectives, and at educational institutions and social organizations. A total of more than 4.2 million persons took part in the discussion. The workers of Moscow made more than 12,500 recommendations. The people of Moscow unanimously expressed their warm approval of that pre-congress document, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the course aimed at the acceleration of social and economic development in our country, and once again demonstrated their close consolidation around the Leninist party.

At the same time, as was emphasized in the report by the party's city committee, in the course of discussion of the pre-congress documents, including the Draft Basic Guidelines, the Executive Committee of Mossovet and the rayon soviets, and their administrations and managements received numerous letters containing justified critical comments and recommendations aimed at improving the quality of work in all spheres of urban management.

The people of Moscow are persistently demanding the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of construction, the improvement of construction quality of apartment buildings and projects intended for social and cultural purposes, the improvement of capital repair, the introduction of proper order in the operation and maintenance of the housing fund and in the improvement of the adjacent territories, and provision for the prompt and efficient cleaning of streets and sidewalks.

Many inhabitants of the city are directing attention to the need for further improvement in the procedure for accounting for and distributing housing space.

Sharp criticism has been leveled at the managers of a number of transportation enterprises for their inability to guarantee dependable schedules for passenger transport, particularly in highly populated areas. Numerous substantiated complaints about the poor quality of the services provided, and the insufficient variety of commodities, especially during the morning and evening hours, have been expressed about the workers in the trade system and public nutrition.

A large number of complaints are still being received concerning questions of the organization of medical services for the public, including the maintenance of therapeutic institutions, the care of patients, and the quality of the food.

The Executive Committee of the Moscow City soviet, the rayon party committees, and the executive committees of the rayon soviets consider it their direct duty to introduce order for each of the incoming remarks and recommendations, and they will take all steps to assure the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings in the work of the administrations, departments, and managements that are linked with the providing of services to the public.

During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in industry, construction, and other branches of the city's economy, certain positive results were achieved. At the same time, in the development both of individual branches and of the city's economy as a whole during the years of the past 5-year plan a large number of unresolved problems and difficulties accumulated. This was mentioned in detail by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin in the report of the CPSU MGK [Moscow City Committee], in which he profoundly analyzed the state of affairs and the reasons for existing shortcomings.

For purposes of eliminating them and achieving qualitatively new goals in the development of the capital's economy, the city organizations, with the participation of the ministries and departments, and the enterprises and organizations of all branches of the national economy, under the guidance of the Moscow City party committee, prepared the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Moscow for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. A decisive factor in increasing the effectiveness of social production and its intensification is the attainment of high rates of introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. For these purposes it is necessary to develop and to implement consistently a Moscow City territorial program for the intensification of the economy.

Major changes must be achieved in absolutely all branches of Moscow's national economy.

It is necessary first of all to carry out the fundamental re-equipping of industry to provide enterprises with highly productive technology, in order to guarantee the proper increase in the return on assets and labor productivity. The increase in

the quality of construction and the reduction in the periods of time necessary to carry it out will be promoted by the further improvement of the planning and administration of construction production. Transport must undergo substantial modernization. It will be necessary to introduce on a broader scale new types of rolling stock that provide for a considerable reduction in the noise level, the air-pollution level, and the consumption of fuel and energy. For purposes of providing convenient communication between the new housing areas and the center of town, further development of the subway system and the accelerated construction of a trolleybus and streetcar lines are planned. By the year 2000 the volume of nonstop hauls through the central part of the city will be reduced by 60 percent.

The further resolution of the housing problem will require considerable effort. For those purposes, in addition to state capital investments for housing construction, the funds provided by ministries, departments, and the public itself will be involved on a broad scale.

The draft version of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow in 1986-1990, which has been developed under the guidance of the CPSU MGK, is subordinate to the resolution of the tasks posed by the party.

After approval, this plan will become the law for the city's entire life. Organization of its fulfillment by every branch, enterprise, and organization, as well as by the highly productive, intensive labor performed by every Muscovite will be of primary importance. And here, in the carrying out of that principle and that task, an important role must be played by the City Planning Commission along with the party and Soviet agencies. First of all it is necessary to increase the authority of Gosplan as a major territorial planning agency, to intensify organizational spirit and increase responsibility in its work, and to make it truly a coordinating and monitoring agency in questions of the comprehensive and harmonious development of Moscow, so that it will occupy its worthy place in the system of the republic's and the country's planning agencies, so that its authority at USSR Gosplan will be truly solid, and so that all the most important questions of the development of the city's national economy will be considered at USSR Gosplan with its direct participation.

When the draft of the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan was being developed, careful consideration was taken of the results of the past 5-year period, and measures were stipulated to eliminate the lags that had occurred.

In conformity with the party's principles and decisions of the Bureau of the CPSU MGK, it is planned to devote the first-priority attention in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increasing the volume of industrial production. The growth rate for volumes of production is being doubled, with the entire increase being achieved by means of an increase in labor productivity, with a simultaneous reduction in the number of workers. The plan is aimed at providing outstripping rates for the development of those branches that determine scientific-technical progress. Important results must be achieved by the carrying out of large-scale measures to modernize and technically re-equip existing enterprises in Moscow industry. The volume of capital investments for these purposes will increase by a factor of 1.3 over the past 5-year plan.

It is planned to channel considerable funds into the construction, remodeling, and technical re-equipping of enterprises in Group B. The volume of production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will surpass the 1985 level by almost 30 percent.

As was noted in the report of the CPSU MCK, the quality of output is becoming the object of special concern.

A major contribution to the acceleration of development of our country's entire national-economic complex and to raising the technical level of production in the capital must be made during the 12th 5-Year Plan by the scientific-research collectives. The program for cooperation between the Moscow scientific and production organizations stipulates the carrying out of work to develop 24 comprehensive target programs and problem-oriented research projects in the basic directions of scientific-technical progress.

Capital construction is taking on primary importance. As stipulated in the Basic Guidelines, construction workers are faced with the basic task of guaranteeing the creation and accelerated renovation of fixed assets intended for the development of social production and the resolution of social tasks, as well as the increase in effectiveness of construction production.

In conformity with the requirements of the CPSU MCK, Mosgorplan (Comrade Stepanov) must achieve a substantial increase in the effectiveness of capital investments, must concentrate them at projects to be activated in the next reporting period, and must achieve a considerable reduction in the number of projects being newly begun.

It should be noted that shortcomings and omissions in planning, and the lack of coordination in the activity of Gorplan, GlavAPU, and GlavUKS, which frequently work in a disassociated manner, are in and of themselves a serious hindrance to improving capital construction. First of all, no provision is made for the prompt elaboration of 5-year plans for the placement of construction, which is the basis of the entire operation of the construction conveyor belt. Those plans contain an insufficient amount of work or evaluation of the reality of the engineering assimilation of the territories that are being planned for development, and little is done to coordinate the capabilities of the construction organizations and the enterprises in the construction industry. As a result, numerous changes are made in the approved plans, and the system of biennial continuous planning remains, to a large degree, unimplemented, and, in essence, formal. All this disorganizes construction production.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet, the rayon party committees, and the managers of the main administrations mentioned must bring about a fundamental change in the state of affairs.

Within the shortest periods of time, the speaker went on to say, it is necessary to carry out effective measures for the further improvement of the administration of capital construction, as well as the industrialization of construction production.

The use of the planned large volumes of capital investments for the implementation of the social and economic policy in the 12th 5-Year Plan will require a sharp increase in the capacity of the contract organizations of the Moscow Executive Committee, as well as the more active participation of the construction-and-installation organizations of the ministries and departments, and of all the enterprises situated on the territory of the city of Moscow, in the construction of projects intended for social, cultural, everyday, and other purposes.

Characterizing the broad group of tasks linked with improving the life of Muscovites and with the resolution of other social questions, it is necessary first of all to mention housing and cultural-and-everyday construction, to which the party and the



Moscow City committee of the CPSU, as was emphasized in the report, are attaching first-priority importance.

In the course of resolving them, Glavmosstroy (Comrade Volkov), GlavUKS (Comrade Voronenko), GlavAPU (Comrade Makarevich), Gosarkhstroykontrol (Comrade Verushkin), the party's rayon committees, and the executive committees of the soviets must devote special attention not only to the prompt fulfillment of the plans that have been set down, but also to the quality of the projects being handed over. The acceptance of buildings and other projects for social, cultural, and everyday purposes will now be carried out in strict conformity with the established procedure.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to fulfill operations involving the capital repair of housing with a total area of almost 26 million square meters and to improve their amenities, with the expenditure for this purpose being R1.61 billion, or 12.7 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Glavmoszhilupravleniye (Comrade Poryvay), Glavmosremont (Comrade Bogomolov), and the executive committees of the rayon soviets must make economical use of those tremendous amounts of state funds. It is time to become completely aware that operations that have been poorly carried out are money thrown to the wind.

The capital's transport and communication will receive new development. The total volume of shipments during the years of the 5-year plan will increase by 11 percent. During the years of the 5-year plan, Glavmosavtotrans (Comrade Vasilyev) must guarantee the further centralization of the transportation processes, the development of container and packet shipments, the specialization of the motor truck pool, and the maximum introduction of diesel and compressed-gas vehicles.

It will be necessary for Glavmostorgtrans (Comrade Shipilov) to do a serious amount of work, since the transportation problem in the city continues to be one of the most critical, and one that the party's city committee and the Executive Committee of Mossovet has repeatedly brought to the attention of the main administration. The inhabitants of many rayons are not yet being provided with sufficient means of ground transportation.

The acuity of the transportation problem in many rayons can be relieved by the planned construction of new lines in the Moscow subway. During the 5-year plan, R840 million of capital investment will be channeled into this construction. A total of 34.6 km of new underground subway lines will be activated, including construction of the Timiryazev radial line, and the extension of the Kaluga-Riga line (from Belyayevo station to Teplyy Stan and Yasenev), the Kirov-Frunze line (to Podbelskogo, and the Fili line (to Krylatskoye).

Construction of a number of new post offices and activation of 23 automatic-telephone exchange buildings are planned.

In conformity with the Energy Program, steps will be carried out during the forthcoming 5-year period to achieve the further development of and increase the reliability of, the heat and energy supply system for the city of Moscow.

Large projects will have to be carried out in the water-supply and sewage management, including the completion of the construction of the Novo-Zapadnaya water-main station, the construction of the Rzhevsk hydraulic center on the Volga, the completion of all operations in the Vazuzskaya Hydraulic System, and the execution of operations to increase the capacity of the Rublevskaya water-main station, etc.

Questions of the development of trade and public nutrition require considerable attention. By constructing stores, primarily in rayons where there has been massive housing construction, the lag in providing the public in new rayons with that type of services will be eliminated. There will be a considerable increase in the network of public-nutrition enterprises during the 5-year plan.

The Main Administration of Trade (Comrade Zavyalov) and the Main Administration of Public Nutrition (Comrade Rodichev), as well as the party's rayon committees and the rayon executive committees, must concentrate the maximum amount of attention on the part of the enterprises toward improving the organization of their work.

In conformity with decisions of the bureau of CPSU MGK, one of the most important tasks confronting the food industry and trade is the considerable increase in the volumes of production and delivery of foodstuffs to the trade network in packaged form and its delivery in containers.

Major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the personal-services sphere. The volume of sale of personal services to the Moscow public in 1990, as compared with 1985, will be increased by 26 percent. In terms of a single resident, this will be more than R83, or R12 more than in 1985.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet is currently developing the "Zdorovye" [Health] comprehensive city program for 1986-1990. Similar programs must be created in the rayons and at all enterprises and organizations, with a consideration of the specifics and peculiarities of individual branches.

A concrete embodiment of the preventive nature of the "Zdorovye" Program is the provision of dispensary treatment to the public. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to carry out the gradual changeover to the complete annual dispensary treatment of the Muscovites. The sports committee and the executive committees of the rayon soviets will have to improve the organization of physical-culture and sports work at people's places of residence, labor activity, and training.

As was emphasized in the report by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to resolve a large series of tasks that are linked with the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system and with the construction of children's preschool institutions.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build eight movie theaters (basically in the rayons where there has been widescale housing construction), and to begin the modeling of the circus on Tsvetnoy Bulvar, the building that houses the Musical Theater imeni Stanislavskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko, and a number of others. In the rayons of widescale housing construction, it is planned to build 10 music schools for children. At the same time, a vitally important task of the executive committees of the city soviet, the rayon soviets, the Main Administration of Culture (Comrade Shadrin), and the party's rayon committees is the better use of the existing cultural-educational institutions, irrespective of the department to which they belong.

In 1986-1990 it is planned to begin the work of remodeling the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin and the Central Exhibition Room in Manezh. In 1989 it is planned to complete on Poklonnaya Gora the building of the monument to the victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of labor resources in the city will become acute. As a result, for the 12th 5-Year Plan, a reduction in the number of persons working in industry, construction-planning and exploratory-planning organizations, in science, and in scientific services is planned. An increase in the number of workers and employees is planned basically in the branches that provide services to the population of the city, in education and public health, trade and public nutrition, and other branches. Therefore, the chief task in our practical work in the area of labor resources must be the freeing of manpower and its redistribution.

As a result of the shortage of labor resources, an important national-economic task, as was mentioned in the report, is the removal from Moscow, in conformity with the General Plan, of enterprises and organizations whose further development in the city is economically undesirable. The executive committees of Mossovet and the rayon soviets and the party's rayon committees must take under their constant supervision the plans that have been set down in this area.

I must report to the conference delegates, the speaker said, that when developing the draft of the new 5-year plan, we did not succeed in resolving at USSR Gosplan a number of questions of vital importance to the city.

Individual questions require decisions by the USSR Government. The Executive Committee of Mossovet will make the appropriate recommendations concerning all these questions and hopes that they will find a positive resolution.

For the successful resolution of the assigned tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan we must display more energy, organizational spirit, and discipline. These qualities must be developed in all links of administration of the complicated management in Moscow. It is inadmissible to have a situation where, in order to clarify the true state of affairs, it is necessary to travel to the outlying areas since the information that arrives is distorted. This sharply reduces the manager's time, the productivity of his work, and the rate of its results. This is a tremendous shortcoming in our work. This situation is intolerable, whether it be a large matter or a small one. We shall hold strictly accountable those who hinder our working correctly.

From the very first days of the new year, the speaker continued, the workers in the capital extended the active struggle for the fulfillment of the planning assignments and the socialist pledges for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The attention of the party, Soviet, and trade-union agencies is concentrated on those sectors that determine the success of economic and social construction not only in 1986, but also in the scope of the entire 5-year plan, and that provide the opportunity to lay the necessary base for the implementation of the tasks set for the long-term period. The main thing now is to assure that, in conformity with the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Committee, a major turning point will be achieved in all spheres of economic activity.

The complexity and scope of the tasks confronting the city's national economy persistently require a considerable increase in the creative, organizing role of the soviets of people's deputies.

I would especially like to mention the rayon link. It must keep in its field of vision the key questions in the life of the rayons. The rayon soviets, under the guidance of the party's rayon committees, and in conformity with the existing powers granted to them, will have to work more persistently and purposefully in striving

for the comprehensive economic and social development on the territory subordinate to them.

For these purposes, in the rayons, it will be necessary to complete the elaboration of the plans for comprehensive economic and social development of the rayons. It is important for these plans to stipulate the shared participation of the enterprises and organizations situated on the territory of the rayons in the development of the rayon management and the network of enterprises and organizations linked with the provision of services to the public and the labor collectives working here.

The most active participants in carrying out the set plans must be the soviet deputies, of whom there are more than 11,000.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR at our conference completes the conduct of meetings on that question in the party organizations and workers' collectives in Moscow. There is no doubt that the 26th Conference of the Moscow City Organization of the CPSU, expressing the opinion of all the party members in the capital, will unanimously approve the Draft Basic Guidelines.



## ELECTION RESULTS

PM291636 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom elected at the 26th Conference of Moscow city CPSU organization took place yesterday.

The plenum elected CPSU Central Committee Secretary B.N. Yeltsin first secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. V.G. Zakharov was elected second secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. O.A. Korolev, L.I. Matveyev, A.A. Nizovtseva, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov (the latter also being confirmed as chief of the Foreign Relations Department) were elected secretaries and Bureau members.

Yu.S. Karabasov, A.V. Malyshev, L.V. Petrov, M.D. Poleshchuk, V.T. Saykin, N.Ye. Chelnokov, and V.V. Shiryayev were elected members of the party gorkom Bureau. The plenum elected Yu.A. Prokofyev and S.A. Smirnov candidate members of the party gorkom Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom departments:

Yu.A. Prokofyev--Party Organizational Work Department;

T.P. Arkhipova--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

V.T. Polunin--Science and Higher Education Institutions Department;

N.Ye. Kislova--Schools Department;

A.I. Kudin--Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department;

V.S. Sablin--Machine Building Department;

Z.I. Ryzhkova--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

B.N. Orlov--Food and Food Processing Industry Department;

A.A. Vankov--Construction and Construction Materials Department;

V.A. Yermolov — Transport and Communications Department;

P.YE. Dikarev — Municipal Services Department;

D.G. Chernik - Economic Department;

G.N. Zamytskaya — Trade and Domestic Services Department;

L.P. Belyanskiy — Administrative Organs Department;

M.I. Kigin — General Department;

V.I. Zhdanov — department chief [zaveduyushchim otделom].

V.G. Chubaorv was confirmed as administrator of affairs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow CPSU Obkom.

V.S. Markov was confirmed as editor of *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* and S.D. Indurskiy as editor of *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

The first session of the Moscow City CPSU Organization Auditing Commission elected by the 26th Moscow city party conference has taken place. V.V. Skitev was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

SOLOVYEV REPORT

PM301004 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86

[Abbreviated version of report delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, at Leningrad Oblast party conference in Tavricheskiy Palace, Leningrad, 24 January: "Establishing a New Style and Creative Approach in Implementing Plans for Communist Creation. From Yu.F. Solovyev's Report"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The working people of Leningrad and the oblast are approaching the 27th congress of Lenin's party with an elated creative mood and a deeply felt sense of personal involvement in the country's affairs and the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

Our conference is the culmination of the report and election campaign in the Leningrad party organization. The extremely important strategic guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums have had a determining, fundamental influence on the entire course and content of the campaign. The atmosphere of exactingness, demandingness, and businesslike efficiency that has everywhere become the main sign of the times is directly linked with those plenums.

The party has profoundly substantiated and put forward the innovative concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and thereby enhancing working people's well-being.

The essence of this concept lies in using the tremendous advantages of socialism to give a vigorous fillip to scientific and technical progress, to ensure every possible intensification of the economy, and to implement within a short time the economic organizational and moral restructuring of society.

I think that everyone sitting here in this hall clearly understands what tremendous and exceptionally responsible work faces all of us. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his New Year address to the Soviet people, we are only at the start of the road determined by the Communist Party Central Committee April plenum.

The partywide, nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes and of the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic

and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 is an event of exceptional political significance. When formulating these documents the party relied on its great wealth of ideological and theoretical experience and on its unbreakable, constantly strengthening link with the masses.

These preconference documents, which have been greeted by Leningraders, as they have by all Soviet people, with profound satisfaction and total approval, define the Communist Party's program goals and strategy and tactics at a historic period of time that is in many respects a turning point in both the domestic and the international spheres.

While confidently marching toward the planned targets and resolving the tasks of economic and social development, our country shows constant concern for improving the planet's political climate.

The Geneva summit meeting has become an important stabilizing factor. It confirmed yet again the Soviet land's sincere desire for peace and disarmament and created the preconditions for definite progress in this direction.

Upholding peace on earth and making it more stable and more lasting -- that is what the consistent, fruitful efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are directed toward.

A tremendous public reaction has been aroused by the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, putting forward a comprehensive, specific program for freeing mankind from the fear of nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction. The resolute new actions now being taken by the Soviet Union are cogent con-

firmation of the socialist social system's love of peace and its humanism. Their implementation will make it possible to lay a firm foundation for the security of all the planet's peoples by the start of the next millennium. Our country's ardent appeal is consonant with the interests and aspirations of everyone who cares about mankind's future.

In their many responses Leningraders are expressing a sense of pride in Lenin's party and the motherland of October, which are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of reason, good will, and a responsible approach toward solving the acute problems of our time.

In accordance with the party's demands, questions of strengthening party leadership of the economy, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast, and increasing Leningraders' contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might occupied a central place in the work of the CPSU obkom during the period under review.

Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan in terms of the growth rate of production volume and labor productivity.

During the 5-year plan production of reactor equipment for the nuclear power industry almost doubled, production of machine tools with digital program control increased 50 percent, and production of processing centers and flexible production modules trebled. Some 1,100 new types of machines and equipment were created, around one-half of them for the first time in the country. The production of offshore drilling rigs and hydraulic transmissions for agricultural machine building began. About 5,000 articles were awarded the State Seal of Quality. The production of goods for the population increased and their quality improved.

Rural working people overfulfilled the 5-year plan targets for the sale of livestock and crop growing products to the state. Last year the oblast's highest-ever milk yield was obtained — 3,352 kg per cow. Yields of the main agricultural crops increased by an average of 9-18 percent.

The assimilation of state capital investments was ensured. Fixed capital totaling almost R13 billion was commissioned, which is R1.5 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan. Over 12,000 new projects and capacities were commissioned.

Transport organizations coped more stably and confidently with the increased freight turnover.

The Social Program was consistently implemented. Leningraders' material and cultural living standards rose.

In the last 5 years over 11 million square meters of housing have been constructed, which made it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost 1 million Leningraders. More than 300,000 families received individual apartments. Dozens of schools and children's preschool establishments were commissioned. The standard of medical services and of the organization of Leningraders' rest and leisure increased.

The material and everyday conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War, who include working people in the blockaded city who were awarded the "For the Defense of Leningrad" medal, were improved. Pensions for many workers and employees were increased.

The remuneration of more than 330,000 people, including agricultural working people, working people in the light and food industry, elementary grade teachers, surgeons, and middle-level and junior personnel in the surgical departments of public health institutions, was increased.

Long-service payments have been introduced in railroad and river transport and in contract construction organizations. Trade turnover increased by 9 percent and the volume of consumer service sales by one-fourth.

Our economy's successes are the natural result of the increased standard of organizational and political work by party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions, and the Komsomol and the result of the hard work of all Leningraders.

It should particularly be emphasized that the solution of many socioeconomic problems has been ensured by increasing production efficiency and is directly linked with the practical implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program.

The program, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is the organizing basis of the activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs to transfer the economy to the intensive path of development and ensure accelerated labor productivity growth in all sectors of the national economy without exception on the basis of the large-scale utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with the line pursued by the obkom in implementing the targets of the "Intensification-90" program, many party gorkoms and raykoms are directing the activity of primary party organizations and economic leaders toward strengthening plan principles in enhancing production efficiency, toward introducing fundamentally important and promising technical and industrial solutions, and toward thereby ensuring high end results.

This approach, which accords fully with the demands of the time, characterizes the work style of Leninskiy, Kolpinskiy, and Moskovskiy Party Raykoms and Gatchinskiy, Volkhovskiy, and Tikhvinskiy Party Gorkoms.

Practice graphically confirms a very important thought: Today the acceleration of the restructuring of the style and methods of economic management is more dependent than ever on every primary party organization's militant and assertive stance and its ability to be a vigorous and persistent champion of everything new and advanced and a principled struggler against everything that has outlived its usefulness and is hampering onward progress.



We have many such collectives, and the participants in the all-union seminar held by the CPSU Central Committee in Leningrad familiarized themselves with their experience. Their successes and achievements are the result of the active, consistent position of the party committees and bureaus and the creative approach of economic leaders toward the complex and diverse problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The party committee and economic leadership of the "Znamya Oktyabrya" association are working persistently to improve the organizational and technical standard of production, restructure the mentality of engineering and technical personnel, and intensify the collective's responsibility for the results of economic activity.

During the last 5-year plan the average annual rate of labor productivity growth in the association was 6.5 percent, output prime cost decreased, and quality improved. Nowadays 70 percent of components are machined on machine tools with digital program control, the flexible automated section is used for three shifts (per day), and a shop with flexible metalworking technology is being intensively created. This example is by no means isolated.

On the whole the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program has substantially accelerated the pace of the introduction of the most modern technologies, progressive types of equipment, and computer-based means of mechanization and automation in various sectors of the economy of Leningrad and the oblast. In particular, this has made it possible in industry and railroad transport to ensure that labor productivity has increased faster than production volume and freight turnover. Moreover, measures promoting scientific and technical progress accounted for three-fourths, and in Leningrad almost the whole, increase in labor productivity.

The contribution of Leningrad's scientists to elaborating the theoretical principles of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology, practically solving the most urgent scientific and technical problems, and strengthening science's link with production increased considerably.

Research in promising fields of modern science like nuclear physics, solid-state and plasma physics, the creation of materials with predetermined properties, biotechnology, chemistry, and medicine was actively pursued.

Studies determining the technical standard of domestic turbine and generator building, powerful equipment for gas pipelines, the icebreaker fleet and certain other types of seagoing ships, many types of heavy, custom-made, and high-precision machine tools, electronic and optomechanical instruments, industrial robots, new polymer materials, and other articles are being successfully carried out.

A package of measures aimed at sharply increasing the level of automation of all stages of the "research-production" process and also improving the preparation and management of production is being implemented.

It is essentially a question of securing a fundamentally new,

qualitative transition from individual elements of automation to integrated production complexes making it possible to implement literally revolutionary changes in productive forces.

The main result of the first crucial stage in the implementation of the intensification program is the reorientation of a considerable section of party, soviet, and economic cadres in the spirit of the lofty new demands of the time. The implementation in the economy of large-scale measures to restructure the economic mechanism, measures which are based on widespread utilization of economic methods of management practically tested in a number of Leningrad enterprises, on developing the initiative of economic organs, and on enhancing their responsibility for the end results of work, has certainly contributed to this.

However, certain CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party committees and party bureaus, and economic leaders are still being extremely slow to depart from the old inefficient forms and methods of management, are not taking resolute action to switch production to the intensive path of development, and are not sufficiently increasing the extent of cadres' personal responsibility for the strict implementation of the party's economic strategy.

Today it has been possible to bring factors making for intensive growth into play to the greatest extent chiefly through the saving of manual labor. Under the influence of the complex demographic situation that objectively exists, the economic leaders of most enterprises have taken effective measures to reduce the proportion of manual labor, decrease all kinds of losses, and improve the system of material and moral incentives.

At the same time in general the "antiexpenditure mechanism" that constitutes the core of the intensification program is still not having the proper influence on social production efficiency. By no means every ruble invested in this or that sector of the national economy yields a full return. This is shown above all by the fact that in the last 5-year plan labor productivity in industry, agriculture, and construction grew considerably more slowly than the capital-labor ratio, which determined a substantial decline in the return on capital in these sectors.

This is the direct consequence of serious shortcomings in the utilization of existing equipment and of the allocated capital investments and in methods of organizing production, labor, and management and of the purely formal carrying out of job registration, certification, and rationalization in some instances.

It has to be noted that many enterprises, such as the "Durevestnik" science and production association, the "Elektropul" plant, the I.Ye. Yegorov freight car building plant, and others, have accumulated definite experience of making efficient use of existing and newly created fixed capital, which makes it possible to increase the pace of equipment renewal and to increase production volume while reducing the number of jobs.

However, this approach has not yet become the norm everywhere. In Leningrad as a whole equipment is replaced once every 15 years. Clearly, over this period the equipment not only becomes rather obsolete but also wears out physically.

There are cases of the unsatisfactory utilization of modern computer-based means of automation, in a number of enterprises the average computer workload is only 60-70 percent of the normative, and machine tools with digital program control have a low shift index.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations must convey the urgency of the problem of making efficient utilization of fixed capital to everyone — from leaders to workers. A more active, assertive stance must be adopted on these fundamentally important questions and the responsibility of cadres for a high return from every piece of existing equipment must be persistently increased.

Resource saving — the rational expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy — is an integral part of social production intensification.

Under the party obkom's leadership soviet and economic organs have elaborated targeted regional "energy," "metal," and "secondary resources" programs.

Many local party committees have stepped up their monitoring of implementation of the programs. This made it possible to overfulfill by 20 percent the 5-year plan targets for saving energy resources, to reduce the unit expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in machine building by 18 percent, and to produce R750 million of output manufactured from secondary resources.

At the same time last year many enterprises allowed the overexpenditure of raw and other materials and energy and an increase in transport costs, which had an adverse effect on the general level of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges of working people in the city and oblast for saving rolled ferrous metals and cement.

A number of party gorkoms and raykoms, such as Kalininskiy Raykom, Kirovsk Gorkom, and Boksitogorskiy and Podporozhskiy Raykoms, failed to ensure constant and effective monitoring of the elaboration and implementation of measures to save resources in labor collectives.

Certain party committees tolerated cases of a purely formal, superficial attitude toward these issues on the part of economic leaders. It is no accident that more than one-half of the measures in the aforementioned programs related largely to reserves lying right there on the surface and did not affect the deep strata linked with the large-scale introduction of resource-saving and waste-free technologies. The only conclusion that suggests itself is this: Only painstaking, persistent work by all economic leaders and an efficient, well thought-out system of monitoring in every party organization with regard to ensuring a policy of thrift will make it possible in the immediate future to bring into service the tremendous potential that the Leningrad economy possesses.

Special responsibility for the rational expenditure of resources is incumbent on the Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of USSR Gosstab. Progressive forms and methods of organizing territorial supply were elaborated there for the first time in the country. The warehouse base was substantially developed.

Nonetheless, as yet a vigorous, consistent stance on these exceptionally important questions cannot be felt.

Economic organs make many valid complaints to the main administration about poor-quality and untimely supplies of raw and other materials. The resolution of the task of automating the recording, distribution, and monitoring of the efficiency of utilization of resources has been delayed.

It is time for the main administration's leaders to take effective measures to eliminate these serious shortcomings and the others that were pointed out to them at the CPSU obkom bureau session. And the party committee of the Leningrad Main Supply Administration must step up its monitoring of the implementation of the planned measures.

It must be emphasized once more that the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program, like the whole process of the territorial and sectorial management of scientific and technical progress, requires further creative development and improvement.

The role of enterprises' economic leaders, their engineering and technical subdivisions, and sectorial umbrella organizations in determining the main priority directions, prospects, and targets certainly must increase.

In the practical implementation of the program's indicators, stages, aims, and tasks it is necessary to step up the work of the newly created center under the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission.

Today the coordination of all scientific work in the region is clearly carried out inadequately. Parallelism and duplication still occur and inefficient use is made of the studies and scientific groundwork on creating flexible automated systems and new progressive technology that exist in various sectors of the national economy and at a number of leading enterprises.

This cogently confirms that efficient and specific leadership is still not being ensured in every sector of party, soviet, and economic activity and that working people in by no means all collectives are being oriented toward a struggle to unconditionally scale the projected heights, and to do so primarily by strengthening order and labor, technological, and state discipline.

According to last year's results, many enterprises did not fulfill the plan in terms of output sales and labor productivity growth, did not make deliveries according to contract, and did not keep to the planned prime cost. A number of sovkhozes, construction and transport organizations, and trade and consumer service enterprises failed to cope with the targets. The biggest number of such enterprises is in Val'seostrovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Slantsevskiy, and Vyborgskiy (in the oblast) Rayons. We will be frank. The substantial divergence between word and deed is one of the main reasons for the situation that has emerged. While paying lipservice to every possible intensification, people there are still not taking sufficiently effective measures to impose proper order and organization.

The rigorous, strict observance of state plan discipline from the first days of the initial year of the new 5-year plan is a most important reserve for accelerated and dynamic development and a reliable foundation for intensification.

The obkom sectorial sections and party gorkoms and raykoms must introduce precise order in these matters and step up the system of party monitoring of the strict observance of plan discipline and the introduction of new economic management methods and forms of moral and material incentives.

A special responsibility is incumbent on Leningrad's machine building under the conditions of the accelerated transfer of the country's economy to a qualitatively new technical level of production.

This demands resolute, coordinated action by all party committees and economic leaders in the practical implementation of measures to fundamentally improve the lifetime, reliability, and competitiveness of machine building output. Here machine tool and instrument building, the electrical equipment industry, and power machine building must be developed as a matter of priority.

The gorispolkom and oblistpolkom planning commissions have elaborated in good time a long-term program envisaging an almost twofold increase in the volume of capital investment in the machine building sectors compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The task of economic leaders is to make full and most rational use of the allocated funds, to channel them primarily into eliminating production bottlenecks and into the faster replacement of obsolete equipment, and to ensure the full assimilation of commissioned capacities.

Under contemporary conditions the problem of improving output quality is coming to the fore of all practical activity. These questions have been examined in detail at CPSU obkom plenums and bureau sessions and at party-economic aktiv meetings. A Leningrad territorial quality control system was formed and began operating during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

High efficiency is ensured by the 700-plus such systems in operation at enterprises. As a rule, they are an effective instrument for substantially improving the technical standard, operational characteristics, and consumer properties of output.

Over 44 percent of output certified by the end of 1985 was placed in the top [quality] category.

However, the tasks that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, Central Committee, set us during his visit to Leningrad with regard to increasing the competitiveness of all Leningrad's output demand a critical assessment of what has been done and a fundamental change in the attitude of party, soviet, and economic organs toward this problem of tremendous economic and political importance.

It must openly be said. The low quality and technical and aesthetic standard of many articles are one of our economy's

weak points and a factor that curbs the pace of technical progress and creates certain difficulties in production. Certain machines, machine tools, instruments, and items of apparatus bear no comparison with the best world models. We still find many caves where Leningrad enterprises supply the national economy with poor-quality output because of violations of technological discipline and deviations from design documentation and standards.

This is most applicable to the "Sevkabel," "Istochnik," and "Zvezda" associations, where the losses resulting from slipshod work are great and are not decreasing.

The improvement of the quality, reliability, durability, and economy of products bearing Leningrad's trademark requires the resolute strengthening of the coordinating, planning, methodological, and above all organizational influence exerted on this work by the umbrella sectorial organizations, the USSR State Committee for Standards territorial organ, the Leningrad Scientific and Technical Information Center, and the "Patent" enterprise.

The recent enlarged session of the CPSU obkom bureau outlined specific measures to fundamentally improve the quality and competitiveness of Leningrad enterprises' output.

Approval was given to the initiative of the collective of the Ya. M. Sverdlov machine tool building association, which put forward an initiative to increase production of new-generation machine tools many times over in the 12th 5-Year Plan and to bring all the output it produces up to a competitive level.

The widespread dissemination of this initiative and the implementation of the "quality" comprehensive territorial program, which has been approved by the USSR State Committee for Standards, will make it possible to almost double the proportion of industrial output in the top category during the current 5-year plan.

This is a rather intensive target, but party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must regard them [plural as published] as just a beginning, as the starting point in the struggle to sharply improve the technical standard of all Leningrad's output. It is important to carry out in every labor collective without delay the necessary organizational and political work to reveal all potential for improving quality and to determine specific measures to bring that potential into play in order to produce real and tangible results as early as in the current year.

The CPSU obkom constantly keeps track of problems of meeting Leningraders' requirements for consumer goods and improving consumer services for the population. The results of the work carried out in this direction and ways of improving it were recently examined in detail by a party obkom plenum. In this connection it seems advisable to single out only the main tasks among those facing us.

First of all it is a question over the next few years of the real, qualitative restructuring of light industry, which accounts for the greatest share of production of nonfood goods in mass demand. The CPSU obkom has approved and attaches exceptionally great importance to the initiative of collectives of this sector's enterprises.



on their accelerated retooling, an initiative supported by construction organizations.

At the same time, when resolving long-term problems party organizations must pay more attention to questions of making efficient use of the existing production potential and to measures to improve personnel's social and consumer service conditions and to reduce cadre turnover.

We must also — and this should be particularly emphasized — obtain a substantial increase in the contribution made by enterprises in all sectors of Leningrad's industry to a task of tremendous social importance like increasing the production and expanding the range of high-quality goods for the population.

The work to improve the standard of organization in trade, to strengthen its link with industry, to improve the study and forecasting of demand, to improve consumer services, and to expand paid services to the population must also accord with the same aims.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and soviets of people's deputies must tirelessly monitor the implementation of the territorial program for goods and services and ensure a resolute qualitative shift in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the production of articles in mass demand and in the improvement of services for Leningraders.

During the period under review, which coincided with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which adopted the Food Program, the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and party organizations placed the main emphasis on bringing intensive growth factors into play and above all on increasing the productivity of livestock raising and crop growing. The economics of sovkhos production strengthened. All the oblast's farms are now working profitably.

At the same time the intensive tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, during which it is necessary to increase agricultural output almost 1.2 times, to attain higher qualitative indicators in livestock raising, and to reach the 4,000-kg mark in milk yields, demand of party, soviet, and economic organs new approaches in further intensifying the agro-industrial complex.

Above all it is a question of making efficient use of the production potential already created in the countryside. Sizable funds have been invested in developing agricultural production in recent years, but the return on them is still clearly not sufficient and is by no means equal [ravnoznachnyy].

In the oblast as a whole prime cost and labor expenditure per unit of output remain high. There is still considerable patchiness in the indicators of the work of individual teams, livestock units, sovkhoses, and rayons.

Take, for instance, the large agricultural rayons of the southwest zone, which have similar natural and climatic conditions and a virtually identical economic potential. Gatchinskiy Rayon holds the lead there in terms of the level of intensiveness of agricultural production. Volosovskiy Rayon has been steadily building up the productivity of all sectors in recent years. But as for Luzhskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Slantsevskiy Rayons, their indicators are still

much lower. Last year alone the gap in milk yields per cow was between 800 and 1,300 kg compared with the results of the Gatchinskiy Rayon livestock raisers. Many sovkhoses in Lomonosovskiy Rayon are being slow to improve productivity.

Last year the oblast failed to cope with the plan for potato deliveries to the state because of the low yield and unjustified reduction in the sown area on a number of farms. There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of reclaimed lands, the development of seed growing, and the introduction of industrial techniques.

All this attests that the level of responsibility on the part of leaders and specialists is not everywhere the same and that insufficient exactingness is shown toward them by party gorkoms and raykoms with regard to ensuring efficient and stable work by the sector. Scientifically substantiated crop growing and livestock raising systems making it possible to steadily obtain high results have now been elaborated to suit the conditions of every rayon.

It is important that these systems be introduced on every farm in the next few years. And here the scientists of the agrarian sector of Leningrad science and above all of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department must bear full responsibility along with party committees. It is a question of increasing scientists' contribution to creating new high-yield strains and improving the breed qualities of livestock and poultry, to creating intensive techniques and machine systems, and to improving the planning and management of the agro-industrial complex.

Particular attention must be paid to questions of comprehensive mechanization. While the level of it in livestock raising is now more than 70 percent, this work is going intolerably slowly in crop growing.

We are entitled today to make serious complaints about the Research and Industrial Design Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of the Agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, which as yet is developing only odd mechanisms and is not solving as a single complex the problem of mechanizing manual labor, especially during the harvesting of vegetables and feed root crops. Moreover, the models of harvesting equipment that have already been created and tested have still not been put into series production because of departmental barriers.

We have now created an oblast agro-industrial committee in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex.

Agro-industrial associations endowed with great rights are operating in rural rayons. Everyone who forms part of these management organs is now not merely a partner but a direct and equal participant in a unified economic mechanism. And they have one task — to obtain more high-quality output for the smallest possible expenditure.



The Leningrad Gorispolkom must expedite the solution of organizational and legal questions connected with changing the management structure of the city's food industry.

The party obkom section, CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, and local soviet ispolkoms must immediately involve the new management organs in implementing the Food Program and secure the maximum return on the powerful production and scientific and technical potential created in the agro-industrial complex in order to resolve the main task — considerably increasing Leningraders' provision with food products by means of local production.

Capital construction is of determining importance in implementing the tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Leningrad economic complex. The efficiency of the work of practically all sectors of the national economy is directly linked with a high rate of assimilation of the funds earmarked for the reconstruction, retooling, and expansion of existing production facilities.

But it is precisely in capital construction that the greatest strain is still felt, and intersectorial problems make themselves acutely felt in the organization of all construction work, from management, planning, and design to the handover of the finished projects and the assimilation of the newly commissioned capacities.

It should be said that in these difficult conditions the construction complex operating in Leningrad and the oblast largely ensured the practical resolution of the tasks facing it in the last 5-year period.

Projects of particular state importance were commissioned on time. The proportion of funds channeled into the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises increased. Thanks to the concentration of efforts and resources on the most important national economic construction projects it was possible to reduce somewhat the number of projects simultaneously under construction in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, our construction workers' potential still does not meet the Leningrad economy's rising demands. It was for this reason that the CPSU obkom bureau made a detailed examination of the accelerated buildup of construction organizations' capacities, defined it as a task of paramount importance, and outlined ways and means of achieving this goal. There are still many unsolved problems in the construction complex. I refer to the inadequate level of production organization in a number of construction trusts, the insufficient attention paid to site preparation, the lack of modern means of mechanization and automation, the violations of construction techniques, and the losses of worktime because of idle time and absenteeism.

This can be the only explanation for the fact of the failure to fulfill last year's state plan in terms of a number of basic indicators, including the commissioning of housing. That and the amendments of the current annual plans by the leading construction main administrations had a negative influence on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole.

The first thing that should be mentioned in this connection is the inadequate responsibility of the leaders of the Glavleningradstroy, Glavleningradinzhstroy, and some other main administrations with regard to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the prescribed plan targets and resolving both current and long-term questions.

It is no accident that many construction collectives in the 11th 5-Year Plan slowed their development and some actually lost ground. At the same time calculations show that merely by utilizing reserves for improving the organization of labor and production it was possible to obtain labor productivity growth of at least 12-15 percent.

The second thing is this. Something that had an effect was the absence in a number of instances of proper monitoring and specific practical assistance to construction workers on the part of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, their planning commissions, the Leningrad Gorkom, party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet ispolkoms, and all participants in the construction process. The party obkom's sectorial sections also paid insufficient attention to resolving these problems.

The party and economic leadership of construction organizations and enterprises must immediately take measures to resolutely eliminate the existing serious shortcomings in order to at least double the rate of labor productivity growth in the present 5-year plan, to reduce project construction times to the normative, to decrease the prime cost of work, and to considerably improve its quality.

The feasibility of this task is cogently confirmed by the experience of Glavzapstroy trusts Nos 32, 35, and 67, Glavleningradstroy trust No 18, Mostostroy-6, and Lenmetrostroy, which are confidently building up their capacities year in, year out, and are working stably. These collectives' party and economic leaders constantly seek and find reserves for economic growth. The work of the construction, installation, and operational workers to construct a sheet rolling shop with a "5000" mill in the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association and the Pravoberezhnaya subway line can serve as an illustration of this.

The resolution of urgent questions in capital construction demands a comprehensive approach. Particular attention should be paid to planning here. Given the shortage of contract capacities, the problem of concentrating capital investments and reducing the amount of unfinished construction remains acute. Last year thousands of projects were simultaneously under construction in Leningrad and the oblast. As a result some of them that were begun back in the 10th 5-Year Plan are still being constructed to this day.

This shows that the city and oblast planning commissions have still not placed a rigid barrier in the way of the dissipation of capital investments. It is necessary to make it the rule in planning and finance to ensure that projects are constructed only within the normative timetables and to firmly implement the principle of concentrating efforts and resources on the projects scheduled for commissioning.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom must impose proper order in the relations among participants in the construction process, strengthen the coordination of the activity of construction, design, and transport organizations and client enterprises, and make wider use of Leningrad industry's potential in order to give practical assistance to contract organizations in manufacturing and repairing formwork [formoostnastka], special highly productive industrial equipment, machines, machinery, and tools.

The first step has been taken in this direction. The Leningrad Gorispolkom session held the other day made a principled assessment of the activity of the administrations to blame for the failure to fulfill important indicators of the capital construction 5-year plan. Measures were outlined to surmount the lag that was allowed to occur. It is important to implement them promptly and in full!

The attainment of high economic development rates is most directly linked with stable work by all types of transport. The implementation of the specific measures for its retooling and reconstruction adopted by the party obkom in conjunction with the ministries had a positive impact on transport's work.

However, the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments are still not being fully satisfied. At certain periods of the last 5-year plan transport, especially railroad and motor transport, was under great strain because of the low standard of operation, the insufficient coordination of transport organizations with each other and with enterprises in other sectors of the economy, and also the lag in the development of the material and technical base.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, and transport organization collectives must carry out much work to improve the management of the transport process, eliminate irrational freight flow, and expedite the introduction of progressive methods of freight delivery.

The need to enhance social production efficiency and resolve urgent social problems in a good-quality way urgently demands the further improvement of the practice of the comprehensively planning of the development of our multisectorial economy.

On the CPSU obkom's initiative a number of party and government resolutions defining the main directions in this work have been adopted recently; a draft integrated 20-year general plan for the region's development has now been elaborated in accordance with them. It is aimed at the further accelerated buildup of the Leningrad economy's potential on the basis of the widespread introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements and envisages the solution of a wide range of social problems of the city and the oblast.

The rights and duties of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom in questions of territorial and sectorial planning have been considerably expanded.

However, full use is still not being made of the rights granted to the city and oblast planning commissions. This was confirmed by the recent examination at the CPSU obkom of the drafts of the comprehensive plan for the development of Leningrad and the

oblast in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, which showed insufficient profundity in the study of both quantitative and the most important qualitative plan indicators characterizing production efficiency. The submitted studies did not ensure that Leningrad's economy would scale the heights outlined by the basic guidelines for the country's development and the "Intensification-90" program. The formulation of capital construction's project program [adresnaya programma] and of proposals to move out of Leningrad inappropriate production units and enterprises whose activity is economically inexpedient was unjustifiably delayed. Even now no specific measures have been outlined to switch to continuous 5-year planning of the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects and eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur and the disproportions in the social infrastructure.

As we can see, there are many deficiencies. By decision of the party obkom, Leningrad Gorispolkom, and Leningrad Oblispolkom, specific measures and directions to improve all planning work in the light of the increased demands of the time are to be determined in the very near future and it is to be raised to a higher qualitative level.

During the period under review the party obkom implemented a number of specific measures to further improve the system for training highly skilled cadres for various sectors of the national economy. The nature of this work was determined by the aims and tasks of the intensification of Leningrad's economy.

Higher education has substantially increased admissions to the faculties linked with the most progressive directions in the development of science, equipment, and technology. The list of specialties has been refined in conformity with production's demands. The targeted retraining of leading and engineering and technical cadres has been organized.

At the same time the party committees and rectorates of certain technical VUZes are still not active enough in carrying out work to provide vocational guidance to students in schools and vocational and technical schools and to enhance the prestige of their graduates' trades.

In recent years, for instance, the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" association's plant-cum-technical college, Leningrad's Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich Electrical Engineering Communications Institute, and a number of other establishments have been forced to admit practically everyone who has applied to enrol.

This situation can scarcely be squared with the party's demands for personal, interested participation by everyone in the intensive development of social production.

Of course, the task of sharply improving the professional standards of cadres cannot be resolved through the efforts of VUZes alone. Enterprises and organizations must not only act as clients for the training of specialists but also be active participants in the training process and help to provide the training base with modern equipment, thereby creating the necessary conditions for students to comprehend the leading achievements of practice.

In recent years, in accordance with the "Intensification-90" program 33 vocational and technical schools have organized the training of workers to operate modern equipment and automated production facilities using robots, microprocessor equipment, and computers.

The cadre training system that has emerged in the republic makes it possible to react flexibly to production's demands, but, as the CPSU obkom bureau noted recently, there are serious shortcomings in the education of future members of the working class in the Leningrad city and Oblast Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education. The leaders of the main administration and of vocational and technical educational establishments have still not ensured a radical breakthrough in teaching collectives' work to improve the quality of worker cadres' training and improve the tuition and ideological and moral education of students.

In accordance with the provisions of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, Leningrad city and Oblast soviets have formulated a program to implement the reform stage by stage and have taken measures to increase the training of cadres of teachers, lecturers, and vocational and technical school foremen. A gradual transition to the education of children from the age of 6 and the utilization of computer hardware in schools and in vocational and technical education has begun.

However, the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society make heightened demands on party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs regarding the quality of the organization of the ideological education process throughout the education system.

Particular attention should be paid to this work in children's preschool establishments, schools, and vocational and technical schools — the places where the foundations of communist morality are laid. It is necessary consistently and persistently to increase the responsibility of parents and the labor collective in which they work for children's education.

In recent years much has been done in the Leningrad party organization to enhance the effectiveness and specificity of ideological work. Its link with social practice has strengthened and approaches to various categories of the population have been differentiated. This work is increasingly oriented toward instilling in Leningraders qualities such as a readiness to assume responsibility, a desire to learn to work in the new way, and an ability to concentrate on the main thing that determines the end results.

Here too it is especially important to ensure the profound comprehension by every working person of the fundamental problems of intensification and an awareness that qualitatively new equipment also requires an appropriate level of production and conscious, creative labor discipline.

A considerable amount has been and is being done to propagandize the increasing role of scientific and technical progress: thousands of Leningraders have seen the permanent "Intensification-90" exhibition. Within the political education

system the number of people studying the problems of economic efficiency has increased more than tenfold this year. Leningrad publishing houses have produced about 100 different titles of literature on these topics.

The mass news media have begun to reveal more specifically the existing experience of restructuring management, organizing production, and changing people's thinking.

The main thing that this experience convinces us of is that the improvement of production and political activeness depends to a great extent on the people who head labor collectives and on their ability to solve not only production but also social problems, to educate people by their personal example, and to create a healthy moral and political atmosphere ensuring successes in labor and education.

However, the situation is by no means like that everywhere

The discussion of the Kalinskiy Party Raykom's report at a CPSU obkom bureau session showed that certain leaders are dodging living, daily work with people and are not setting an example in production, social, and personal life.

For us Communists attention toward people and concern for them in matters large and small has been and remains an effective way of activating the human factor. To ignore it is to make a serious political mistake.

In this connection it has to be said that much is being done to solve social questions in our oblast.

However, the number of complaints from Leningraders about cases of unsatisfactory service in stores, cafeterias, polyclinics, hospitals, post offices, consumer service centers, and housing and municipal services is declining only slowly.

There are many complaints about late trains, failures to keep to the traffic timetables on bus and streetcar routes during rush hour and in areas of mass housing construction, and the absence of the necessary range of goods on sale, especially during the evenings. Enterprises in the services sphere often arbitrarily change their opening hours to the population's detriment.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom and Leningrad Gorkom have still not been able to impose proper order in this matter.

The new CPSU obkom must step up party monitoring and toughen up the demands made on the leaders called upon to ensure the practical implementation of the requisite measures for this.

This is also important because inattention toward seemingly private questions often develops into serious social problems.

For instance, we cannot fail to be worried today by the situation prevailing in hostels. Overcrowding and neglect of the accommodation, the lack of elementary comforts, and a heartless and indifferent attitude toward people and their everyday living conditions have been revealed there. Order has still not been imposed in a number of hostels belonging to Glavleningradstroy.



Glavzapetroy, the "Krasnyy Treugolnik" association, and a number of light industry enterprises. Naturally, these are the organizations that suffer great cadre turnover, which is expensive for the national economy.

A large and as yet still largely unused reserve for activating the human factor is the widespread dissemination and improvement of team forms of labor organization and incentives. It is in teams that the new type of economic thinking and the orientation toward a creative quest are formed.

A psychological climate conducive to the expression of all facets of the personality has been created, for instance, at the "Leningradskiy mashinostroyeniye" plant. Much is being done there to ensure that a working person's value is determined primarily by the extent and quality of his labor. Wages are allocated in all teams according to the coefficient of labor input. Many specific proposals on improving production have been submitted in the course of economic studies, and the effect from their introduction has totaled tens of thousands of rubles.

Party committees and the administration must make full use of the tremendous reserves of universal economic education, in which 860,000 students are now involved, more boldly set students specific practical tasks relating to each collective, reveal the great potential for improving work efficiency on the basis of financial autonomy, and more widely involve economists and practical workers in this.

A powerful factor for improving labor discipline and instilling the sense of being the master of production has been and remains socialist competition, which must be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It certainly must orient every working person toward achieving the highest possible results for the least possible expenditure, have a real economic and organizational basis, and be bolstered by the requisite material and moral incentives.

All these features must be taken into account by the oblast trade union council and trade union organizations when they elaborate the conditions of competition in the current 5-year plan.

The experience of the tens of thousands of Leningrad workers who pledged during the pre-congress vigil to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets of the 1st quarter of the initial year of the 5-year plan must be more widely disseminated.

A creative, interested approach toward matters is the guarantee that socialist competition among the collectives of Leningrad and the oblast will gain new scope by the glorious date — the 70th anniversary of Great October — and will become a powerful factor in the successful implementation of the plans and decisions elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

A conscientious attitude toward labor is inseparable from the inculcation of lofty political culture and the formation of communist conviction and an active life stance. Party committees are persistently seeking to increase the effectiveness of all forms of propaganda and agitation work and to restructure it in the new conditions.

But nevertheless we have still not managed to eliminate formal-

ism and lecturing in party studies and verbal political and graphic agitation. The CPSU obkom Propaganda and Agitation Department and party gorkoms and raykoms must enhance the effectiveness of the current and long-term training of the ideological aktiv. We are entitled to expect a greater return in this work from the Higher Party School, the House of Political Enlightenment, the CPSU obkom, the University of Marxism-Leninism, the Leningrad Party Gorkom, and social scientists.

The class education of the rising generation plays an exceptionally important role in propaganda of the Soviet way of life. It should be remembered that the "ordinariness" and "naturalness" of our achievements obscure their historic meaning for a certain section of young people and are seen by them as a matter of course. [sentence as published]

The tremendous personal experience, active life stance, and inexhaustible energy of party, war, and labor veterans and their great and fruitful work to propagandize the Soviet people's glorious achievements are of invaluable assistance in solving the complex questions of young people's labor and ideological and moral education.

Comrades, allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to greet our veterans on your behalf, to thank them wholeheartedly for their tireless labor, and to wish them good health, prosperity, and great new successes in the noble cause of young people's education.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the struggle against drunkenness, the party obkom has elaborated a package of organizational, administrative and legal, and educational measures. In a number of organizations, such as the "Progress," "Svetlana," "Elektrosila," and "Proletarskiy Zavod" associations, the strict application to drunkards of trade union rules and the the USSR law on labor collectives is producing quite good results.

But it is too soon today to speak of real successes in overcoming this tremendous social evil. It is clear that the resolution of this question solely by administrative measures will not produce the desired results.

The Leningrad Oblast organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety is called upon to play an active role in the struggle against obsolete habits and customs and in the widespread introduction of new traditions and rites excluding the consumption of alcohol.

Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and cultural and sports institutions have a great deal to do in creating the conditions for people to spend their free time sensibly and in improving work at people's places of residence.

Leningrad's potential in the spiritual enrichment of Soviet people and in resolving the task of forming a harmoniously developed individual is truly unique.

Master artists marked the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with impressive achievements. An obelisk in honor of the hero-city on uprising square and the



"Breaking of the Leningrad Blockade" diorama and museum near the Ladoga bridge were opened. The contribution of many Leningrad cultural figures received a high assessment from the party and the state.

When determining new targets in the sphere of cultural building, we must be guided by the same demands that the party puts forward in other spheres of social life. And this presupposes above all an increase in the level of party leadership of all creative collectives without exception.

All their activity, and above all that of the Communists working in them, must be directed toward the truly artistic assimilation of large-scale and resonant social themes, toward developing and propagandizing the highest achievements of domestic and world culture, and toward combating the penetration of art by a lack of ideological commitment and hackwork.

The role and responsibility of the mass news media too are increasing today. The creative hallmark of journalists must be great competence, a constant quest for new forms consonant with the times, and the political urgency and topicality of the topics that they raise.

At the same time we ourselves also need to make more vigorous and skillful use of the great potential of newspapers, television, and radio for openly and directly talking with people about the most burning problems. It must openly be said that many leaders still avoid answering questions from the press and seek at all costs to refuse to talk or give interviews to correspondents. Many examples could be cited in this connection.

This approach runs counter to the party's line and to the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. Anyone who is master of the situation in the sector entrusted to him and sees prospects in his work does not shun publicity or try to brush journalists aside and to deny published materials but, on the contrary, studies urgent problems in close contact with them and finds effective ways of solving them. And this too is a sign of the modern work style.

The results of the report and election campaign that is now ending in the oblast party organization and the widespread discussion of the pre-congress documents have given a powerful impulse to the creative initiative and practical actions of Communists and all working people aimed at seeking ways of solving the responsible new tasks and strengthening their personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The reasons for the shortcomings and omissions that have been identified have been analyzed thoughtfully and exactly. Unenterprising personnel who think in the old terms and tolerate instances of negligence and waste and violations of the principles of unity of word and deed and social justice have been criticized with the utmost acuteness.

The main result of the discussion is that Leningraders, approving and supporting the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes, have made many constructive proposals on further improving all intraparty work and enhancing the efficiency of Leningrad's economy.

Today we must give everyone — whether Communist or non-party person — an objective assessment of his actions and behavior and the results of his work. And the main role here certainly belongs to primary party organizations and their leading organs. Ultimately it is this that determines their militancy and prestige among the masses.

The central question of party organizations' activity has been and remains work with cadres.

Many sections of the national economic complex are reinforced with politically mature, competent, and authoritative personnel capable of resolving urgent problems in the new way.

The activity of labor collectives' leaders is now being assessed in a more exacting and principled fashion and measures of party influence are being more widely utilized. Thus M.Ye. Zilberov, leader of the "Vozrozhdeniye" cotton textile association, A.P. Kofanov, leader of the Thaelmann fine and industrial cloth combine, L.V. Antonov, leader of the "Lenmyasoprom" association, V.V. Tuzhilkov, leader of the "Kondratyevskiy" sovkhos in Vyborgskiy Rayon, and a number of other leaders were strictly reprimanded and relieved of their posts for their systematic failure to fulfill the plan targets and poor standard of production organization.

But this kind of principled approach has still not become the norm of life everywhere. Certain party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are still not dealing properly with imposing order and discipline everywhere and are not doing enough to increase the degree of responsibility for the resolution of these questions.

Party committees must have a good knowledge of the situation at local level, react promptly to changes in the situation, be able to objectively evaluate people's professional and moral and political qualities and to carry out the placement of cadres in accordance with this, and provide broad scope for those who want to and know how to work, are not afraid of difficulties, boldly set about overcoming them, and persistently seek to achieve what has been planned to reveal their creative potential.

In establishing this kind of approach an important role is assigned to purposeful work with reserve candidates for promotion: there are certain positive shifts in this direction in our oblast. The effectiveness of probationary periods for cadres and the certification of economic leaders have increased; the role of the regular interviews at the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms with party, soviet, and economic cadres and of reports by leaders at party meetings and party committee sessions in verifying professional, moral and political qualities has increased. These forms of work must be persistently developed and filled with new content.

During the period under review the party obkom paid considerable attention to questions of training and improving the qualifications of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic cadres. The training system in the oblast party-economic aktiv school improved.

By decision of the party obkom, a methodological council whose

scientific leadership is entrusted to the Leningrad Higher Party School has been created to generalize everything new and advanced brought into being by practical work. The many years of multifaceted experience accumulated by the oblast party organization have been generalized in the recently completed final - third - volume of *Studies in the History of the Leningrad CPSU Organization*.

The CPSU obkom has paid great attention to improving the style of work, strengthening party influence in collectives, enhancing the responsibility of soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs for the resolution of the tasks facing them, and further developing a system of intraparty information making it possible to step up the struggle against the varnishing of reality, unobjective assessments, self-praise, errors, and miscalculations, and to increase the effectiveness of criticism, especially criticism from below.

In order to strengthen monitoring more effective use has begun to be made of potential for clearly delimiting the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs and a different procedure has been established for the examination of citizens' appeals.

Party committees must persistently continue work to strengthen leadership of the soviets and trade unions and to increase their role in implementing the USSR law on labor collectives and satisfying working people's vital needs and requirements.

The role of party commissions, commissions to monitor the administration's activity, and people's control organs in strengthening state discipline and observing Leninist norms of party life is strengthening.

Since the adoption of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution the attention paid by the CPSU obkom and party committees to the Komsomol has increased. The number of youth leaders elected to party committees and party gorkom and raykom bureaus has increased markedly. Party organizations must constantly improve forms and methods of party leadership of young people's education and increase still further the Komsomol's role as the party's active assistant and reserve. The Komsomol Obkom must direct the activity of Komsomol organizations toward resolving the specific practical tasks facing labor collectives and must gear it to young people's concerns and sensible interests.

There is only a month to go before the start of the 27th party congress, which will be a milestone in the country's development and will open up new horizons of social progress.

Labor collectives are everywhere seeking to mark the Soviet Communists' supreme forum with new labor achievements. This desire has found expression in the pledges of the working people of Leningrad and the oblast. The results of the pregress competition are largely determining the confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The All-Union Communist Subbotnik in honor of the CPSU Congress will certainly be a vivid expression of the patriotism of Leningraders and all Soviet people and an important contribution to fulfilling and overfulfilling the adopted pledges and the

economic and social development plan for 1986. There can be no doubt that the working people of the city and the oblast will set an example of communist labor and the highest labor productivity on that day.

Totally supporting the party's principled line, Leningraders, together with the whole country, will continue to increase their efforts in work and to build up the pace of the struggle to unconditionally fulfill the pledges adopted for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and to implement the creative program that the 27th congress of our Leninist party will implement.

## 5-YEAR PLAN REPORT

WA180817 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on report by P.P. Mozhayev at the 25 January 27th CPSU Leningrad Oblast Conference: "Labor Initiative and Creative Quest for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Comrade delegates: At this time, when our entire country is preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, Leningraders' attention is focused on preconference documents of enormous political importance, as approved by and offered for national discussion by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, the speaker said.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 is fully in accord with the principled line established by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the provisions of the new edition of the party program. Everything that it is planned to do in the economy and in the social sphere is imbued with concern for the individual. Steady improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people has been and remains the main aim of party economic strategy. In the Draft Basic Guidelines specific and clear-cut aims are defined for Leningrad City and oblast. In the upcoming period it is necessary to make better use of the scientific and production potential created in the region in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the efficiency of the country's national economy and build up production only by means of retooling and reconstruction at existing enterprises, the extensive use of modern technologies, flexible automated systems and robot technology, and the deepening of specialization and the development of intersector production facilities and improving labor productivity, achieving a decrease in the number of work places. The comprehensive development of Leningrad City and Oblast must be interlinked.

Experience in the practical resolution of tasks along these most important avenues, the speaker emphasized, is available to us. Work on further improving efficiency in all sectors of Leningrad's national economic complex and implementation of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" territorial-sector program have become the core of political and organizational activity by the Leningrad party organization aimed at implementing the party's principled course toward accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

As we pursue this line during the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to switch production onto a predominantly intensive path of development and achieve a cardinal improvement in labor productivity and on this basis increase the rates of economic growth. During the new 5-year plan, in industry in Leningrad City and Oblast it

is necessary to create a number of major automated production facilities and hundreds of flexible automated shops, sections and lines, and introduce dozens of automated design systems and automated systems for production management and for technological processes. The most advanced equipment and latest technology will be introduced at preferential rates. The inventory of industrial robots will be doubled, reaching 8,000, and the number of NC machine tools and mechanisms will increase by a factor of 1.6.

The task has been set for at least a 4-percent growth rate in labor productivity, as a minimum, by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan; the figure for machine building is 5 percent. Some 90 percent of the improvement in labor productivity must be insured through raising the technical level of production.

Achieving these crucial goals will require a qualitative transformation of the economy's material-technical base.

During the current 5-year plan the reconstruction of many main and auxiliary production facilities, shops and sections will be completed at the Kirovskiy Zavod, Elektrosila and Nevskiy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenin associations. New capacities will be commissioned at the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, Kirishinefteorgsintez, Fosforit and a number of other associations.

The consistent reconstruction of production facilities and active retooling will make it possible to start up production of many kinds of output that meet the most up-to-date requirements. For the 5-year-plan as a whole, within industry it is intended to develop about 1,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation and mechanization.

The "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and Leningrad Oblast for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000" assigns a key role to machine building. Already during the current 5-year plan it is necessary to increase machine-building and metalworking output by more than 30 percent.

The main task for the sector is to switch more rapidly to the production of new generations of machines and equipment capable of supporting the introduction of progressive technologies, and to reduce materials intensiveness and increase the return on capital.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan the enterprises of Leningrad will supply for the national economy more than 800 powerful quarry excavators, 300 overhead traveling cranes and special cranes, and also 500 gantry cranes, 260 escalators, more than 1,000 passenger cars for the subway and other output essential for the country.

In the development of machine building a great deal depends on the machine-tool builders, in whose hands are found the important levers for the renewal of production. During these years output from Leningrad's machine-tool building will increase by a factor of 1.5.

One subject of special concern is the development of machine building for agriculture. Designers at the Kirovskiy Zavod Association have now developed the K-701M tractor, which is distinguished from the tractor currently being produced by its better operating characteristics. Tractor builders now face the task of completing more rapidly reconstruction of the Tractor Production Association, so that the country will be receiving the first of the new series-produced model by 1988.



The capacities recently introduced at the Sosnovoborskiy Machine-Building Plant will make it possible during this 5-year-plan to increase the output of fodder-production and fodder-processing mechanisms needed by livestock farmers by a factor of 1.5.

As before, Leningraders face major tasks in further increasing their contribution to the country's Energy Program. They must produce reactor equipment with a total capacity of almost 20 million kilowatts, which is 1.7 times more than deliveries during the 11th 5-Year-Plan. Production of standardized, highly economical turbines and generators for hydropower and thermal power stations will be continued.

Priority importance will also be attached to the development of computer equipment, instrument building, and electronics and electrotechnics as catalysts of scientific and technical progress.

During the 12th 5-Year-Plan Leningrad's ship builders will be focusing their efforts on implementing the program to build new-generation ships, including ships for the country's nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet, and installations for surveying and recovering oil and gas from the continental shelf.

Sectors in the chemical industry will be extensively developed. More complete refining of petroleum will be achieved through the commissioning of a powerful complex at the Kirishinefteorgsintez Association to produce lubricating oils and paraffins. The production of high-quality electrode coke [elektroodnyy koks] from oil shale will be organized for the first time in the world in Slanets city. During the 5-year-plan the volume of household chemicals will be considerably increased.

On all sectors the quality of output at its technical level are acquiring decisive significance. Guided by the demands of the party Central Committee, it is essential everywhere to draw up and adopt comprehensive measures to insure a sharp improvement in results from work done in the this direction.

The ispolkoms of the Leningrad oblast and Leningrad City soviets of workers' deputies, in accordance with assignments from the party obkom bureau, must draw up a specific program for improving the quality of output, taking into account proposals from the labor collectives, workers, specialists and scientists, and additionally including them in the plans for comprehensive economic and social development during the 12th 5-Year-Plan. In light of CPSU Central Committee instructions, provision has been made for almost doubling the proportion of highest-category-quality industrial output in Leningrad during the 5-year-plan, and this must be regarded as a minimum.

Having noted the importance of work done to improve the forms and methods of management and of the need everywhere to make use of experience that has been gained, the speaker went on to deal with problems of developing the agro-industrial complex.

The party has set the target during the 12th 5-Year-Plan of achieving significant production growth and reliable supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials for the country. Workers in the oblast's agro-industrial complex face crucial tasks. Within the overall balance of required foodstuffs, there must be steady growth in locally produced output. It is envisaged that in 1990 the following production targets will be met; milk, 1.08 million tons; meat, 270,000 tons; potatoes, 800,000 tons, vegetables, 515,000 tons; grain 130,000 tons; and eggs, 2.12 billion.

It is planned on the basis of consistent assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming and livestock-farming systems to obtain from each hectare at least 27

quintals of grain, 170 quintals of potatoes, 340 quintals of vegetables, 450 quintals of root crops for fodder, and 50 quintals of hay from perennial grasses; and in terms of yield from dairy cattle, to reach 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow per annum. For the oblast as a whole, fodder production per unit head of cattle should be 25 quintals of fodder units. A qualitatively new approach and a focus on high results are also essential in the work of the partners among rural workers -- the collectives servicing the procurement, processing, construction, trade and transportation enterprises and organizations.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, in the food industry production growth of 8 percent is planned. Provision has been made for the implementation of measures to retool enterprises on the basis of supplying them with flowlines and equipment insuring the comprehensive processing of raw materials and the output of high-quality products.

An important role is assigned to the Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee and the rayon associations in focusing the efforts of all sectors in the agro-industrial complex on obtaining high final results, on the basis of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program.

The task of developing the production of consumer goods and the services sphere and providing people with all they need for life and fruitful labor has been defined as one of the Basic Guidelines. It is precisely on this that the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000 is focused. The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Leningrad City and oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan has provision for a 12-percent increase in the production of consumer goods. The output of cultural and everyday and domestic goods will grow at preferential rates (20 percent).

A major role in expanding the production of high-quality consumer goods is assigned to light industry, where during these years a serious restructuring must take place on the basis of reconstruction and retooling of Leningrad's sector enterprises, improvements in labor organization and working conditions, everyday conditions for workers, and stabilization of personnel.

Consumer services will be considerably improved and a significant expansion is planned in the range of various kinds of user-fee services essential for Leningraders. Quality will improve.

The ispolkoms of the local soviets must make more complete use of their rights to coordinate this work and strengthen the links between industry and trade, and show greater initiative and persistence in involving enterprises, regardless of their administrative subordination, in the production of consumer goods and the provision of all kinds of services.

The chief ways of improving the work of transportation during the new 5-year plan remain the interlinked development of all kinds of transportation, improved coordination and rational utilization. As in other sectors of the economy, it is essential to accelerate the development and introduction of advanced technology and equipment.

During 1986-1990 the amount of freight shipped on the Oktyabrskiy Railroad will increase.

The most substantial increase in the volume of freight -- 24 percent -- is planned for the Main Leningrad Administration for Highway Transport. It is planned to reduce significantly the empty movement of vehicles, make more extensive use of towed attachments, and actively develop advanced methods for driver labor.

Maritime and river transport will also be further developed. The Baltic Steamship Company and the North-West River Steamship Company, which have started the new 5-year plan under the new management conditions, will be augmented with new highly productive ships, and operating intensity will be increased.

In order to improve passenger standards in city, railroad, and air transportation, provision has been made for measures to strengthen the material-technical base, renew the means of transportation, and improve the network of routes. It is intended to further heighten the construction and development of the Leningrad subway.

Important positive changes will also occur in the sphere of communications. The capacities of telephone exchanges will be substantially expanded, and this will make it possible to significantly reduce waiting time for the use of telephones in apartment buildings.

Transformation of the material-technical base in all sectors of the economy depends largely on the construction workers, whose tasks for the upcoming period were concretized in the recent CPSU [Leningrad] Obkom Bureau resolution "On Measures To Improve Efficiency in Capital Construction in Leningrad City and Oblast during the 12th 5-Year Plan in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands."

The main attention is being focused on development of the construction base -- the foundation for building up the capacities of the contract organizations. During this 5-year plan it is necessary to reconstruct and re-equip 35 plants and combines, 76 production facilities, and 108 shops and sections, and to organize the production of 75 new kinds of construction materials and structures.

It is necessary to increase by at least a factor of 1.5 the proportion of fully prefabricated construction projects in housing, cultural and everyday construction. The line toward comprehensive mechanization of the most labor-intensive processes will be continued.

The planners are called upon to have their say in solving the tasks that have been set. Together with the collectives of the client enterprises and the construction workers they must insure that labor productivity at reconstructed and new projects is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the average for the sector.

Successful implementation of the program outlined will make it possible to achieve the main aim, namely to achieve during the 12th 5-Year Plan an increase of at least 30 percent in the volume of construction and installation work.

Already this year, the speaker emphasized, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum extent possible that increased output in all sectors is achieved by saving resources. And in the future the increased national economic requirements for fuel energy, raw materials and materials must be 75-80 percent achieved through savings, as envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development.

It is envisaged that by 1990, by means of reducing materials intensiveness and raising technical-economic indicators, compared with today's level the requirements for ferrous metals, cement, gasoline and other kinds of resources will be reduced at construction projects in Leningrad city and oblast. Through implementation of the "Energiya" program, it is planned during the 5-year period to obtain savings of fuel equal to 2.2 million tons, more than 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, and about 9 million gigacalories of thermal energy. Great significance is attached to secondary sources for raw materials and industrial and domestic waste.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines, it is necessary to intensify environmental protection work and make rational use of natural resources. Compared with the previous 5-year plan, provision has been made to increase the commissioning of circulating water-supply systems and installations for purifying harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

In the Basic Guidelines special emphasis is laid on the task of continuing work on construction of the Leningrad flood barrier. Guided by this, by 1990 construction of the complex of protective installations should be in the main completed.

A major role is assigned to science in solving the multifaceted tasks to effect a qualitative transformation of production forces and switch the economy onto the rails of comprehensive intensification.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 contains a section entitled, "The Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress and the Development of Science," which sets the task of strengthening science's links with production and insuring the precise and rapid passage of scientific ideas, from initial concept to extensive practical application.

The greatest significance is attached to focusing efforts and means on the priority directions in science and technology so that in the shortest possible time it will be possible to occupy leading positions in the world.

The first intersector scientific-technical complexes were recently created in the country in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree. Many industrial enterprises and scientific establishments and institutions have been enlisted for participation in them, including 10 scientific research institutes, design bureaus, VUZ's and scientific-production associations in Leningrad. Organization of their work on a fundamentally new basis will make it possible to combine the efforts of various collectives, eliminate administrative separateness in solving very important scientific and technical problems, strengthen links between science and production, and promote comprehensive intensification.

The program for improving efficiency in the economy has as its aim further improvement in the national well-being, increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's urgent material and spiritual needs, and achieving a qualitatively new level of social development.

As previously, in Leningrad City and oblast a great deal of attention will be paid to solving that important social problem -- housing. During 1986-1990 it is intended to commission more than 13.5 million square meters of housing.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to continue work on improving the educational system. Its material base will be strengthened. Some 122 schools with places for 127,000 students and 232 children's preschool establishments with almost 58,000 places will be built. This should promote consistent realization of all directions in the reform of people's education.

It is important for the party organizations and training establishments henceforth to direct their efforts toward increasing the contribution made by the secondary specialized school and the universities in providing personnel to support the "intensifikatsiya-90" program, examining in each vocational and technical school,



tekhnikum and VUZ the complex of organizational, material-technical and methodological measures making it possible to provide high-level for specialists for the leading sectors of the national economy. During the 5-year plan, on the basis of strengthening the material-technical base for public health it is intended to significantly improve the quality of medical services for the public. During this period, hospitals with a total of 7,600 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 21,000 visits per shift will be built. The network of health resort establishments, rest homes and fitness clubs [profilaktoriya] will be further developed.

The line will be continued toward all-around strengthening of concern for war veterans and labor veterans, disabled citizens and the families of dead soldiers.

The opportunities of establishments in culture and the arts in organizing work among the population, first and foremost young people, are being expanded. Provision has been made for improving mass physical culture and sport.

The local soviet organs must pay constant attention to strengthening the material base for the sociocultural sphere, and enlist industrial and agricultural enterprises more extensively in the construction of schools, vocational and technical schools, and public health, cultural and sports projects, using for this purpose assets in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

In the Basic Guidelines great significance was given to good-quality work in shaping the draft 12th 5-Year Plan, which is designed to lay the foundation for accelerated socioeconomic development during the next 5 years.

At the end of last year the CPSU [Leningrad] obkom examined the draft plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast 1986-1990, as drawn up by the Leningrad planning organs. One most important feature of this document is the fact that it was compiled taking into account the General Plan for the city and oblast. It was possible to translate the provisions of the Basic Guidelines into concrete tasks applicable to the labor collectives on both the territorial and the sector planes.

The draft was drawn up taking into account the remarks made during the discussions, and presented to the USSR Gosplan. The obkom departments and the party gorkovs and raykoms must approach the completion of this work with a fitting sense of responsibility at each enterprise and in all city and oblast rayons.

Everywhere the plan must be closely coordinated with the tasks of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program, and the targets set by it must be not only unconditionally met within the set time periods but efforts must be made everywhere to exceed them. Making full use of their right to monitor the economic activity of the administrations, the party organizations are called upon to insure on this decisive sector, starting with planning, the very highest responsibility and creative, fruitful work.

The speaker went on to note that the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, like the other pre-congress party documents, is engendering numerous comments, proposals and letters and prompting people to express their opinions. In Leningrad City and oblast more than 30,000 meetings have taken place to discuss the draft, in which more than 2.7 million people participated. Almost 113,000 proposals were offered. After consideration by working groups in

the gorkoms and raykoms, the oblast party committee and ispolkoms of local soviets of workers' deputies passed on the most important of them to the RSFSR Council of Ministers for possible use in the final work on the Basic Guidelines.

Proposals and critical remarks on specific problems and shortcomings in the work of the labor collectives and local soviet and economic organs must also be most carefully examined, and on their basis it is essential to take practical steps at the local level to help in finally finding solutions for the great and complex tasks facing Leningraders. One major and indispensable condition for their successful fulfillment is highly productive labor. Active involvement and specific deeds by each person, by each collective, are therefore now especially essential.

Great responsibility for fulfillment of the large-scale program for economic and social growth rests with the primary party organizations and the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms. On all sectors and in all directions, it is today important to have high discipline, cohesion, organization, and initiative, the speaker said in conclusion.

## ELECTION RESULTS

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[LENTASS report: "Plenum of Leningrad CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom elected by the 27th Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organization Conference was held yesterday.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

Yu.F. Solovyev was elected first secretary and Bureau member of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

P.P. Mozhayev was elected second secretary and Bureau member of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; V.I. Korzhov, I.I. Nikulin, A.S. Tumanov, and A.M. Fateyev were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the CPSU Obkom.

The following were elected members of the Bureau of the CPSU Obkom: B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, I.V. Zakharov, V.N. Krikhunov, V.I. Meleshchenko, D.P. Nosyrev, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, and V.Ya. Khodyrev.

The following were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the CPSU Obkom: A.K. Barsobin, G.I. Panov, M.I. Salayev, and Yu.F. Yarov.

The plenum confirmed the following appointments of CPSU Obkom department chiefs:

V.N. Krikhunov--Party Organizational Work Department;

G.I. Barinova--Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.Ya. Degtyarev--Science and Education Institutions Department;

V.A. Lopatnikov--Culture Department;

A.P. Volkov--Heavy Industry and Machine Building Department;

N.N. Korablev--[Unidentified] Department Chief;

D.N. Filippov--Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

V.I. Nikiforov--Construction Department;

V.A. Morozov--Transport and Communications Department;

A.V. Pavlov--Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

G.A. Bukin--Trade and Consumer Services Department;

B.V. Ulyanov--Economic Department;

G.P. Voshchinin--Administrative Organs Department;

A.I. Smirnov--Foreign Relations Department;

A.N. Sushkov--General Department;

A.A. Krutikhin--Administrator of Affairs. G.D. Smagliyenko's appointment as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the CPSU Obkom was confirmed.

The appointments of A.K. Varsobin and G.I. Pankov as editors of the newspapers LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA and LENINGRADSKIY RABOCHIY respectively were confirmed.

V.P. Valuyev, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

A session of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organization's Auditing Commission has taken place at which V.P. Khalanskiy was elected Auditing Commission chairman.

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